

12.23 hrs.

**DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS, 1958-59****DEMAND No 22—TRIBAL AREAS****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 40,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Tribal Areas' "

DEMAND No 31—OPIUM**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 28,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Opium' "

DEMAND No 59—DELHI**Mr. Speaker.** Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1 95,00 000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Delhi' "

**DEMAND No 72—MINISTRY OF LABOUR
AND EMPLOYMENT****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' "

**DEMAND No 99—DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 be grant-

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy' "

**DEMAND No 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND
INDUSTRY****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,43,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' "

**DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS****Mr Speaker:** Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 26 84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' "

**DEMAND No 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
FUEL****Mr Speaker.** Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 5,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' "

The Supplementary Grants for Grants in respect of the Budget Year 1958-59 are now before the House In this connection I may draw the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Mr Speaker]
attention of the hon Ministers to rule 216 which lays down

"The debate on the Supplementary Grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion"

This will also govern the cut motions

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon) What is the time allotted?

Mr. Speaker: Shall we have two hours?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) More than three hours

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) So many Ministries are concerned

Shri Jadhav: There are very important demands

Mr. Speaker: Let us have a couple of hours, and I will increase it by one more hour

Some Hon. Members. Four hours

Mr. Speaker: Let us see Time has not been allotted, but there is no intention to curtail legitimate discussion I will extend it by one more hour if it is found necessary, but hon Members who always say "yes", disappear from the House as soon as they make their speeches I will request all of them to continue to keep the quorum

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon). As there is the foreign affairs debate in the other House, I shall be grateful if the House will agree to take up the cut motions against the External Affairs Ministry first

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has got work in the other House. Therefore, let us first take up the cut motions relating to the External Affairs Ministry

The general practice is that hon Members are asked to give the numbers of the cut motions which they wish to be taken as moved at the Table

Who are all the hon Members who want to participate in this? Let them rise one after the other, from left to right

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Very well

Shri V. P Nayar: On External Affairs alone?

Mr. Speaker. No, no On all the cut motions

Is it the desire of the House that I may group these demands, or will there be discussion on all the demands together?

Some Hon. Members All the demands together

Mr. Speaker: Every hon Member will have a single opportunity to speak on all the demands and on all the cut motions that they may move

Then, how can I dispose of the External Affairs Ministry? In view of what I have said, it may not be possible to dispose of the External Affairs Ministry, unless we adopt this device also that I will give the first opportunity to those hon Members who want to speak on External Affairs as also on other matters

Shri Ranga (Tenali) With all due respect, I do wish to submit that if you advise Members to speak on all these demands together in an omnibus fashion, we would not be able to have any reasonable debate at all, and the House can only confuse itself.

Mr. Speaker: But nobody will have the satisfaction of having spoken unless he speaks on all the items.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Normally in these debates what we do is that we group the demands and on the basis of the grouping of the demands, we take it up and the Ministers reply to it. That is normally what we do.

Shri Ranga: Now, how can you do this grouping on the floor of the House?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is what has always been done in the last five years.

Mr. Speaker: What is the other item which can be grouped with External Affairs?

Let us dispose of External Affairs and club all the others together. In the meanwhile I shall receive suggestions from spokesmen of groups as to under what heads, two or three groups, we can put all these demands and then focus attention in a greater measure on these demands.

Shri Mahanty. Hon. Members will have 15 minutes each, that is the maximum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The maximum should be 17; two minutes more

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): As you have correctly stated, my remarks will not be confined to the External Affairs Ministry alone, even though I have cut motions No. 4 and 5 relating to the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: He can speak on that also.

Shri Mahanty: Before I come to the demands relating to the External Affairs Ministry, I would like to say something on the demand relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Parliamentary sanction is being obtained for various companies

in the public sector through supplementary demands without offering Parliament the slightest opportunity to examine the details of those schemes. I take very strong exception to the fact that the Government should come in this way and seek our approval to the promoting of new corporations and companies without offering us the slightest opportunity to examine the details.

In this connection, I invite your attention to demand No. 106 wherein you will find that a contract is being entered into by the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: There is nobody from the Commerce and Industry Ministry here at all

An Hon. Member: All the Ministers are expected to be here.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I suggest that difficulty will arise in this arrangement? In the first place we cannot focus attention on important points of a particular Ministry. The Minister not being here, his subject being discussed is unfair to the Minister as well as to the House. I would therefore suggest that you allot time Ministry-wise so that the Minister responsible may be here to listen to the comments of the House. Otherwise, this debate would go waste, I am afraid

Mr. Speaker: May I know how many hon. Members want to speak on External Affairs?

Shri L. Achaw Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: We take up only the External Affairs Ministry now. I will give another opportunity to Shri Mahanty to speak on other matters. We can dispose of the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Mahanty: Am I to speak only on External Affairs?

Mr. Speaker: He may confine his remarks only to External Affairs now, and then I shall see if we can allot time to the different Ministries

Shri Mahanty. I am in your hands

Mr. Speaker: Except for the reason that the hon Minister want to go away to the other House, is the House very particular about discussing the External Affairs Ministry?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) She can reply to the debate later

Mr. Speaker: No, the hon Minister must be here to hear the hon Members

Shri Mahanty. I was not rather very keen to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the External Affairs Ministry

Mr. Speaker Then, I shall ask the hon Minister to go away

Shri Mahanty. I would not have spoken on them, had it not been for the fact that these border tensions with Pakistan are now creating a problem over which nobody ought to be happy

In this context, I am really very unhappy that the Nehru-Noon agreement that was arrived at last September is going to be implemented in a manner, which, I should say, is prejudicial to the interests of India. For one thing, we could have welcomed the implementation of the Nehru-Noon agreement

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Is the policy matter covered by these Supplementary Demands for Grants?

Mr. Speaker. No. Evidently he referred to the policy only incidentally for the purpose of saying that after the foreign affairs debate that took place recently, some more incidents have occurred

Shri Mahanty: I have no intention to make any criticism about the External Affairs Ministry. I know how

touchy that Ministry is. But what I am submitting is that here is a situation which has arisen, and which it is the inherent right of Parliament to examine, that is, how the implementation of the Nehru-Noon agreement is going to affect us, affect the security of our country, and affect the goodwill between India and Pakistan. I have no intention of criticising the Ministry or doing anything of that kind

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon Minister says is that recently we had a full-dress debate on this matter, along with foreign affairs. All these matters came up for discussion then. Unless any recent incident has occurred,—apart from the question of policy—the hon Member may proceed to other matters

Shri Mahanty: Since then, Gen Ayub Khan has issued a statement saying that India is responsible for all these border troubles, and they would stop at nothing short of war if India proceeds in this manner. That is the statement that has been published and that has created all kinds of impressions all over the world. What I am trying to do is to invite the attention of this House to certain aspects of this question for what they are worth. I am not going into the policy or anything of that sort

It is true that this House had occasion to discuss the border problems with Pakistan during the foreign affairs debate, but here is an absolutely new matter which has got no relevance with that. The House may remember that last September

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: On a point of order. The Supplementary Demand is only about the NEFA, not about border raids or Indo-Pakistan relations

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may kindly refer to the foot-note in the explanatory memorandum. All matters relating to external affairs are

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not the subject-matter here. The Supplementary Demand here relates only to the Naga Hills.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: To the N.E.F.A.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member came perhaps a little towards the west of that. Whatever money has been spent on the Naga Hills is alone the subject-matter here.

Shri Mahanty: Then, I may kindly be asked to speak later on the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I would like to speak on Demands Nos 22 and 110

Desirability of preparing master plan to improve road communications to do away with air lifting operations in NEFA

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 40,81,000 in respect of 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs 100"

Possibility of undertaking supply dropping operations by I.A.C. aircraft alone

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 40,81,000 in respect of 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for co-ordinated policy of procurement and distribution of food-stuffs in tribal areas.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 26,84,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are before the House.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: These cut motions relate to the procurement and distribution and air-dropping of foodstuffs in the N.E.F.A. area and also the supply of foodgrains to the Naga Hills—Tuensang area. Rs. 40.81 lakhs are on account of payment of out-standing bills in connection with the air-lifting operations in the NEFA area, and Rs 26.84 lakhs are on the capital side for additional expenditure on the purchase of food-grains and other essential commodities for the tribal areas of Assam.

It should be borne in mind that many administrative units have been opened in the remote corners of the NEFA area, and it is necessary that air-lifting of foodgrains and other necessities of life has to be done. Air-lifting is a very costly thing, and it has cost Government hundreds of thousands of rupees.

Here, the communications are very difficult, and it is matter of regret that during the last ten years very little progress has been made in regard to the construction of roads in the NEFA area. That is why we have had to resort to air-lifting.

I submit that for road construction in NEFA a master plan should be prepared. I feel that road construction in NEFA has been very slow; in the NEFA area, in the Naga Hills—Tuensang area and in Manipur. The progress in the First Five Year Plan and also the Second Five Year Plan so far has been very slow. I do not think we would be able to reach our target of road construction according to schedule.

In Tibet, the Chinese Government have done a very wonderful thing within the last few years. I do not see why we should not adopt the same method here also. I suggest

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

that our Army should be requisitioned to make roads in the NEFA area. In NEFA, communications are difficult because there are many hills and there are also many rivers. Therefore, it is the duty of the Army engineers as well as the regular Army to start road construction immediately. This should be taken up on a war footing, because on road development alone do the prosperity and future welfare of the tribal people in NEFA depend.

As regards procurement of foodstuffs for NEFA and Naga Hills-Tuensang area, we should have a fair idea of how much of foodgrains is required for the relief measures on account of the Naga hostile activities. Perhaps, Government must by now have gained some experience in regard to the procurement and distribution of foodstuffs there. So we must have a fair idea and a fair account of the quantity of foodgrains required, how much of money can be recovered from the sale proceeds out of the distribution of those foodstuffs, and what will be the annual requirements of foodstuffs to be distributed amongst the Naga people. The explanatory notes are very sketchy, and, therefore, we have not got all this information there. We are entitled to have a full account of the food distribution in this area.

I also suggest that Government should encourage the tribal people in NEFA as well as in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area to undertake the work of food production by developing the methods of cultivation, by doing away with the shifting cultivation and by adopting the terrace cultivation method and other scientific methods.

Another submission that I would like to make is about the air-lifting operations by one private company which has entered into a contract with the Government of India. So long that company has been doing this

work of air-lifting I would rather request Government to do these operations themselves through the IAC. I am told that the IAC has not got enough equipment necessary for air-dropping, but then I suggest that Government should acquire the equipment at present with the Indamers, which is undertaking the work of air-lifting in NEFA. That will bring enough revenue for Government. It is not necessary that a private company should be entrusted with the work of air-dropping supplies. It is a very difficult job, and it is of very strategic importance. So Government should undertake the work of air lifting.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon Member, while moving his cut motions, referred to certain things, such as that we should follow the Chinese method in requisitioning labour to make roads in the NEFA area, the pattern of cultivation should be changed from Jhooming cultivation to terrace cultivation, he also criticised Government for their policy regarding food distribution, road-making, air-lifting etc.

I would point out at the very outset that top priority is given to all the things that he has referred to in his speech. To begin with, development of road communications in NEFA has been given a very high priority. A plan already exists to connect all the divisional headquarters by all-weather access roads and improve communications with other administrative centres by building jeepable roads, mule tracks, etc. During the First Five Year Plan, Rs 112 lakhs were proposed to be spent and an expenditure of only Rs 71.59 lakhs was actually incurred on developing the following communications: all-weather roads 229 miles, fair weather roads 226 miles, bridle paths 256 miles, mule tracks 207 miles and porter tracks 2541 miles.

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The hon. Member also referred to the need for using the Army for constructing these roads. I would like to bring to his notice that Government are fully aware of this, and Army engineers were entrusted with the task of building two roads—Kimin to Ziro to connect the headquarters of the Subansiri Frontier Division and Foothills-Bomdilla to connect the headquarters of Kameng Frontier Division. The first of these roads has already been completed and the other has made good headway. Besides this, Khela, the Divisional headquarters of Tirap Frontier Division has been connected by a new road.

The targets laid down for the Second Five Year Plan envisaged an expenditure of approximately Rs. 153.25 lakhs which includes 92 miles of new roads construction, 241 miles completion of existing sanctioned roads, 130 miles of improvement to new roads, and another 1667 miles of construction and improvement of mule paths and porter tracks.

With all this progress, I do not think the hon. Member is justified in saying that we are not giving top priority to road construction in this area. It is the intention of Government to bring the Naga people, who are also citizens of India, into the main stream of development and progress and I do not think Government have failed in their duty in this respect.

The hon. Member also referred to air-lifting and referred to some company to which this task was allotted. He will be glad to hear that the IAC was entrusted with the task of air-lifting requirements to NEFA since March, 1958.

With regard to procurement and distribution of foodstuffs, the NEFA Administration have already established a proper organisation which functions under the control of the Director of Supply and Transport, NEFA, with headquarters at Jorhat

and an additional base at Mohanbari. The requirements of all the Political Officers in respect of Government staff and the tribal people are met through this organisation.

Thus you will find that the statements made by the hon. Member in moving these cut motions were really not quite correct. In fact, Government have already done all the things he wants to be done. Enough funds have been set apart and even the Army has been requisitioned, as he himself wanted, in order to build roads.

There is only one other thing I would like to mention. He compared the great progress made in China and the very slow progress that we are making in that area. I am sure the hon. Member, a well-read Member that he is, knows exactly the conditions under which things are done in China and the different conditions that exist in India. We are working in a democratic set-up and naturally, the progress will depend upon the amount of co-operation that people are voluntarily willing to give to Government. If the hon. Member had helped Government in getting that co-operation from the people of NEFA, I am sure many of the problems which face Government and the country with regard to the NEFA area would have been solved long before.

With these words, I oppose the cut motions.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know where is the office of the Director of Civil Supplies for NEFA situated?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Jorhat.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the cut motions Nos. 8, 9 and 20 to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Tribal Areas".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the period ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make a suggestion regarding further discussion. The largest supplementary demand relates to Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Therefore, I will give it top priority, and it will be taken separately. The second one relates to Delhi (Ministry of Home Affairs)—Rs 1,95,00,000. Does any hon. Member want to speak on that?

Shri Jadhav: I want to speak

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken up next. I find there is no one who would like to speak on the demand regarding the Department of Atomic Energy. It is only Rs 1,00,000.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): That may be put to vote.

An Hon. Member: What about Defence Services?

Mr. Speaker: It is a charged item. It can only be discussed if hon. Members want it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is only post-mortem.

Mr. Speaker: I will put to vote the demand relating to the Department of Atomic Energy now. We will have a separate discussion in respect of the demand relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and then on Delhi, if necessary. Then we will go to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Does any hon. Member want to speak on Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel?

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I will allow him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about Defence Services?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member can only speak on that. It is a charged item.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Department of Atomic Energy".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up Demand No 106. How many hon. Members want to participate in the discussion? I see there are about 7.

An Hon. Member: What about 117?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That relates to the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow discussion on all the others after the Demands under the Commerce Ministry are disposed of. One hon. Member wanted to participate in the Demand for Delhi and Labour and Employment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Labour and employment can be combined.

Shri Morarka: Commerce and Industry and also Steel may be taken together because they are allied and deal with public corporations.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; the hon. Minister for Steel will also be here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I want to speak about the Demand for the purchase of cotton under the American Aid Programme for which a provision of Rs. 1.48 crores has been made. The point which I want to make is whether such agreements are to be advantage of our country.

I find from a pamphlet printed by the United States Information Bureau, copy of which is available in the Library, that the PL 480 Agreement has a particular purpose. It has been stated several times here that the Agreement has come to the great relief of our country. In this pamphlet, in which you get an account from the horse's mouth, we find this sentence. In concluding the pamphlet, they say:

"The PL 480 programme helps the United States to find markets for its products, to adjust its supplies downward without causing a collapse of the prices or unduly interfering with other markets."

What I want to submit to the House is that we should be very much concerned about this Agreement, the reason being that it has been very clearly stated that it is an Agreement intended for preventing a price fall for farm products of the United States. Incidentally, of course, it has come to our relief to some extent.

But, what is the position now? We know that the textile industry today which is one of the best developed industries of our country depends to a very large extent on imported raw cotton. Unfortunately, the position is such that our yield in the matter of

cotton also is not commensurate with the need. We import our raw cotton for the production more of fine and superfine varieties of cloth than for the coarse and medium varieties. I find that in normal years our average production of raw cotton is around 4 to 5 million tons. As against this we have a monthly average production of 4 million metres of cloth. In export also—I am not giving the detailed figures—I presume that we are making about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 crores a month. Therefore, it comes to this. While on the one hand we export—and our export is by and large only coarse and medium cloth—we are forced to import, by necessity, cotton which we use for the fine and superfine cloth. They have no relation.

The result is obvious; our consumer has to pay a very high price for what he consumes. You cannot now buy a pair of dhotis for anything less than Rs 15 or Rs 16 and, with all the increase in production and in our export earnings, we are forced to import cotton under various agreements.

I also find from the same pamphlet that it is not by any gesture of kindness to us that this PL 480 was enacted. From the same pamphlet, I find, in answer to a question, that the purchases made from U.S. through the usual trade channels by the Indian Supply Mission in Washington are in the case of wheat, rice and dairy products and by the Indian private trade for cotton and tobacco. I presume that under PL 480 private trade has also the opportunity to purchase surplus American cotton for which they are giving a loan in terms of rupees to this country.

I would very seriously suggest to the hon. Minister to find out whether it is not advisable in this context—which has changed for the last one or two years—to enter into barter deals with the Afro-Asian countries which can supply cotton. I do not know

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

whether the particular variety of American long-staple cotton which we import today has any substitute. I do not know that. But, nevertheless, when we talk of Afro-Asian solidarity, I cannot conceive of that without more of economic co-operation and barter deals like this. All Public Laws like this have been passed by the United States of America to give a loan in terms of rupees on stipulating certain conditions; not all of them are good. We must, at this stage sit and ponder whether it is not high time to change the policy of purchasing raw cotton from them, more so because the raw cotton which we require to import is used for making textiles for indigenous consumption and not for export. There may be a balance between the import of raw cotton and our export also. But, we know for certain that by and large the exports from India of textile manufactures are confined to coarse and medium varieties so that the imported raw cotton is not used in the items of textiles which we export.

Therefore, I submit that Government should change its policy with regard to this and seriously consider whether it is not high time to enter into agreements favourable to both the importing country and the exporting country in the matter of the import of raw cotton for our textile industry.

That is all I have to submit.

Mr. Speaker: But how does it all arise out of the supplementary demand?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, on page 25, paragraph (e) it is said:

"The supplementary Grants of Rs. 148 lakhs has thus been necessitated to cover the additional expenditure during the year."

Shri V. P. Nayar: You will find on page 29 also the same thing.

Import of Staple cotton from U.S.A.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grants of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Pages 20—25) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give incentive for local Production of long staple cotton

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Pages 20—25) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are before the House.

Shri Tangamani: Mr Speaker, Sir, on the identical subject I have moved two cut motions, numbers 18 and 19. Cut motion No. 18 deals directly with the import of staple cotton from U.S.A. and No. 19 deals with the failure to give incentive for local production of long-staple cotton.

In the notes that were circulated to us, it is said:

"A provision of Rs. 8 crores was made during the year 1957-58 under the major head '87—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading' to finance the import of cotton from the United States of America under Public Law 665. The revised estimates on this account were Rs. 6.52 crores. Sanctions issued during that year, however, amounted to only to Rs. 82 lakhs and the major portion of the provision had to be surrendered before the close of the financial year. The current year's

budget includes a provision of Rs. 3.98 crores on this account whereas bills for Rs. 5.46 crores have been received for payment. The Supplementary Grant of Rs. 148 lakhs has thus been necessitated to cover the additional expenditure during the year."

My hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar has already mentioned this question of import of raw cotton. The book that was laid on the Table of the House which formed the subject-matter of a discussion *viz.*, the Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee made a reference also to the import of raw cotton from United States and other countries. Whereas the value of our export was to the tune of nearly Rs. 67 crores during the year 1956, it is now gradually coming down.

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But the value of the long staple cotton which has been imported into this country is approximately Rs 45 crores. Whatever we have been able to earn by way of foreign exchange due to the export of our finished products in textiles has been lost by this import of raw cotton from foreign countries. Recently, in the south, particularly in the Rajapalayam area, Uganda cotton has been very much in the minds of the cultivators. Uganda cotton was grown for the past four or five years and the experts say that it is as good as any of the long staple cotton which we import either from the Afro-Asian countries or from the United States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to just have an estimate as to how much long staple cotton is grown in those areas where we normally and traditionally grow that in this country, namely, Cambodia cotton. I can speak with some experience of it. It is grown in large areas in the Rajapalayam sector and also around Teni and the Coimbatore areas. In these areas, I would like to know whether encouragement has been given to the

cultivators to grow this staple cotton. In how many acres this long staple cotton is grown and what is the sort of help that is being given by the Government of India. I consider this very important because, if incentive and encouragement could be given to the cultivators without any restriction, then we will be able to satisfy to a considerable extent our demands and save the import of the raw cotton. I would like some figures to be given on this. I have been told by some cultivators that it is not so easy or that there is some restriction from the authorities. I do not know whether there is any restriction on the cultivation of this long staple cotton. I would like to know whether encouragement is being given by the Centre for the growth of long staple cotton and how during the last three or four years the cultivation of long staple cotton has increased. If we do not give incentive to local production, we will be suffering from lack of foreign exchange which is being utilised for the import of this raw cotton.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection for impressing upon the Government as often as an opportunity may be granted, to see that we make ourselves self-sufficient in cotton. But that has apparently been voted already. There were Rs. 3 crores during the last year's budget. So, anything cannot be relevant. Rs. 6.52 crores was the provision last year. They were able to spend only a small portion. Rs 82 lakhs. The rest lapsed. Now Bills have been sent to the extent of Rs. 3.98 lakhs and six and odd crores was the balance and it is sought to be made up. We have already to purchase cotton from America under this law. What is the meaning of going into the whole question whether we should get it from America or grow it locally. The additional expenditure on this is not anticipated and bills have been sent. That is all the point. The hon. Members can no doubt say that additional expenditure need not be incurred and we can grow to that extent. What I

[Mr. Speaker]

thought was that instead of purchasing cotton from America the hon Members would say that today we did not export much to America and so we might purchase cotton from Egypt. Very well All aspects of it will be brought up before the House Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty: Mr. Speaker, Parliament's approval is being obtained to these Supplementary Demands for various schemes in the public sector without offering the House a reasonable opportunity to scrutinise the schemes You will find in Demand No 128 of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel that a sum of Rs 5 lakhs is required for investment in the National Mineral Development Corporation In Demand No 106, there is a demand for Rs 46.30 lakhs for the proposed foundry and forging plant near Ranchi My grievance is that even though in a hurry we are giving sanction, we have not been provided with any opportunity to examine those schemes in any detail For instance, this plant in Ranchi is there The Government of India have entered into contract with a Czechoslovakian firm—Techno-experts In this country we had set up a foundry in Nahan as early as the late part of the 19th century and that too in a small and undeveloped state like the Himachal Pradesh I would like to know whether this country is denuded of that technical intelligence as to enter into agreements and contracts with foreign firms for setting up foundries

Then, we find a sum of Rs 3 lakhs has to be paid in respect of pay and allowances to the experts, for rendering assistance in the collection of initial data relating to the plant site Now, the Government have decided the site at Ranchi But they are going to pay a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for rendering assistance in collecting the initial data about the location of the site—not to provide a scheme with the entire picture of

plant Possibly it would have been better to study and examine the feasibility or otherwise of this scheme. Now, you find that this sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is going to be paid for salary and allowances not for setting up a plant but for rendering assistance. They shall merely render assistance; they shall not do it themselves; and they shall render assistance in the collection of initial data relating to the plant site I think it is high time that a certain code of conduct is also laid down for the public sector. It is true that we have got our ideological prejudices against the private sector and I am also a party to it But does public sector mean this—entering into contracts and negotiations with firms whichever they may be or for whatever purposes it may be. They ask the Parliament to sanction money for this purpose? I am opposed to this to the best of my capacity

I referred earlier to the other corporations now being promoted under the auspices of the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel Here again the Government have entered into a contract with the Japanese for export of iron ore If I remember rightly, there was a hitch between the Government representatives and the representatives of the Japanese steel industry about the rate at which the iron ores was going to be exported For what I know, the Government of India and its representatives had been demanding a higher price which the Japanese had consistently refused

My grievance is that if Parliament is being asked to accord sanction to these demands, it is in the fitness of things that Parliament should know what these schemes are in detail. Otherwise, doubts like these are bound to crop up. It is true, as you have yourself observed, Sir, that this House is afforded an opportunity from time to time to discuss the detailed working of these corporations I

do not know what the total number of public corporations are but, for what I know, the Minister of Commerce and Industry is today virtually an emperor. If there were, say, 50 financial houses ruling in India, today, one single Minister is extending his domain from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin so far as the public sector is concerned. Therefore, when Parliament is going to vote that amount of money into his hands, it is in the fitness of things that Parliament must examine these concerns in detail. Otherwise, we would not be able to know for what these monies are sanctioned, how they are being utilized and for what benefit of the country they will go, or what the tax-payers would derive from these investments.

Before I resume my seat, I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister. Let him take this Parliament little more seriously. Let us be furnished with the details of these schemes. I am not prepared to believe that for setting up a foundry in this country one has, of necessity, to enter into a contract with a foreign firm, and pay the firm such heavy sums. We do not know what sums the experts are going to be paid. For merely helping in selecting a site they are going to be paid Rs. 3 lakhs. I do not know what more sum they will exact from us for setting up the entire plant. This is a very sad commentary on our public sector.

I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister to be a little more business-like and a little more serious so far as this public sector is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Last time I made a suggestion and in pursuance of that a detailed statement has been appended to the supplementary demands. On the last occasion, I referred to the practice that was prevailing in the previous regime, when, after the budget was passed, if any supplementary demand had to be brought up with a new service, a detailed statement re-

garding the new service used to be placed before the Standing Finance Committee which would examine it, and then alter it if necessary in the interval. In accordance with that, I suggested that a memorandum may be attached to this and I am glad that a detailed memorandum is being attached to the demand.

Now, the hon. Member who was speaking made a suggestion, and I feel that the House as a whole also would like to have the information, if not immediately, at least for the future. If the hon. Minister has got the information he may give it. The House must know the details as to a new service, whether a scheme is already existing here, how far the schemes are necessary, whether the scheme is of the same quality or not;—the quantity is not sufficient—all these details of information may also be added. It would not take up much of the space here. Such information would be useful. Questions as to what is the total amount of the demand, etc., put by the hon. Members, before they give their vote in favour or not, may be answered in the form of a memorandum which may be supplied for the future.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Information with regard to this particular project to which the hon. Member referred has been before the House so often. Every part of the detailed project has been at one time or the other brought to the notice of the House and the Members in answer to questions and through various other ways. I will also be giving more details in the course of my reply.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. When a new demand comes in, information as to what is the provision already existing, how far we have progressed, whether the scheme is an entirely new one, what is the total requirement of the country, how far an existing scheme has satisfied the needs, what is the

[Mr Speaker]

expectation of the new one, in how many years and in how many stages the scheme will be completed, etc, these may be furnished to the House

It has been brought to the notice of the House from time to time that great schemes are being taken up, provisionally or tentatively without a detailed scheme For instance, Rs 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores or Rs 20 crores, as the case may be, are sought to be spent, as in the case, say, of steel factories, to begin with Again and again questions have been answered in this House Sometimes, the answer is given that no detailed information is available, that a survey was not made, etc To avoid all that, it is necessary, even at an earlier stage, as far as possible, when any demand is brought up, the detailed specifications, the plans, the estimates etc, to the best of the ability of the Government with all the details must be placed before the House to enable the Members to apply their mind and vote for or against a demand

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This particular item of the supplementary grant draws our attention because it is concerned with a very important project, which has become even more important with the coming up of our steel plants As a matter of fact, the hon Minister has stated that he has already given a lot of information about the foundry forge project But I feel that this very important project should be placed in much greater detail before this House For example, we are told by the small note appended to the supplementary demands that it is actually an adjunct to the heavy machine building plant which is to be erected with Russian aid As far as the steel plants go, we have found that the Government had to incur a great deal of trouble and expenditure because they were not able to forge many of the very heavy parts or to take fabrication on a very big scale which are required for our steel plants. Not only that The necessity

of being in a position, to be able to manufacture machines for making is felt very keenly, and it is an absolute-essential part of the scheme for further development of industries and for the industrialization of our country Therefore, this forge foundry plant which is said to be an adjunct to the heavy machine building plant should be integrated with the rest of our big industrialization plants such as the steel plants It is a very important thing to be considered, and that is why I feel that what has been given to us in the form of a note is not sufficient.

Before I proceed to the next item, I would like to say that this particular project for the heavy machine building plant has had a chequered career, because I remember when we were called upon to consider the Blue Book draft in connection with the second Plan, there was actually a good amount of allocation already made in the draft second Plan for the setting up of this heavy machine building plant Later on when the second Plan actually came before the House, this item had been eliminated from the industrial projects Now, we are very happy to see that once again this project is being taken up We are also told that actually only for the foundry forge plant the details have been given So, we do not know what exactly is the position regarding the heavy machine building plant This is a point which I want to make

Whilst we are given a small summary sketch of what will be happening to the foundry forge project, we are told that Rs 10 crores worth of plant and machinery will be imported and that for the first year—1959-60—we will not be spending very much, and that full payment will have to be made further on when the machinery is got during 1960-61 Therefore, by inference we come to the conclusion that even a foundry forge plant will be functioning only by about 1962-63 What is going to happen to the main plant or the main project? This is only

an adjunct of the main project, the heavy machine building plant.

This is even more important, not only from the point of view of the steel plants but also from the point of view of the discussion we have had in this House regarding defence. If it is true that the Government is thinking along lines of making itself self-sufficient for defence, then, heavy forgings and castings are an absolute prerequisite for anything we may think in the way of the development as regards the manufacture of defence material. Therefore, this particular project is important.

I do not know what is the capacity of the Nahar foundries. One of our friends just referred to it. He has gone. But as far as I know, the capacity of the Nahar foundry is small. The foundry is of a much smaller dimension. I do not think it is for heavy forgings. With its capacity, I do not know how far we could have used it for expansion of the heavy forgings. If it was possible, then, certainly we should have explored it and I am sure the Government will tell us so. But the importance of the heavy foundry forge project is not to be underestimated.

But I again, I would like to have the opinion of the Government as to how far have we integrated it with the main project, that is, the heavy machine building plant, and in what stage are we now. As the hon. Speaker has observed, perhaps we are just passing a supplementary demand for grant for Rs 10,46,00,000 and then, when the total integration of the projects comes in, we may find we have left out certain other important aspects of the building up of the big integrated project, and we have to incur additional expenditure, which might have been avoided, if we have a properly integrated phased plan.

Lastly, I would like to know what exactly is the difficulty in the way of Government setting up this Govern-

ment company. It is said here that steps are being taken to promote the Government company as quickly as possible. Obviously this is very important for actually implementing a project of this kind and the quicker we set up this Government company, the better it is. We would also like to be told exactly what will be the time schedule for both. We are having a machine-building plant which is to come up under Russian aid as well as the foundry forge project. We would like to know how far we are integrating them with the steel plants and projects regarding ship-building and defence, what will be the total expenditure and what will be the time by which we expect them to be completed.

These are some of the points which, I feel, should be clarified by the hon. Minister, because this is one of our most important projects, on a par with the steel projects and as such the attention of the House should be drawn to it.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu) This supplementary demand makes mention of six big projects, some of which are going to be formed into public corporations and some of which have already been formed into corporations. The six projects are the Foundry Forge plant at Ranchi, Heavy Machinery Project, Heavy Electrical (Private) Limited Bhopal, Hindustan Salt Company (Private) Limited, the Praga Tools Corporation and the National Mineral Development Corporation. All these are involved in the discussion of this supplementary demand. In regard to some of them, we are now voting the capital for the formation of these corporations.

Whenever the question of parliamentary accountability arose in the past, it was pointed out that one of the opportunities available to this House is that they can discuss it fully at the time of voting the capital of these corporations. Now a vote is sought for the capital of these corporations by means of a supplementary

[Shri Morarka]

grant. In the case of the National Mineral Development Corporation, you would notice that while the Corporation is going to cost ultimately Rs. 32 crores, only a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is asked for just now. Once you vote these five lakhs, later on the Corporation would have come into existence and more money would be given to the Corporation either by way of loan or additional capital.

The purpose of my saying this is not that I am against any of these corporations or any projects under them, but the time given to the House for discussing these corporations is very small and also the details on the basis of which our vote is sought are very inadequate and meagre.

I will try to make my points clear by taking a few examples. In the first place, the general criticism is that the structure, the directorate and the capital requirements of one of the corporations is fully given. Even the details about schemes which are going to be undertaken are not fully furnished. Taking the Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi, the agreement with the Technoexpert was entered into on 19th August 1958. We had in this House a supplementary demand in September, 1958. The term of the agreement was that 5 per cent of the payment was to be made within 30 days of the date of the agreement. If at the time when we discussed the supplementary demand in the month of September this commitment was already made—in fact the payment has already been made—I do not understand why this supplementary demand came so late in December. Not only that, even to this day, we do not know what that agreement is and what is our total commitment under the agreement. The details given in this booklet do not even give the total cost of the scheme and how much of it we are going to meet from the Consolidated Fund and how much from foreign aid if any. These details are not at all given.

Here again, we have got a consultant. We are asked to vote a sum of Rs. 80,000 as part of their fees. We do not know the total fees, when it is payable and what are their duties. We are anxious to know all these, particularly in view of our experience with other foreign consultants for the Hindustan Steel as well as for the Hindustan Shipyard.

13.27 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Mahanty has already mentioned that Rs. 3 lakhs are sought to be given to the Czech experts for assisting in the collection of initial data for site-selecting. I do agree that selection of a site is sometimes a difficult problem, but I do not know whether such technical experts were needed and also whether this is their total fee or anything more will be payable. All these details should be made available to the House before we are asked to vote these grants. It is said that this project is going to be only an adjunct to the heavy machinery project which is the main thing. But the details about the heavy machinery project are not given—what would be the total cost of that plant, where it would be located, who are our technical collaborators etc. It is only said that the plant will be put up by the Russians.

Taking the Heavy Electrical (Private) Limited Bhopal, the total cost of this project is going to be Rs. 28 crores—Rs. 21 crores for machinery, etc. and Rs. 7 crores for the township. When this plant goes into production to its full capacity, it will produce goods worth Rs. 62 crores per annum. If this is going to be the state of affairs, I think the hon. Minister should have told us how economically it would be profitable and how he can justify the economy of investing such a big amount in a plant.

which is going to turn out goods worth only Rs. 6 crores, i.e. about 25 per cent. Again, we find that a sum of Rs. 1 crore is being spent mostly on the training schemes for training our people. Here again, details are not given as to who are being trained, where and what is the training period, whether and when these people would take charge, etc. You would remember that so far as the steel plants are concerned, it is now told that in spite of the amounts we spent on the training schemes, when the plants are commissioned, we would not have technical personnel to take charge of these plants for another three or four years. For that purpose, we will have to import technicians from Russia, Germany, England and America, thousands in number.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Not all the technicians.

Shri Morarka: I did not say so. They are having about 300 from Russia alone for one plant in Bhilai. I do not know what other experts my hon friend has in mind. They are the persons who will be ready to take charge of those projects. I do not say that we do not have any need for technicians at all. But my point is that when we are spending crores of rupees for one plant to train the personnel, surely this House must be told the details of the training scheme.

By the end of the financial year we are going to spend about Rs. 5 crores on this project. But the Minister says that, for the time being, we would make a provision of Rs. 3 crores, because we would review the whole thing again some time in February. Out of this Rs. 3 crores, he wants to appropriate from savings under the same Demand in other schemes, and Rs. 165 lakhs he wants to be voted afresh. So far the total expenditure is Rs. 249 lakhs. While that may be the requirement and an

intelligent forecast, I think details should have been given for this Rs. 249 lakhs, which they have so far spent, and for the Rs. 5 crores, which is likely to be spent by the end of the financial year.

I now come to Praga Tools for which Rs 70 lakhs is asked for. In the explanation it is mentioned that a team of experts went and examined the machinery. We do not know the views of that team. I say this because the annual production of this factory is only a fraction of the capital investment required. If the annual production is only a fraction of the capital required, then it becomes difficult for that concern to be economically self-sufficient. According to the figures given here, this factory produces goods worth about Rs. 47 lakhs per annum and the total investment in this factory would be over Rs 1½ crores. I do not know how this factory would become economically profitable. The Minister should have given the House some sort of economic forecast of this factory. This is not a new factory which the Government is putting up. They are taking it over from the Hyderabad Government. Some shares, I think about 50 per cent, are also held by the members of the public.

One criticism which is noticeable in this scheme is that in October 1956 it was decided that this amount of Rs. 70 lakhs should be invested by the National Industrial Development Corporation. In December 1958, a little over two years, the Government changes its mind and on reconsideration thinks it desirable that this amount should be invested directly by the Government. Why? Is it because that the directors of the NIDC did not consider this scheme economically sound or is it on any other ground that the NIDC did not invest this money and the Government is now called upon to invest directly? These are some of the points which I want to make on Praga Tools. I

[Shri Morarka]

would very much like the hon. Minister to tell us the precise reasons why Praga Tools is being set up separately and it is not being amalgamated to Hindustan Machine Tools. What are the difficulties in having the machinery shifted there and carrying on the production under one roof? Apart from anything else, it will reduce the overhead expenses.

Now I come to the National Mineral Development Corporation. Here we are called upon to vote only a small sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. But the gross cost of the project which this Corporation would undertake is Rs. 31.9 crores, of which Rs 15.5 crores would constitute the foreign exchange and Rs 16.4 crores would be the local expenditure. An important feature of this scheme is that as joint application was made both by India and Japan to the United States of America for a loan, on 25th June 1958 a loan of \$2 crores was given. Now here is a Corporation which would have all the assets, which would have the benefit of this loan from America, given on the basis of the Government of India's guarantee and, I presume, the Japanese Government's guarantee, which, in due course, would own huge assets worth about Rs. 32 crores. Certainly, the amount that we are asked to vote is a meagre amount of Rs 5 lakhs. But the House should have been told the details of the scheme, the details of the loan agreement, the terms and conditions on which the loan is given and the considerations shown to Japan because of their guarantee. Are we going to sell iron ore to them at a competitive price or are we going to show any other consideration in price, because they are our joint guarantors for this American loan? All these things should have been told.

It is mentioned that the capital of this Corporation is going to be Rs 15 crores. Today we are asked to vote Rs. 5 lakhs, though ultimately it is going to be Rs. 15 crores. Since we would be called upon to vote the remaining amount also, we should have

been given more details. We must also be told in which year approximately we would be called upon to find the remaining Rs. 14.95 crores.

I have often felt that these corporations, for which we have a great liking as an instrument for managing our public sector, they are losing some of their characteristics in this country. While they have retained all the drawbacks of the departmental management, they have not yet been able to imbibe any of the good points of a real autonomous corporation. If a corporation is established by a separate Act of Parliament, at least Parliament has full opportunity to discuss the pros and cons of the same. But if these corporations are floated under the Indian Companies Act by a mere executive action, then I think the authority of this House, to that extent, is reduced. I feel there should be a convention that before a company or a public corporation is actually floated, the concerned Minister or the Ministry must come before this House and justify why they want to entrust a particular activity of Government to that company or corporation. The House must be taken into confidence and the House must be called upon to pass or give its consent by means of a resolution saying that the Minister or Ministry is authorised to float that company and entrust that particular activity to that corporation. There is no doubt that the moment a company or corporation is floated, a certain activity and a certain amount of finance is taken away from the purview of this House and the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and the service people employed in that company or corporation are taken away from the purview of the public service commission.

Now, since we are letting off these important safeguards in matters of public finance, I think, the check which I am suggesting is very essential. We would not be doing anything new if we did follow that system because, I believe, there are other countries like Canada, Sweden and

others, where there is a special Act of the Government which provides that all the Government corporations have to be incorporated only under that Act

What I am saying may not have a direct relation at the moment with the Supplementary Demands and may be a wider issue, but since these Supplementary Demands also make a mention of as many as six different public corporations, I have taken this opportunity to say something about them. I hope the hon. Ministers concerned would consider these points and in future would give fuller information and also before they entrust any work to a public corporation would seek some sort of permission of this House.

श्री० रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन ने एक नीति का फैसला किया कि देश के अन्दर हमें समाजवादी ढाँचा बनाना है और उस नीति के फलसे के तहत रोजाना नई नई प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के तहत या कारपोरेशंस के तहत सरकारी कम्पनियाँ कारोबार चलाने के लिये भागे बढ़ाई जा रही हैं। मुझे तो इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होता अगर सरकार ५ के बजाय १० कम्पनियों के लिये पैसा मागे और मुझे तो उनको बढ़ावा देने में बड़ी खुशी होगी। लेकिन साथ ही मैं इस बात में श्री महर्णा और मुरारका जी से सहमत हूँ कि यह मिनिस्ट्री ऐम्पायर है, ऐम्पायर बनाना चाहनी है तो उसके लिए बेरा कहना है कि ऐम्पायर के लिए ऐम्परर भी अच्छा और ठीक होना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर उसकी देखभाल ठीक से न हो तो वह सही नहीं चलता है और यही कारण है कि लोग आज ऐम्परर की प्रेरणा प्रजातन्त्रवाद के हक में ज्यादा राय रखते हैं।

श्री सदन ने पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो के लिए डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन सम्बन्धी कानून पास किया और सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यो का यह खयाल था कि सदन के सदस्यो को

रोजाना के कामकाज में हस्तक्षेप नहीं देना चाहिए या उनका सहयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात साफ़ है कि अगर उनको हमें अच्छे ढंग से चलाना है और ठीक बढ़ावा देना है तो यह जरूरी होगा कि सदन की तरफ से ऐसी समितियाँ हो जोकि जो भी नई कम्पनियाँ बनें या जो कम्पनियाँ चालू हों, उनके कारोबार को देखें और जाच पड़ताल करें, उनको इसका मौका होना चाहिए क्योंकि सदन की मजूरी से जो खर्च होता है उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अब इन कारपोरेशंस के मातहत खर्च होता है और इसलिये उनसे सम्बन्धित जो डिमांड्स होती हैं उनकी मजूरी बगैर जानकारी देना यह देश और सदन के हित में नहीं होगा। सरकार को यह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है कि सदन के सदस्यो को पूरे तौर पर वाकफियत दे।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे धमरीका से जो कपास खरीदी गई है, उसके बारे में भी कुछ निवेदन करना है। आपको याद होगा कि पिछले सेशन के आखिरी दिन पंजाब के सदस्यो की तरफ से कपास के खरीदने के सम्बन्ध में पहले काफी सवाल हुए और फिर भा. द. के मोशन के ऊपर इस विषय पर बहस हुई थी और यहाँ यह सवाल उठा था कि पंजाब के किसान जो देश के हित के लिए लॉग स्टैपुल कपास पैदा करते हैं, उनकी कपास को उठाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हो रहा है और वह कपास को अपने पास ही डाले रखने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो हमें शिकायत है कि हमारे पास बाहर से सामान मगाने के लिए बहुत बोझ पैसा है। दूसरी तरफ पंजाब के किसानों की शिकायत है कि उनको बढ़ावा मिलना तो दूर रहा बल्कि जो उन्होंने देश के लिए कपास पैदा की है उसको भी उठाया नहीं जाता है। मुझे धमरीका से कपास खरीदने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं बसते कि इस देश के किसानों जितनी कपास अपने देश में पैदा करते हैं, उनकी उस कपास को उठा लिया

[श्रीवरी रणवीर सिंह]

शाय और उनको घाटा न पड़ने दिया जाय। यह जो देश के हित में है कि यहाँ पर अधिक कपास पैदा की जाय। इसके अलावा यह भी ध्यान रखने की चीज है कि लम्बे स्टेपुल की कपास की पैदावार शार्ट स्टेपुल की कपास के मुकाबले बहुत थोड़ी है और जो लम्बे स्टेपुल की कपास पैदा करने वाले हैं अगर उनको नुकसान पहुँचा तो अब इस देश के किसान आप जानते हैं कि ज्यादातर इनपढ़ हैं और इससे उनके दिमाग में यह चीज आ जायेगी कि लम्बे स्टेपुल की कपास की शायद देश को जरूरत नहीं है और उनको तो नुकसान होगा ही अगर सरकार का भी बहुत ज्यादा खयाल इस बात का किसानों में प्रचार करने के लिए खर्च होगा कि लम्बे स्टेपुल की कपास पैदा की जाय।

अभी मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने इस बात की शिकायत की थी और वह यह जानना चाहते थे कि सरकार क्या बढ़ावा देती है। मुझे इस बात की शिकायत है कि सरकार के जो ऐक्टस हैं, उनसे किसानों के दिलों को एक तरह से चोट पहुँचती है और वह पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ाने के बजाय उसको घटाने की तरफ चलेंगे

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : आप कह दीजिये कि कांग्रेस को वे वोट न दें।

श्री जगराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : वह क्या सरकार के खिलाफ कैसे बोल सकते हैं ?

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : जाली एक ऐक्शन अगर ठीक न हो, किसी एक प्राय चीज में गलती हो जाय तो उसके लिए सरकार के धीर जो बैकडॉ गूज है, उन पर पानी फेर देना और उसकी मुसॉसफत करने लगना, यह कोई अकालमन्दी नहीं है। यह मेरे बयान की तो बात नहीं है कि मैं एक शक्ती के कारण

११ मुर्गों को बूल जाऊँ। आप बले ही ऐसा कर सकते हैं, तो करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं डिमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में बड़ा निवेदन करना चाहूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं उस पर बोलने का मौका तब आयेगा जब वह डिमांड पैदा होगी।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : ठीक है उस वकत मैं उस पर कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूँगा। दोस टु स्टेट्स के बारे में क्या मैं इस समय कुछ कह सकता हूँ ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको फाइनेंम मिनिस्ट्री में बाद में लेंगे। उस पर भी बोलने का मौका बाद में आयेगा।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : श्रीमान्, क्या मुझे उस पर भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस समय अगर मौका हुआ तो आपको जरूर मौका मिलेगा।

Cultivation of opium in this country

Shri P. K. Deo (Kaiahandi): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 28,05,000 in respect of opium be reduced by Rs. 100"

Desirability of expanding the activities of the Hindustan Salt Company (Private) Ltd. to the Orissa coasts.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 4,43,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of supplying iron ore to Japan from the Sukinda mines in Orissa through the Paradip port.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for immediate construction of the railway line from Sambalpur to Titlagarh under the Indo-Japanese agreement

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are before the House. The hon. Member shall be brief.

Shri P. K. Deo: While moving the cut motions standing in my name, I would like to confine my observations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To this Demand, i.e., No. 106

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, and to the Supplementary Demand for Rs. 5 lakhs relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we have Demand No. 106 before us.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Both Nos. 128 and 106.

Shri P. K. Deo: They have been grouped together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he might speak.

Shri P. K. Deo: This supplementary demand has been made for floating a company for the National Mineral Development Corporation with a share capital of Rs. 15 crores. The main

purpose is to exploit the iron ore deposits at Kiriburu near Rourkela and to supply to the Japanese Government to the tune of 2 million tons every year, and at the same time to take up the construction of the railway line between Sambalpur and Titlagarh and to have an expansion programme of the Visakhapatnam port.

In this connection I would like to submit before this House that these Kiriburu mines are a part of the main iron ore deposit which should be the main supplier for the Rourkela, Durgapur, Tata and various other steel plants which would be coming up in future. So, instead of exploiting our main iron ore deposit, if we think of exploiting various other sporadic iron ore deposits elsewhere it would be proper planning.

Regarding the Sukinda mines, I submit that they have been recently discovered and contain very good iron ore, specially the ores of the mines of Tamka and Datar contain 65 per cent. of the iron. They are nearly 80 million tons and they are very near the coast line. Recently, some lifting of iron ore has been made by a Japanese ship from the Paradip port. The cost of transport from Sukinda to Paradip also works out to Rs. 7 per ton of iron ore. Taking into consideration all these factors, it would be cheaper if our iron ore supply to Japan could be made through the Paradip port. At the same time it will go a long way to fulfil the long demand of the Orissa state, because, Orissa has got a sea board of nearly 300 miles and we have not got a sea port.

Various experiments have been made regarding the navigability of the Paradip port. A recent report of the Central Water Power Research Station of Poona has been very favourable regarding Paradip. If a 3300 feet long sea wall could be built at the mouth of the Paradip port, it will keep the mouth clear and the break water will maintain a depth of 40 feet. The Japanese Naval Engineers have given a very favourable report. In 1953, the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Indian Navy surveyed the Paradip port and they have given a very favourable report that the entire area is free from any obstruction or sand bars. Taking into consideration all these factors, it is high time we think of having a port at Paradip and having our export of iron ore made through that port. Further, some time back, the French experts also gave a very favourable report regarding Paradip. They said that the port could be developed at a cost of Rs. 7 crores and it could easily handle 4 million tons of cargo every year. In our programme of National Mineral Development Corporation, the development of the Paradip port also should be included. Paradip port which can handle 4 million tons of goods and cargo when developed would easily handle cargo to the tune of 3 to 4 lakh tons under the present conditions. At least, to start with, under the existing circumstances, we can supply the Japanese some amount of iron ore through Paradip port. When it could be fully developed, all our supply of 2 million tons could easily be made from Sukinda mines through the Paradip port. The cost would be much less compared to the supply from Kiriburu.

With these words, I strongly support the cut motions and I hope the Ministry will give due consideration to the cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. D. Malaviya. He said, he had to go.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The other points may be made. Shri Panigrahi also wanted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In respect of his Ministry? Shri L. Achaw Singh has also a cut motion to Demand No. 128.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could not the hon. Minister wait for 20 minutes?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): All right.

Shri Panigrahi: I will only refer to Demand No. 128.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would confine himself to the services that are mentioned there. Paradip is not one of those.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is supply of iron ore to Japan from the Vizag port.

Shri Panigrahi: The Government of India has formed this National Mineral Development Corporation for developing the iron ore mines in Kiriburu, which will supply iron ore to Japan. We come to know that the Government of the U.S.A. have given a loan of 20 million dollars and the Japanese Government have given a loan of 8 million dollars for the development of these iron ore mines in Kiriburu in Orissa. For this purpose, this Corporation is being formed and money is being asked for. I would like to know from the Ministry what are the commitments of the Government of India to Japan in respect of this loan which the Government of India has got from Japan and from the U.S.A. also and how far the Government of India is going to profit. The Government of the U.S.A. have given a loan of 20 million dollars. I would like to know whether with this loan of 20 million dollars, the Government of India is in a position to purchase the required machinery or equipment under competitive terms from any other country in the world, or the Government of India is bound down by any commitment to Japan to purchase the machinery and equipment required for the development of these iron ore mines in Kiriburu and whether with the aid of the 20 million dollars, the entire machinery would be purchased from Japan. I would like to know whether there is any such definite commitment on behalf of the Government of India, with regard to the purchase of machinery.

With regard to the appointment of Consultants to the National Mineral Development Corporation which is being established to develop the iron ore mines, I would like to know what are the specific functions or services

which the Consultants are going to render to the Government of India for developing these iron ore mines. I come to know that tenders were invited for the appointment of Consultants. I also come to know that a Japanese firm is now being appointed as Consultants. I would like to know whether any Indian firm of Consultations were consulted or whether really they also submitted tenders and if so, what amount of money, the Government is going to pay for appointing the Japanese Consultants for their services and how their services differ from the services which the National Corporation envisages to undertake. On these particular points, I think the House would like to be enlightened.

I was also told that when the question of appointing the Japanese Consultants came, they said, when we are giving a loan of 8 million dollars, if a Japanese firm is not appointed Consultant, we will reconsider this loan. I would like to know whether this is correct. On this understanding, the Japanese Consultants were appointed.

Another point that I would like to bring before the Ministry is that in Orissa itself, there is another Orissa Mining Corporation. I came to know—I do not know how far it is true—that Government has purchased shares for Rs. 5 lakhs in this Orissa Mining Corporation. The specific task of this Orissa Mining Corporation is to develop the iron ore mines in Orissa, and it is engaged in exporting them to Japan itself. I would like to know whether the Government of India is dividing Orissa into two blocks, one in the north and one in the south. If that is a fact, of course, it is a good thing to have the National Corporation in the north and the Orissa Mining Corporation in the south. Because the Orissa Mining Corporation is exporting iron ore from the Sukinda mines through Paradip port to Japan. We would like to know whether these services which the Orissa Mining Corporation is rendering to the Government of India or to the State Trading Corporation can also be rendered

by the National Mineral Development Corporation.

14 hrs.

The Japanese firm are going to supply the machinery for developing the Kumburu iron mines, and at the same time they are going to be the consultants. We have had experience of this kind of arrangement in the case of Rourkela. This makes our position very difficult. I would like to know very clearly from the Ministry whether Indian consultants have been appointed or associated with the Japanese consultants so that we can see that our interests are in safer hands.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipal): My cut motions are 16, 17 and 21 on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the question of investment in Government undertakings and other commercial concerns. A sum of Rs. 46.30 lakhs is provided in the supplementary demand for the establishment of a foundry forge plant at Ranchi. It is stated that machinery and equipment worth Rs. 8½ crores is to be procured for this project from Czechoslovakia, as this is a project started with Czech assistance. We have been asked to approve the expenditure incurred initially on account of part payment for machinery, consultation fee and remuneration to the Czech experts. In the explanatory note it is stated that this is an adjunct to the heavy machinery equipment factory to be started with Russian aid, and it is also stated that this foundry plant is going to supply castings and forgings to the latter. But it is a matter of great disappointment that the company which is going to administer the heavy machinery project has not yet been started in spite of the fact that Rs. 75 lakhs have been provided for it in the current year's Budget. We are not given any information as to the exact capacity

[Shri L Achaw Singh]

and the prospects of this company which is to be started by the Government, as well as the different projects under it, but we have to vote for the grant asked for

We are very much disappointed at the slow development of our machine-building industry. In some European countries and in China, they have a separate ministry for the machine-building industry, but here, though there are development councils for several industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, there is no development council for the machine-building industry. This is a lacuna and a defect. We have found that the private sector has not been able to cope with the demand of the country. We cannot depend on them and it is for the Government to take active initiative in this matter. We require heavy machinery for agriculture, mining of iron ore, coal, petroleum etc, and also for textiles. We are spending crores of rupees on foreign exchange on their import, and that can be easily saved if we start the heavy machinery factory as early as possible. It is also necessary that for a technical and industrial revolution there should be no delay or procrastination in this matter.

Then I would refer to the demand for Rs 165 lakhs on account of the heavy electrical undertaking at Bhopal. This is a government undertaking devoted to the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment. It is in the construction stage and is to cost about Rs 28 crores in the first phase. Construction will start in 1960. It is stated that the Planning Commission has given high priority to this project. It is surprising that the construction has been delayed so much, and it will be better if the Government also provide the necessary foreign exchange for securing the necessary equipment and the plant is started as early as possible. Otherwise, our rural electrification schemes

and industrial schemes are likely to suffer

Next I would like to refer to Rs. 70 lakhs required for investment in Praga Tools Corporation. Other hon. Members have also drawn attention to the fact that there is already the Hindustan Machine Tools factory. We are very much doubtful about the soundness of the Government buying up the majority shares of this corporation. We do not know whether this factory will be asked to specialise in certain sectors or will manufacture the same type of tools now being manufactured by the Hindustan Machine Tools. It is stated that the Hindustan Machine Tools factory has itself got a surplus capacity. So, it is for the Government to lay down a policy co-ordinating the working of the two factories. It is also necessary that some technical innovations should be introduced so that the cost of production of the tools would be lower and the tools would be within the easy reach of the common people.

Then I want to refer to the National Development Corporation. Rupees five lakhs have been asked for towards the share capital of that corporation. This is the initial cost of the exploration work undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines on a long-term project for export of iron ore from Orissa. From a scrutiny of the memorandum of association of this corporation it seems that it can also devote itself to the exploitation and development of other minerals in the country. In the notes supplied along with the budget papers it is said that Rs 15 crores would be the share capital of this corporation. So, I think it will be possible for this corporation to undertake more extensive and intensive exploration and development of different minerals in the country, though for the time being it is devoting itself to the exploitation of iron ore in Orissa. Recently in our part of the country different minerals have been discovered. The Geological Survey

of India has recently discovered some copper and nickel deposits in the Manipur area. It would be better if the Government undertakes the exploitation and development of the minerals found in the Manipur area.

Coming to the organisation and administration of nationalised undertakings, it is a matter for regret that the Government has not been able to accept the recommendations of the 16th report of the Estimates Committee of the First Lok Sabha. The 19th report of the Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha, has also reiterated the soundness of the various recommendations made by the previous Estimates Committee. They refer to three points: firstly, 25 per cent. of the share capital should be made available to the public; secondly, the chairman of the board of directors should be directly responsible to the Minister; and thirdly, there should be a cadre of officers to be constituted for the running and management of these concerns.

I submit that the implementation of these recommendations would create enough enthusiasm among the public over the management of our national concerns, and it will also enable them to function effectively under the vigil of a body of shareholders. In conclusion, I would suggest that these undertakings may be run as public limited companies within the ambit of the Companies Act.

श्री आसुर : (रत्नागिरी) मैं खाम तौर पर एक विषय के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे गमने फारिन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाई है और इस लिए हम अपना एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो हमारे यहां स्क्रैप होता है उसके एक्सपोर्ट पर सरकार ने बड़ा रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रखा है। गवर्नमेंट की फाल्टी पालिसी के कारण जो देश में स्क्रैप होता है उससे हम फारिन

एक्सचेंज प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। आज हासत यह है कि हमारे देश में कुल एक लाख टन स्क्रैप का उपयोग होता है। लेकिन अगर सरकार की पालिसी में सुधार किया जाये तो आज देश में दस लाख टन स्क्रैप मिल सकता है। इस इंडस्ट्री का बहुत अच्छा स्थान है लेकिन इस की प्रोर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता इसलिए आज यह कठिनाई मे है।

आज गवर्नमेंट ने स्क्रैप का भाव २५ रुपया टन रखा है लेकिन यह भाव निश्चित करने समय यह विचार नहीं किया गया कि इस भाव में स्क्रैप किस तरह मिल सकता है। स्क्रैप तो कचरा होता है और उसको एकत्र करने के लिए मजदूरी देनी पड़ती है और इमको लाने के लिए मोटर का य रेल का किराया भी देना पड़ता है। यह सब होते हुए भी यह २५ रुपये का रेस्ट्रिक्शन क्यों रखा गया है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

जब हम स्क्रैप इकट्ठा करते हैं और वह पैक होकर हमारे गोदामों में आता है तो वह १२० या १४० रुपया टन पड़ता है लेकिन हमने स्क्रैप के एक्सपोर्ट पर २५ रुपया टन का रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रखा है, इसलिए उसे एक्सपोर्ट करने में लाभ नहीं हो सकता। आज विदेशों में इसका भाव १७५ से १८० रुपया प्रति टन है और हमारे यहां २५ रुपया टन का रेस्ट्रिक्शन है और अच्छे माल पर १०० रुपया तक है। इस कारण और इस प्रोर ध्यान न दिये जाने के कारण परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि स्क्रैप को जमीन में डाला जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप स्क्रैप पर डी बॉलेंगे ?

बी बाजार : हमने इस देश में स्केम का लोहा बनाने के लिए कोई बुनियाद नहीं रखी है। न कोई ब्यास्ट फरनेस बनायी है कि हम इसका लोहा बना सकें।

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: That has nothing to do with this Supplementary Demand.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : भंने भी उनसे बड़ी इशारा किया था कि भाज की डिमांड का स्केम से ताल्लुक नहीं है।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस देश में कपास के इम्पोर्ट के लिए जो १,४८,००,००० रुपया रखा गया है उसी विलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो मैं इस पर इस देश में कपास पैदा करने वाले के नाते बोलना चाहता हूँ और दूसरे जिस ढंग से कपास इम्पोर्ट की जाती है और उस पालिसी से जो नुकसान किसानों को होता है वह भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश से जो कपास एक्सपोर्ट की जाती है और जो हमारे यहां इम्पोर्ट की जाती है वह एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर की जाती है। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस देश के किसान के नुमायन्दे, कपास पैदा करने वालों के नुमायन्दे, नहीं होंगे तब तक ये कमेटी अपना मकसद पूरा नहीं कर सकेगी। आप कहेंगे कि हम कपास तो कारखानों के लिए लाते हैं इसमें किसान का क्या काम है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस कपास को लेने वाले हैं उनका इसमें इंटरैस्ट होता है कि यह बाहर से कपास उस बक्त देश में भाज जिस बक्त कि यहां पर कपास की मंडी शुरू होती है, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बाजार मंदा हो जाता है और यहां के कपास पैदा करने वाले को कम पैसा मिलता है। आपकी यह भीच रोकनी चाहिए। इस पालिसी का

नतीजा यह होता है कि जब पंजाब और दूसरे सूबों का कपास का मारकेट शुरू होता है तो इस इम्पोर्ट की बजह से मारकेट मंदा हो जाता है और जब सीजन खत्म हो जाता है तो फिर मारकेट थप हो जाता है। इसका नतीजा न सिर्फ यह होता है कि हमको ज्यादा फारिन एक्सचेंज देना पड़ता है, बल्कि इसका यह नतीजा भी होता है कि यहां के किसान को जो पैसा मिल सकता है उससे वह महकम हो जाता है। इसके जवाब में यह कहा जायेगा कि हमने जो कपास इम्पोर्ट की है वह १.२ इंच से ऊपर की है, जो हमें मदद में मिली है।

श्री० रजबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मदद नहीं, कर्ज है।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : जो हो लेकिन यह किसान के लिए नुकसानदेह है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह मदद इस तरह न ली जाये कि किसान को नुकसान पहुंचावे और हमारे मारकेट को मन्दा कर दे।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि

भाज से तीन महीने पहले हमने कहा था कि पंजाब में हजारों गांठे कपास की पडी है आप खरीदिये। तो सरकार ने कहा कि हम पैसा कहा से लाये, लेकिन भाज जब कारखानेदार चाहते हैं तो आप ने एक करोड़ ४८ लाख रुपया इम्पोर्ट के लिए मुहैया कर दिया। यह कपास इस तरह इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है कि किसान को पूरा पैसा न मिल सके।

पंजाब में और दूसरे सूबों में जो कपास पैदा करते हैं साल खत्म होने पर लग स्टैपिल काटन के ६ लाख बेल सरप्लस होते हैं और इनके घसावा दो तीन लाख बेल जिनिंग फैक्टरीज के पास भी होते हैं। अगर हम इम्पोर्ट को इस तरह रेगुलेट करे कि वह

इंटरनल मार्केट बालू होने के बाद शुरू हो वो किसान को नुकसान न हो। इसके अलावा गवर्नमेंट को पहले से मिलों को यह तर्ही बलावा चाहिए कि कला मिलों को इम्पोर्टेड काटन में से इतनी बेलें मिलेंगी। क्योंकि इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको मालूम ही जाता है कि इतनी बेलें तो हमारे लिए रिजर्व ही गयीं इसलिए वे यहां नहीं लारीवते। वह लोग तो इस तरह से इम्पोर्ट करवाना चाहते हैं ताकि यहां का मार्केट मंदा हो जाये और वे उससे फायदा उठा सकें।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। पिछले दिनों यहां पर दुनिया का काटन का सबसे बड़ा एक्सपोर्ट हारलैंड थाया था और उसने इस देश का दौरा किया था और उसने कपास पैदा करने की टेक्नालाजी पर रिपोर्ट भी दी है। उसका कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लाग स्टैपिल काटन बहुत जल्दी पैदा की जा सकती है जिससे कि यहां के इंटरनल कंजप्शन को पूरा किया जा सकता है। इसलिए अगर सरकार इस एक करोड़ ४८ लाख की रकम को बाहर से काटन इम्पोर्ट करने के बजाय किसानों को टेक्निकल मदद देने पर सर्फ करती जैसा कि हारलैंड रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है तो दो साल में हिन्दुस्तान साग स्टैपिल काटन के मामले में सेल्फसफीशेंट हो जाता। लेकिन आप किसान को इस तरह की मदद नहीं देना चाहते। आप इसलिए बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं कि इस तरह से आपको मदद मिलती है। लेकिन इसका यह नतीजा होता है कि यहां का इंटरनल मार्केट डंप हो जाता है।

तीसरे में लैम्ब की बात करता हू। हिन्दुस्तान में जो कपास होता है उसका एक्सपोर्ट कोटा उस बल्ल एलाऊ करते हैं। जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की मार्केट को उस एक्सपोर्ट कोटा से फायदा न हो और साथ ही साथ हिन्दुस्तान का जो किसान है, उसको फायदा न हो। पंजाब में जो कपास पैदा होती

है वह सारी की सारी प्रकचुर से लेकर मार्च तक मार्केट में आ जाती है। उसका कोटा आप अलाऊ करते हैं जा कर अगस्त में या उसके बाद। इस तरह से आप इंटरनल प्रोडक्शन को रेग्युलेट किया और साथ ही इस तरह से इम्पोर्ट को रेग्युलेट किया जिस तरह से आप अब करते हैं, तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। गलत ढंग से आप यह सारा काम कर रहे हैं और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो गैप है वह दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता ही जाता है और आपको करोड़ों रुपया फारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इंटरनल कोटास की जो डिफेंट क्वॉटिटीज है और जो एक्सपोर्ट कोटा है, उसको अच्छी तरह से रेग्युलेट किया जाना चाहिये। अगर आपने ठीक ढंग से एक्सपोर्ट किया, ठीक ढंग से इम्पोर्ट किया तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि एक तो आपको फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा या फारेन एक्सचेंज आपका बचेगा और दूसरा इसका यह भी लाभ होगा कि किसानों की हालत सुधरेगी, उनको इससे फायदा पहुंचेगा।

आपने कहा है कि हम १.२ इंच की कपास लेंगे। आप इस तरह की कपास लें या कोई दूसरी इसका मिल में ही इस्तेमाल होना है और सब से बड़ी बात जो है कोटाज की सिस्टेमीटिकली देने की है ताकि किसानों की नुकसान न हो। मैं कहता हूं कि यह जो आपने एक करोड़ ४८ लाख रुपया खर्च किया इसको बचाया जा सकता था और दो सालों में हिन्दुस्तान में ही इस तरह की कपास को पैदा किया जा सकता था अगर आप ठीक ढंग से काम करते। लेकिन एक तरफ तो आप मार्केट को डिप्रेस करते हैं, दूसरी ओर फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी करते हैं और तीसरे किसान को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के हाथ में जब तक एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट की एडवाइजरी कमेटी

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

रहेगी, जिनके कि सैनिक इन्वेस्टस है, तब तक कोई फाईदा होने वाला नहीं है जो इन्वेस्टमेंट जिस किस्म का कपड़ा बनाता है वह यह कहेगा कि उसी किस्म की वृत्त कपास चाहिये और उसी तरह का केस बनायेगा। इस वास्ते इस पर भी आपकी ध्यान देने का आवश्यकता है।

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, after having heard a number of hon. speakers, I think I owe it to the House to explain very briefly the purpose of this proposal made here on behalf of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel Shri Morarka who is fortunately not present here laid strong emphasis on certain aspects of the proposal and the reasons mentioned here in the memorandum I think it is not necessary for me to mention in the House at this stage anything about the policy that has led us to put this proposal before this House: the policy being that all those minerals that come under Schedule A of our Industrial Policy Resolution should be taken up by the Government and handled as and when the opportunity reaches before us. With that purpose, we propose to float a National Mineral Development Corporation whose authorised capital is Rs. 15 crores as mentioned here. This proposal contains one or two items which are not quite relevant to the mining project as such and these were the items which were mainly mentioned by Shri Morarka.

He wanted me to say as to why out of these Rs. 15 crores we want only Rs. 5 lakhs. As will be clear this Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be utilised for three projects. One is the development of the iron ores in Kiriburu; the second is the construction of a railway connecting link of about 111 miles between Sambalpur and Titlagarh and the third is the expansion and development of the port and harbour facilities at Vizagapatam. So far as the mining project is concerned we want these Rs. 5 lakhs which would be required for investment in the share capital of the National Mineral Development

Corporation, just now, for the Kiriburu project. We have indicated the sum of Rs. 15 crores because ultimately this Corporation is proposed to be utilised for the public sector mining of all minerals other than iron ore. Just now there is the question of supply of about two million tons of iron ore in connection with the agreement that has been recently reached between the Government of India and some of the Japanese firms. As and when opportunities arise, we shall handle other minerals also—maybe copper or sulphur or anything else. Presently, our proposal is confined to the supply of two million tons of iron ore and the preparation for mining this. For this end we immediately require some Rs. 5 lakhs out of which Rs. 4.5 lakhs will be required for the exploration of the Kiriburu mining area and near-about. This sum is immediately required because the Indian Bureau of Mines has been asked by the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel to start the exploration activities proving the quality and quantity of the iron ore that will be supplied to the Japanese. They have already started this work and we want the sanction of the House so far as this expenditure is concerned which comes to about Rs. 4.5 lakhs. The remaining Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be utilised for the registration of the National Mineral Development Corporation and some other miscellaneous work. Therefore, what I want the House to sanction is this sum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

In this connection, I owe it to the House to say that it is a multi-purpose mining project in which we are just now starting with preparation for mining of iron ore in Orissa and also in parts of Bihar. We want to start immediately the exploration of iron ore which is required and as I said, we require Rs. 4.5 lakhs for this purpose and the rest is needed for registration and other things. There is nothing else which is needed by way of explanation if I exclude the policy which I presume the Parliament is already very well aware of.

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Certain points were raised in this connection by some hon. friends from opposite. They wanted me to say whether the purchase of the machinery was restricted to Japan. The purchase of machinery is restricted to Japan because under the agreement we get a loan of Japanese yen with the purpose of the supply of Japanese equipment. They will supply us equipments out of the loan that has been supplied to us by the Government.

Shri Panigrahi: Are the prices in competitive terms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The prices will have to be negotiated and it will be our effort to get prices in their competitive conditions. It is not our object to pay them higher than what we consider will be reasonable for us to pay.

Another question was raised with regard to the service of consultants.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: You were not the choosers in that deal.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have negotiated for a loan from the Japanese Government and the object is to produce iron ore as soon as possible. If we can get good quality ore at reasonable prices why should we say no? Let us negotiate and see how much we can get them for and how much we have to pay for. I do not consider it advisable just now to say that we may have to pay more than what we think reasonable. I would, therefore, not like to comment anything on the prices but we think it will be competitive.

So far as the consultants are concerned, we asked for consultants at competitive terms. It was not that this choice was thrown on us. We advertised for the terms on which we would get the consultants, and we scrutinized the terms and we found that the basis for acceptance of the terms was purely competitive and the terms on which we have arranged with these consultants are competitive. But it does not prevent the Government or the Corporation from having

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additional consultants to see whether the advice given to us by a particular firm is in anyway consistent or not with our interests. Therefore, while we have selected our Japanese consultants, fully in a competitive atmosphere, and are satisfied so far as the quality of the consultants are concerned, nothing prevents us from further selecting our machinery to check up and see whether the advice given to us is sound or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You mean some suggestions?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I refer to the technical advice given to us by the consultants not the machinery. We know that the Japanese machinery will be qualitatively very good and therefore there is no reason for us to presume that it will be bad and that poor stuff will be supplied to us.

Shri Panigrahi: What do we pay for the consultants?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have to scrutinize that, and we have to pay a certain sum which has been agreed upon. Now, that sum which has been agreed upon is about Rs 16 lakhs, but some items now have to be excluded out of it. Then there is also the matter for negotiation. It may be reduced further but just now, Rs 16 lakhs or something like that has been agreed upon as the fees for the consultants.

So far as the technique of mining is concerned the National Mineral Development Corporation considers itself quite capable of tackling the mining problems involved in it. It is only in connection with the preparation of the project in detail, blue-prints and all that, and also in connection with getting certain advice regarding the equipment that we have appointed these consultants. Therefore, there is no reason to worry so far as the appointment of a Japanese consultant is concerned.

Regarding the National Mineral Development Corporation, I only

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

wanted to draw the specific attention of the House to the fact that we have only started the mining project of iron ore with a view to supplying the iron ore to the Japanese people. As soon as fresh opportunities occur before us and we see that we are in a position to exploit other minerals under the public sector, we propose to undertake all those activities under the proposed Mineral Development Corporation. Then we can ask for any sum and as opportunities arise before us, we can come here and explain the whole situation to Parliament for their approval.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Are we to take it that the Corporation will be so formed that we will be in a position to check on the services which are given by the Japanese consultants or, will it be that we will be held down under some clause in the agreement which may not allow us to do so?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the consultant's advice is concerned, we are not bound by any sort of agreement which will restrict us to take the advice or to consider any other assessment. There is nothing like that. It is an absolutely independent appointment made on a competitive basis and we are satisfied that the consultants that are being appointed are appointed from the point of view of quality.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Has the agreement been approved by the Ministry of Law?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All necessary precautions have been taken by the Finance Ministry.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What are the necessary precautions?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are routine precautions whenever any company is floated or consultants are appointed, from the economic point of view, from the technical point of view and from the legal point of view. The questions are examined from those

points of view. Therefore, we are satisfied that they are on a competitive basis. Qualitatively also they are capable of giving advice and they will serve the best purpose so far as we are concerned.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): What about the Sukinda mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the mining project in regard to the iron ore is concerned, we consider that perhaps about Rs. 5 crores is the sum that might be required for this item, out of which about Rs. 3.75 crores might be in foreign exchange which will be involved in the purchase of equipment from the Japanese, and about Rs. 1.25 crores might be required in Indian currency for civil construction and other work.

As has been said, this is the first project. There are other items mentioned here. Out of the total, a sum of Rs. 32 crores which was mentioned by my friend Shri Morarka, is mainly on account of railway construction and for the development of port and harbour facilities. Therefore, it is not my function to dilate upon that—to put schemes in connection with the development of port and harbour facilities and railway construction.

It will thus be seen that Rs. 5 lakhs have been demanded from our Ministry. It is not a very paltry sum; it constitutes a fairly good proportion of the total sum that is required for mining of iron ore. Certain hon. friends raised the question of the development of Sukandia iron ore mines and also wanted to know the position of the Orissa Mining Development Corporation *vis a vis* the development of iron ore mining for the supply to Japanese companies. The Orissa Mining Corporation is a corporation in which the Orissa Government are also the partners, and it has a limited objective with limited funds. If the Orissa Government had proposed to us or any other State Government had proposed to us to become partners in this National

Development Corporation, surely the Government of India would have given consideration to that proposition. But this is a specific corporation with the object of pursuing the policy of the Government so far as mining projects are concerned. The Orissa Mining Corporation is a limited concern started only with a view to developing the mineral ores of Orissa State. Therefore, the two do not go together, although if the Orissa Mining Development Corporation would like to supply some iron ore to us that proposal would be considered by all means.

So far as the development of Paradip port is concerned our Ministry has always been sympathising with this proposal, and we have written about it and discussed this question with the Orissa Government. We have supported their proposal before the other sister Ministries—the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission and it will be our endeavour to see that Paradip port also develops in the proper way although our conditions are limited.

Out of the sum of Rs 5 crores, I do not think we will require more than a couple of crores for the next two years together that is the remaining part of the Plan period. We would not require more than Rs 2 crores, and just now, we will not require more than Rs 5 lakhs to give a push to our work. I suppose there is nothing else for me to explain. I hope the position has been clarified by me. It is not, as Shri Morarka feared a question of our wanting Rs 15 crores and only putting in a demand of Rs 5 lakhs. But Rs 5 lakhs is the immediate demand.

14-38 hrs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I am glad to hear the comments about the import of American cotton. I was rather surprised that my hon friend Shri V P Nayar, when he was discussing the Public Law 480, dealt with what is called the import from the Afro-Asian region. As the House is fully aware,

cotton which is generally grown in Egypt and the Sudan and Tanganyika and in East African territories is somewhat of a higher staple, and for medium staple of between 1 inch and 1½ inch or thereabouts, mostly the cotton available is from the American sources. The other important reason for buying American cotton is not because of the reasons that he read out from the pamphlet—that it is to support the prices of cotton in America. It is true that as far as American Government is concerned, the various Agricultural Commodities Acts there do envisage a certain price support to the farmers, and the surplus commodities are purchased by the Government there. That is the objective of the American people. So far as the Government of India is concerned, we only take to such trading practices which are to the mutual advantage of India and the exporting countries. So, our main emphasis has been to import with the minimum expenditure of foreign exchange cotton inevitably required for Indian production from the best available sources.

The House will appreciate that no source for the import of this middling cotton would be better from the point of view of long-term loan, the interest thereof and the repayment terms than the American PL 480 cotton to be imported in this country. This is the main reason for our imports of these variations of American cottons under PL 480. My hon friend Shri Tangamani and later on two friends from Punjab have rightly pointed out why so much expenditure is being incurred on the import of cotton which could be otherwise produced in the country itself by giving certain promotional assistance to the farmers in this country. It is a matter of great pride, Sir, that in the last ten years, due to the activities of both the Central and State Governments, we have done remarkably well in the growth of money crops. We have grown more jute. From 20 to 25 lakh bales, the current production of jute is about

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60 to 65 lakh bales. Similarly in cotton, from a mere 20 to 24 lakh bales, we have gone to 45 to 50 lakh bales and the current year's production might be computed even higher than that. But in spite of that, the growth of industries and production in the country itself has always laid a certain amount of burden on the country in view of the shortage of long staple that we have not been able to produce in cotton so far. It is not as if by giving a little more money, C.O. II or the superior 280 or 289, or the sea-island or the Cambodia cotton could be raised or we could have cotton of the staple length of 1" to 1½" and higher staples. We are making the maximum efforts. I can assure the House that whichever staple is being produced in the quantities we require, we do not allow imports. There is a total ban on imports of any variety or quantity which the country can produce indigenously. Having granted that and having aimed at more or less self-sufficiency as early as possible by promotional assistance by way of manure, giving them technical help, taccavi loans, etc., we are still faced with a gap between our national requirements and our national production in certain superior varieties.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: What about the purchase of available cotton?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will come to that a little later. So, whatever we import under the PL 480 scheme or from any other country in the world, whether it is Egypt, Sudan or America—we import from that country which offers us the best terms of repayment, foreign exchange provision and the interest thereof, and which offers the largest amount of the variety we need in the shortest possible time.

The hon. Member has also raised the much larger question of the agricultural policy. On that matter

also, even though it is not very incidental to this particular subject, I can assure the House that the policy, particularly in regard to cotton, has been very steady and far-sighted in the last decade.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister probably did not hear me correctly. I said that there was an incidental advantage to our country from PL 480. But now he says that India will choose. What does this following sentence mean? This is also from the same book:

"When the production of the other countries returned to normal, the United States found that it had a large surplus of certain commodities for which markets could not be found. Although some countries, such as India, needed farm products, they did not have the dollars for making the necessary purchase".

It is just after this that the sentence I first quoted comes. Therefore, it was not their gesture, but it was a question of necessity for them and we do derive a little advantage from that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: While importing from other countries, we have never worried about the gesture from any country. India stands two shoulders ahead and buys from a country only where it is to the mutual advantage of both. It is true that from their point of view it is surplus, but it is for us to be choosy and selective in our imports. Over and above a very long term loan, our imports under the PL 480 contract is advantageous to us in many other respects also, although I am not elaborating on them now.

Coming to the purchase policy of cotton, the House is aware that we have announced the floor price and the ceiling price of cotton and whenever there has been any price surge in the past, Government has come to the assistance

of the producer. This policy of Government has been the main instrument both in the case of cotton and if I may say so, in the case of jute, which had directly contributed to the phenomenal growth in the production of these two important money crops. So, there cannot be any grievance on that account. If there is any surplus, we also allow export.

Regarding the excess of such cotton which is more in production than the demand in the country from the various textile industries, the House is aware that recently we have announced our long-term export policy. We have announced a very large amount of quota which we have never been able to announce in the past, because this year, fortunately the production promises to be better than in the past and the requirement of this particular variety of cotton is not as much as the forecast production this year. As the hon Member pointed out, it is also true that the policy announcement should be made in time so that the benefit will really go to the producer and not to the middlemen, when under duress or distress, the farmer sells his produce at the time of harvesting or when the crop is coming out to the middlemen.

So, we have taken several steps—setting up of cooperatives of agricultural farmers and announcing the quotas in time. This time, the House will fully appreciate that the policy announcement was very much in advance and of such a large size that the growers, the co-operatives, the middlemen and the exporters have expressed their appreciation of the first time announcement of a long-term policy on the export of Indian cotton.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reservé—Sch Castes): What about jute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House is aware that we made a statement only a few days back with regard to jute. There we have tried to explain how with the co-operation of the Indian

Jute Mills' Association and also with the producing States, we have tried to so arrange that the price of jute, particularly of the lower variety, which is in abundance, does not fall down appreciably. It is true that recently it has come down, but I am quite sure that the new steps that we have announced are likely to stabilise the prices at a level which would not be considered very uneconomic.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know whether any special help is given for growing long staple cotton and if so, what is the grant given to that State? Generally saying that encouragement is given to the co-operatives does not take us very far.

Shri Manubhai Shah: From the side of the country from which my hon friend hails and in the whole of the Carnatic coast and Mangalore, there has been a good production coming up of what is called the sea-island cotton.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: South or south-east?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Both, but from the side of the Carnatic, the production is coming up of the CO II the Cambodia, the superior sea island variety etc. In the last few years, the production of indigenous better varieties of cotton has come up in these areas. Now that Shri Tangamani has raised the question again, I may repeat that we give technical advice, taccavi loans, etc. Demonstration farms etc., also there. So, all technical and financial help both from the State and from the Centre are given by the Government directly and also through the Indian central cotton committee. These have led to remarkable results.

Coming to the major portion of the demand of my Ministry, I am very glad that Shrimati Renu Chakravarty raised a very fundamental question whether the Czechoslovakian plant, which is an adjunct of the

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heavy machine building plant, has been so designed that it fits in completely or not into the production that the country needs for our steel projects. I can assure the House that that was the very reason why, as one hon. Member rightly complained, the foundry forge plant, which was originally contemplated, has undergone a complete change and the new foundry forging plant, which we have finalised with the Czechoslovakian Government, is going to take into consideration every aspect in the most integrated manner of the requirements of the heavy machine building plant, which we are building with the Russian collaboration, so that the castings, the bessimer convertors, the rolls, blooming mills, the reduction mills and every component part of the steel plants are cast or forged in the Czechoslovakian foundry forging plant. It is going to be a completely integrated project and that is why even the site selected is the same where we are going to establish a heavy machine building plant, namely, Ranchi.

A question was raised about Rs. 3 lakhs. My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, raised the question of the Nahan foundry. We have not only Nahan Foundry but thousands and thousands of foundries, which are absolutely tiny tots producing 1 lb., 5 lbs., 1 maund and so on. One ton cast is considered as a remarkable performance, whereas this particular forging plant is going to cast, as I had several times the privilege to say before this House, 30 ton pieces of forging and 110 tons of casting, which very few countries in Asia or even the Continent can claim. Therefore, this is not a small forging foundry in the normal sense of the term Nahan Foundry cannot come anywhere near this foundry in this respect. As a matter of fact, this is the heaviest of the heavy type of forging foundry that we can have. It is neither a light, nor middle or heavy foundry. I am rather surprised

that Nahan Foundry should be treated on par with this. Nahan is a foundry which we have inherited from the old tradition. A prince had established it and we had to carry on there because of the employment potential. From a sick baby we have converted Nahan foundry into a paying, workable, economic proposition. But Nahan cannot be expanded to any size to meet even the requirements of light machines, leave alone the heavy machines required at Ranchi, whereas this project, in the course of the next six or seven years,—perhaps a little less or a little more—will be able to produce one complete steel plant every two years. When we take that into account, Rs. 3 lakhs which we have given to Czechoslovakia, I am sure the House will appreciate, is not a very large amount. It cannot be expected that any Government....

Shri Mahanty: May I ask a question? The experts are being paid. We have paid money for collecting data. So, I would like to know what the Government are getting for this Rs. 3 lakhs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are not normal data. As the House is aware, even at Bhopal we had to sink piles to find out the geological nature of the soil. When we put such heavy machinery there, they should not be put on a foundation which will sink the moment a plant is fixed and thus make us lose crores of rupees. So, it is not purely collection of some data from books. We must actually do drilling, trial pits etc. in which the Czechoslovakian and Russian experts will help us.

Shri Mahanty: Will Government please lay a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a mighty project on which separate agreements are not drawn up on different items. When the company comes into existence, the technical

experts and the company directors should be trusted by all of us, including the Ministry. When the project costs from Rs 30 crores to Rs 100 crores and when it is such a mighty venture, if we spend Rs. 3 lakhs on an item from a friendly Government which enabled us to set up this heavy plant.

Shri Mahanty: That is not the point. Are we not entitled to ask for it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no separate agreement on this question.

Shri Mahanty: But what I am submitting is this. Are we not entitled, is this House not entitled to ask the Government to place a copy of the agreement on the Table especially when we are asked to sanction the amount?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House is a sovereign body, which is entitled to every fact and every detail and, as far as the Ministry and the Government are concerned, I can assure you that there is nothing to hide from the House or anybody in this country, because ultimately it is the taxpayers' money which goes into the establishment of this industry. But what I plead is only this. When there is an overall agreement, when the details are being discussed from day to day on different items, it is not possible for me or anyone at this stage to go on laying the incidental, supplementary or complementary agreements from time to time. But if the hon. Member is interested in this project, I for one would very much welcome not only his enquiry but enquiry from other friends as well, as it strengthens our hands and helps us to look at every issue afresh and get wiser by that.

The fundamental question that was raised was whether this project has been rightly planned to be an integrated thing with the heavy machine building plant. On that I can assure you that this is going to be a completely integrated project which will

help us to produce most of the heavy machinery required for our steel industry, mineral oil industry, cement industry, some of the milling plant of the sugar industry and various other things that are required by us.

Then mention was made, rather a question was asked, whether the ideological approach to public sector and private sector has anything to do with the approach of the Government to this problem. As far as I am concerned and the Government is concerned, we have no prejudice at all.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We know that

Shri Manubhai Shah: Public sector is a very important sector and is a great instrument in the hands of the Indian people to shape a society of their fashion where the smallest man can get the fullest social justice. While saying so, as far as the private sector is concerned, I had the privilege to say from this part of the House several times, we have given them an honourable place and we have no prejudice against the private sector. Every individual in this country, all the 400 million people, are entitled to produce two blades of grass and if two blades of grass are produced in place of one, Government will give all assistance. We want to develop this country's economy as much as possible. Therefore, there is no prejudice to one type or the other and it is clear even in selecting these projects. We have done only what Parliament has enjoined on us, namely, establishing the public sector projects at the earliest possible time in those fields where there are vital missing links in the country's economy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What happens to the heavy machine building plant, which will also be located at Ranchi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the heavy machine building plant is concerned, negotiations are still going on about the details. Regarding the public sector projects, I was wanting

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to say earlier that it is not possible for us at any time in the course of the detailed negotiations to know exactly what the project will be like. When we discuss with the Russians or Czech or the Americans, even though they are technically very competent to implement those projects in the places we selected, it is impossible for them to lay before us the end-products because there are so many complexities. In the case of the heavy machine building plant the Russians have asked for 12 to 18 months' time before they can give a detailed project report as to how the planning will be, what will be the construction and what will be the lay out. Therefore, I can assure the hon. lady Member and the whole House that as soon as we have received these things we shall bring them before Parliament. So I would request those friends who are interested in it to keep a watchful eye and examine those projects.

What I want to assure all hon. Members is that in the first stage the heavy machine building plant is expected to produce machinery of 45,000 tons annually. In the second stage it will produce machinery up to 80,000 tons and in the final stage it will produce machinery of 1,60,000 tons annually. In the light of the requirements of the heavy machine building plant, the necessary castings and forgings will be produced in the Czechoslovakian foundry forging plant, which is to fit in with the immediate requirements of the heavy machine building plant. It may also cater its surplus capacity to other requirements in the country, over and above meeting the requirements of the heavy machine building plant. The whole picture of the heavy machine building plant is not today completely ready with us and we only have determined the broad end-products. We have determined what type of machines they should be able

to produce. For the details we will have to wait till the Russian experts send us the project reports on the different items.

15 hrs.

Then the question arose regarding machine tools. There was a suggestion from my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, that when the Hindustan Machine Tools is there, why we are going in for Praga Tools as a separate corporation. If I may say so, this is a purely historical necessity. Praga Tools was there for the last 10 to 12 years, established by the Hyderabad Government and we had to take it over because a very important company in the public sector belonging to the State Government was not doing as well as it should have done. My hon. friend, Shri Gopala Reddi knows about it. Shri Sanjiva Reddy and before him Shri Ramakrishna Rao went on writing to us. We got the site and the factory examined and we came to the conclusion that if we took a helping hand in the matter, we can bring it up to an economic level.

The House will be pleased to know that we have just taken it over for hardly twelve months have passed and the factory has started showing profits. Its production has gone up twice. Its quality has considerably improved and today we are in a position to make Praga Tools a successful company producing medium type of machine tools. It may not make machine tools which, really speaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools is capable of producing. Therefore it would not be possible to join these two corporations. The company structure of both these is rather quite distinct. One is hundred per cent owned by the Government of India. Praga Tools, even now after our taking the majority of shares, will have a sizeable minority shares in the private

hands. It is going to produce something quite different from the class of machine tools which the HMT is going to cover.

Then I come to the question of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal. There the criticism was right that in spite of the fact that the investment is going to be to the order of Rs 21 crores, the annual production is only Rs 6.2 crores as estimated by us today. If the House will kindly examine the investment production ratio of any of the public sector projects, they will see that in these heavy projects, particularly in the basic and heavy industries, the production investment ratio is always rather low, i.e., for every rupee invested sometimes one-third of a rupee is the annual production. Sometimes it is eight annas in the rupee or 50 naye Paise in the rupee. When we put in the maximum effort, it comes to 70 or 75%. That is the experience in Smdri. That is the experience of any steel plant. That is the experience of any big public sector project in which these heavy items are required. But I can assure the House that this is a matter on which we are paying very considerable attention. What we have estimated here is only a single shift production. The production of Rs 6.2 crores is more or less on a eight-hour shift basis. As soon as the first phase is completed and we find that we have an ample number of trained persons to look after this factory, perhaps we can go into two shifts and automatically for the same investment, almost double or 50 to 75% higher production than what we have envisaged will take place reducing the ratio between investment and the annual turnover. This is nothing extra-ordinary, nor this is anything on which we have not paid sufficient attention. It is only in the nature of things that the ratio remains rather on a bit low side. Here I would like to amplify one point so far as the Bhopal project is concerned and which one or two hon. Members did point out. That point is as to why such an important

project has not been allowed to go forward as fast as we would desire. As I have explained before the House several times, the stringency of resources has stood in our way. Once more we are making an attempt before the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and we hope that with the increasing demand for electrification in the country which requires a very sizeable quantity of import of heavy turbines, boilers, turbo-alternators, rectifiers, transformers, generators etc., all these things will be allowed to double up with whatever extra investment is required by the good offices of the Planning Commission. I do hope that the support that we are receiving from this House on these heavy machine projects and particularly today's debate will strengthen our hands regarding our request before the Planning Commission to give a much higher allocation for this heavy electrical project which to my mind at one stage had been mutilated beyond recognition because of the stringency of resources. We are accelerating the combination of the second and the third phases and are trying to bring it as nearer and as earlier to the first phase of this project as possible.

I believe I have dealt with most of the points raised by my hon. friends. Regarding the plea that every time a public sector project is contemplated we should come before the House, I personally very much welcome all that and we have come before the House more often than not. As a matter of fact, in every case we have come so often before the House in one way or the other that all the information that we are in possession of we have tried to lay before the House. Therefore, if more interest is sought to be taken by any hon. friends or a group of friends or the whole House, we would be prepared to lay before them as many details and as much data as we have got in this respect. There is no question of our trying to keep away anything. As the hon. Speaker

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has already remarked, this time because of his instructions in the past we did lay a memorandum. If a more elaborate memorandum is desired at any stage, we should certainly take the opportunity to furnish such a memorandum. Therefore, I hope after the explanation that I have tried to lay before the House, I only plead that as the public sector is a young sector in this country—it is a very vital sector in the country and has no hostility with the private sector—the House, if I may say so, should give much more warm support to go faster and faster in the public sector. Any comment—it is welcome here—of a continuous and perhaps of not very favourable nature or of adverse nature does not create a healthy, a happy, warm and cordial climate that is required for the fast growth of the public sector. Therefore I would plead with all sections of the House that whenever information is required we would be prepared to lay it before them or supply them but when it comes to their performance, let us judge them not too harshly as compared to another sector in this country.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I want to ask one or two questions. I did not ask them when the hon. Minister was replying, because perhaps the hon. Minister may feel that I am interrupting him.

We are totally in the dark about the import of cotton. We do not know as to how many bales are going to be imported and of what staple length.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already replied to that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All are notified in the Gazette from time to time. There is no secret about it. All the export licences, quota releases etc. are done through proper notifications in the Gazette.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: How are the prices compared to the internal prices to see that the price of this cotton

which we have imported will be in comparison to our internal price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Every variety has a different price. If a variety is superior it has a high price. It depends on the world market and on the crop in the other country. If the hon. Member wants to know about any particular type of cotton or about all varieties of cotton, I will be very happy to furnish the information to him.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: My second question is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not ask questions one after the other. If he had any other questions to ask he should have asked them straightaway.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: My important question has not been answered. Our cotton season in India is from November, or from the end of October till the end of June. We are importing this cotton during this season, which will have a depressing effect on the peasants' market or the farmers' market. If we import this cotton in the month of June—we may import even up to November—then it will have its effect not on the peasants, but, as cotton would already have been gained or would be with the ginning factory owners and the mill owners, the effect will be on the all-India Cotton Association or whatever it is. Therefore my first objection was that we were importing this cotton in those months when our market in India was on.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these cottons are imported throughout the year. Policies are announced and quotas are announced from time to time and if I may submit for the information of the hon. Member, there is very little connection between the prices of imported cotton which are of different varieties and the forward and spot market prices of the available Indian cotton.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put cut motions No. 3, 18 and 19 to the Vote of the House. Cut motions Nos 16 and 17 are out of order.

The cut motions were put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. Cut motions Nos. 6 and 7.

The cut motions were put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 4,43,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Demand No 106 (Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry)"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 5,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of Demand No 128 (Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel)"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we take up Home Affairs—Delhi

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit that all the demands can now be taken and concluded together? Otherwise, I do not think we shall have time.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. I have no objection. All the other Demands. There are no cut motions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are cut motions on Labour, Nos 14 and 15.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Nos. 12 and 13: they are out of order; Nos. 14 and 15 are also out of order. Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 are out of order. We can discuss the Demands all right. All would be taken together.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If you do not take every Ministry separately, the question of reply would be a *kichd*:

Mr Deputy-Speaker: One after another, they will reply

Shri Jaipal Singh: They could do that. We will get confused towards the end

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty is, some Members would be speaking more than once. We have not got as much time. The hon Members may be very brief as the original time allotted was up to 3-30

Shri S. M. Banerjee: More than three hours

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: One hour more, Sir

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall be very brief. I shall speak on Demand No 9, Defence Ministry, Demand No 72—Labour and Ministry of Finance

With regard to Demand No 9, my submission is that the Defence Ministry is losing quite a heavy sum in the hands of the contractors. I should only suggest that while giving contracts to all these contractors, proper vigilance and supervision should be there. I will now pass on to the next Demand, Labour.

I am extremely happy to know that the pavilion started by the Labour Ministry in the India 1958 Exhibition is quite attractive. I feel that if more money is given to enthuse the people in general and the workers in particular about the achievements of the Labour Ministry, it is good. What do we find in that particular Exhibition? Unless it is a

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mobile exhibition which goes round the country, those workers whom we want to educate, whom we want to enthuse cannot take any lesson from these exhibits

15 15 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

My attention has been drawn to a speech of the hon Deputy Minister of Labour. I am all for having a good exhibition. But, this Deputy Labour Minister sometimes becomes a mobile exhibit.

An Hon. Member Himself?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: While he moves in the country, he vomits seeds of disruption and disaffection amongst workers. Our sole aim in the country is to enthuse the workers belonging to all classes belonging to all the Central Trade Union Congresses under one flag, at least to forget a common unity and united platform.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Which flag?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will come to that.

Shri Tangamani: Not your flag.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was rudely shocked to see this. He went to address a meeting in Indore. I do not mind his attacks on the Communist party of India. I wish only to remind the hon Minister that Communist hunting in any country has led to suicide and insanity. I do not want that my hon friend should become a victim of either of these.

An Hon. Member: He can't help

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He mentioned here in this Exhibition we have shown the achievements of the Labour Ministry, here in the Exhibition we have shown production targets and the potentialities of the Indian workers,

here in the Exhibition we have shown how many Wage Boards the Labour Ministry has appointed, here in the Exhibition we have also shown the various achievements and unanimous decisions arrived at in the various Indian Labour Conferences, both in Delhi and Naini Tal and other places. In Naini Tal, I remember, the hon Labour Minister, my respected friend Shri Nanda, brought all the leaders of Central Trade Union Congresses and he wanted that some minimum understanding may be achieved to follow a code of conduct, a code of discipline for the success of the Second Five Year Plan. Here, my hon friend in the form of a mobile exhibit goes to Indore and he says thus: I am not reading those passages which deal with the Communist party because he is giving undue prominence to the Communist party and that is going to their credit. It is said:

‘Comparing the wage structure of textile workers in the communist-ruled State of Kerala with other States, he said the State-managed textile mills in Kerala paid considerably less wages to the workers than the mills in Indore and elsewhere.’

The hon Deputy Minister knows it very well that a Wage Board has been set up in the country and that Wage Board will also cover the textile workers of the State of Kerala. The Kerala Government has never proclaimed—by proclaimed I mean informed the Deputy Minister of Labour—that they are paying the highest wages. They have never said so. On the other hand, the Deputy Minister goes there. Here, we are having all sorts of propaganda through the exhibits in the 1958 Exhibition about the various States' achievements, the labour problems confronting the various States and how the Centre is trying to help the States to solve these problems. Here he goes and explains to the textile

workers that here is a Communist Government in the Kerala State and they are paying the lowest wages. The Minister had not the courage to go to Kanpur where 5,000 workers are facing starvation and they have not been paid lay off allowances or wages for the last one year. He has no courage to go to these mill-owners or ask Babu Sampurnanand why he has not done it. He goes to Indore to criticise the Kerala Government. It is a wonderful thing. I feel that all these exhibitions, the amounts which we are spending on the exhibitions will be useless if this mobile exhibit moves on vomiting like this hatred and disaffection amongst the workers I feel that it is not correct. I would request my hon friend, the Deputy Minister to follow at least his own Minister, the Labour Minister who is trying his best to follow a code of conduct. How can we blame the employers for breach of the code of request my hon. friend, the Deputy Labour Minister, when he goes to Indore, he becomes the Deputy Minister of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and when he goes to some other place, he becomes the Deputy Minister of Labour I do not know whether he is Deputy Labour Minister or Deputy Minister of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. It should be clarified once for all I do not want to waste much time over this small problem I only wish that this sort of mobile exhibit must come to an end

My second point is about the loan, Rs. 15 crores

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): May I request my hon. friend to let me know as a matter of fact whether wages in Kerala are lower than in other places or not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us discuss the wage problem. I am ready to discuss everything: from mill to mill, from place to place, from person to person; I am ready to discuss even the wages of the Ministers here and in Kerala. I am ready to discuss. I am ready to discuss everything.

Demand No. 117 is for Rs. 15 crores for assistance to the States. I belong to the State of U.P. May I request the hon. Minister of Finance to let know the State-wise break-up of this Rs. 15 crores. Bundelkhand in U.P. is the most under-developed and backward of the districts. There was going to be the Mata Tila power project there, but the work on the project has been completely stopped because of lack of co-operation and lack of funds from the Centre. I had occasion to see that particular place, and I had also occasion to hear the hon. Minister of U.P. He made no secret of it, and he said unless we are helped by the Centre, this project will be like this and there will not be any successful construction of this particular project. Taking into account the backwardness of that particular area and the need for development of that area, I feel that some money should be given to the State Government of U.P., so that that project may be successfully implemented.

Then, I will also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the eastern districts of U.P. It has been said in this House that the low purchasing capacity of the people of the eastern districts of U.P. is a big factor before the country, and that the Centre and the State are both sincerely trying their best to see that the purchasing capacity of these people is increased. My submission is that the only way of rapidly industrialising the eastern districts of U.P. lies in the success of the Rihand dam. I want to know what has happened to that whether the foreign exchange difficulties have been solved.

An Hon. Member: It has been included in the core of the Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been included. Previously it was outside the core, then it came near the core and now it has been included within the core, but I want to know what has happened to that.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The third one is the Jumna hydel scheme at Dehra Dun. Its first stage is out of order, then for the second stage we have no money, work has not even started there.

I want to know from the hon. Minister what is being allotted to U.P. for these three projects and also for irrigation and minor irrigation schemes. out of this Rs 15 crores I do not say that U.P. should have a lion's share, but I must plead the cause of the three projects that I have mentioned. Because of the underdeveloped character of the Bundelkhand area and because of the low purchasing capacity of the eastern districts of U.P., the Mata Tila scheme and the Rihand dam must be completed. I once again request the House through you to consider these three points.

What I said about the hon. Deputy Labour Minister is very important, because we are demanding a sort of national unity among the workers for the success of the Second Plan. I remember the hon. Prime Minister said here that the success of the Second Plan does not depend so much on the availability of resources as on the goodwill of the people. The work-

ing class today wants to come under one flag. The hon. Deputy Minister asked me which flag? We have got all respect for the national flag. Nationalism is not the monopoly of the hon. Deputy Labour Minister. Every one here, may be on this side or that side, has sacrificed something for the country, and today he asks: which flag? The red flag has become a red rag to the bull, to him.

Mr. Chairman: You are repeating it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am telling you that was the most irrelevant question asked, and I have to reply, otherwise he will say I have conceded.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): You present a second flag, and want all to be under one flag. What does it mean? There is no need for your

mentioning one flag, may be a foreign flag.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said one flag, I never said a political flag, I said the flag of the trade union congress. For many years at Naini Tal and Delhi all the central trade union congresses, the INTUC, the AITUC, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the UTUC, have unanimously decided about wages, unanimously lent their support to the Second Five Year Plan, and it is known to the hon. Deputy Minister, and here he says that some are opposed to government policies. Who is more for the success of the Second Five Year Plan than this side of the House?

Shri Abid Ali: Question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are supporting the Second Plan.

Shri M. K. Ghosh (Jamshedpur): Was the Naini Tal convention followed in the field?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As for this code of conduct, let there be an open enquiry and it will be found that the INTUC stooges have openly flouted this and nothing else. Let there be open voting and I tell you that we shall defeat you hollow in every field, whether textile, sugar or anything else. That is my submission, and I stand by it.

Mr. Chairman: The Speaker allowed three hours but after all it will be extended to four hours. I think from all sides of the House one or two Members more should be given opportunity, and the hon. Minister also should be left some time to reply.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): How long are we going to extend? It was said up to 4.35.

Mr. Chairman: I think earlier than that.

Shri Prabhat Kar: If it is extended one hour, it will be 4.35. So, for

another 25 minutes I think we can continue, that is up to 5

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur) Yes, Sir, for the whole day

Mr. Chairman: Anyhow, Members should be as brief as possible

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): First of all, I want to discuss demand No 9. Of course, in the total budget of the Defence Ministry this supplementary demand has very little significance. It is a matter of only Rs 2 lakhs, but I am not interested in the money value of this demand so much as in the nature of this demand.

Here are 16 cases of defaulting contractors, of contractors who are fond of litigation, also, these are the cases of bad drafting of agreements, these are also cases which show that the Government had always the worse of it whenever they went to arbitration or to a court or a tribunal.

I cannot understand why these contractors should be chosen who do not fulfil the demands which are expected of them. I also do not understand why these contractors should be chosen who are always out to harass the Ministry in a court of law or in an arbitration case or something like that. I also do not understand why it is that this Ministry is so contractor-ridden. I think the policy of the Government is that we should do away with these contractors, and we should have in their place labour co-operatives or things of that kind. I find that this Ministry is specialising in contractors, especially in those contractors who are not up to the mark who do not know how to fulfil their contracts, and who on top of it go to a court of law when there is a chance

Moreover I want to ask the hon. Minister whether these contracts are not seen by some lawyer, whether they are drafted very imperfectly or very inadequately because every time these contracts go before a tribunal the Government has to suffer? So, I say this thing has got to be looked

into, and the Ministry of Defence has to change its policy *vis-a-vis* the contractors because so far as I know and from what I have learnt on the floor of the House, these contractors have not brought a good name to any Ministry or anybody so far. Therefore, I would like that this policy of the Defence Ministry should be clarified, and changed entirely. We must get away from these contractors and have some other agency in their place to execute the work.

Then I come to demand No 31—opium. I am very sorry to find that whereas we have scarcity of crops in many fields we are going to have a bumper crop in opium. It is a very serious state of affairs as the Government say that they want Rs 28 lakhs more and are going to make up Rs 43.23 lakhs. My feeling is that we are going to do away with this kind of thing. I think we have entered into some kind of international agreement and this thing is going to be done away with in course of time. I do not know by what target date the production of opium is going to be done away with. I am rather worried as to how the Ministry is going to make use of that opium. Is it going to be sold to the people of India saying that since we have a bumper crop of opium, therefore our people should consume more opium? Is it that since we have more opium, Government should realise more revenue from it? If Government are intent on the policy of prohibition and they also want to pursue that policy with greater vigour I do not understand why this kind of money should be gotten from the bumper crop that we have. My feeling is this that if this opium is needed for medicinal purposes then we should keep it, but if it is needed for purposes of consumption, I would say that we should do away with it. We should dump it at the bottom of the ocean or of some river. We should not get any money by selling more opium to the people than what we are already doing. I think this is a very wrong policy. I am ashamed to say

(Shri D. C. Sharma)

that we are going to be a party to this kind of thing

Moreover, if the policy of Government is to export opium—perhaps, they are exporting some opium already—I would say that the export of opium also should be stopped, so that we do not try to dope other countries with the unfortunate bumper crop that we have got in this country

Now, I come to the Demand relating to the Labour Ministry. I must say that I thought that under this Demand, it was the Labour Ministry that was on the map or it was the Labour Ministry that we were to discuss. But, unfortunately, the hon Member who preceded me has been discussing not the Labour Ministry not the pavilion, not the exhibits, not things of that kind, but the Deputy Labour Minister. I think this is a very unfortunate state of affairs. It is a very unfortunate state of affairs that an hon Member, a responsible Member of Lok Sabha, to whichever party he may belong, should refer to any Minister or to any Deputy Minister, or to the Deputy Labour Minister in those terms.

An Hon Member: What is wrong with it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I feel very sorry for whatever has been spoken.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sorry for the Minister?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that some of my hon friends do not do things of that kind, but I find that this kind of phraseology which has been used about the Deputy Labour Minister is not very proper and is not very good. So, I would submit very respectfully that my hon friend need not call the Deputy Labour Minister a kind of mobile exhibit, even if his views differ from his.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why should the hon. Member then repeat it?

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): To emphasise it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I repeat it because I know that the description that my hon friend has given of the Deputy Labour Minister is absolutely false, and I should say—I do not want to use any hard words—that the motives are questionable when my hon friend calls the Deputy Labour Minister a mobile Deputy Minister or something like that.

I would say that the Deputy Labour Minister and the Labour Ministry have done a fine stroke of work, so far as that exhibition is concerned, and I want to compliment the Labour Ministry that they have given such a fine picture of the labour situation, such a fine picture of workers in our country. I think anybody who goes to that pavilion will come back impressed with the splendid thing that has been done by the Deputy Labour Minister and the Labour Ministry. If I may say so that pavilion belongs to the Labour Ministry, and the Labour Ministry belongs to the whole country, and the whole country belongs to all the political parties, and also to those persons who do not belong to any party. Therefore, I should say that that pavilion is not a symbol of INTUC or AITUC, it is not a symbol of any political party, it is not a symbol of any labour party, it is a symbol of India which all of us love, which my hon friends love as much as I love. I do not say that my hon friends do not love India, they love India as much as we do.

Therefore I would say that the pavilion should be looked at from the proper perspective, and the achievement of the pavilion should not be confused with the differences that my hon friend may have with the Deputy Labour Minister or anybody else.

If my hon friends opposite have a right to propagate their ideas, we also have a right to propagate those ideas, and I believe the Deputy Labour Min-

ister has also a right to propagate his ideas. Therefore, I think that we should not put any ban on the propagation of ideas by any Minister or by any Deputy Minister, just as we do not put any ban on the propagation of ideas by my friends opposite or by anybody else.

Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that the effect produced by that pavilion—I say so with a due sense of responsibility—and the exhibits placed in that pavilion, and the total impression given by that pavilion is out of proportion to the moneys spent. The money has been very well spent, and the Labour Ministry should be congratulated on it.

I also believe that if the Labour Minister had been giving an idea of wage boards and other things, it is not a question of this State or that State. Those wage boards belong to the whole of India, they belong to all of us. Therefore, I think that the partisan point of view, the party point of view, and the parochial point of view in these matters should be done away with, and we should try to do everything we can to give our people an idea of the unity of India, the unity of workers, of the unity of their motives, and of the unity of their aims and of the unity of their ideals. That is what we should do.

One of my hon friends asked how much out of the sum of Rs 15 crores earmarked for loans and advances by the Centre was going to be given to his State. I think that was a very pertinent question. I would also ask the hon Minister how much he is going to give to my State. I think since everybody will be interested in that, it is better that we have a break-up of the figure State-wise. My hon friend who spoke before me referred to some of the projects in his State which needed help. I agree with him. Those projects need encouragement and support and assistance and so on. But I also find, when I go to my State, that the Finance Ministry here is dealing in a very niggardly way with

my State, which, you know, is the State of the Punjab, a refugee State, a State which is inhabited by so many millions of refugees, a State which has had to face a great deal of trials and tribulations in building itself up after the Partition. I find that the Finance Ministry is not giving my State as much aid as it deserves, taking into account the fact that that State is partly refugee and partly non-refugee.

An Hon Member. The Bhakra-Nangal project is there.

Shri D. C. Sharma. I know they are spending money on Bhakra-Nangal. But Bhakra-Nangal does not belong to the Punjab only. Bhakra-Nangal belongs to the whole of India. It is true that Bhakra-Nangal is going to be there. But I am talking about those problems, those plans, those projects which are going to be of a provincial nature.

If Government here give money for Chandigarh, again, that is an all-India thing. If they give money for Bhakra-Nangal, it is an all-India thing. So, I want that the Finance Ministry should deal with my State, the Punjab State, the unfortunate Punjab State, in a more generous way, and I would like to know from the hon Minister how much money out of this sum of Rs 15 crores he is going to dole out to the Punjab State. I hope that all the States will figure in it, and I hope it is not going to happen that only a few States are going to benefit by it and other States are not going to get anything.

Shri Punnoose. Sir, I join issue with my friend, Shri D. C. Sharma and the observations he made about the Demands for the Defence Services—Demand No 9. Looking into the report that is given you will find that instances of ten or fifteen contracts are given where Government have had to pay money to the contractors due to some fault in the contract or to some other lacuna in the agreement.

[Shri Punnoose]

Going into the details of many of these you will find that the extension of time was given to these contractors to fulfil their contracts. It refers to a variety of things and ranges from handling of stores to the supply of potatoes, wooden barrels, teak planks, etc. In every case the Ministry has given extension after extension to the contractors and at last had to pay through the nose substantial amounts. What has happened to those agreements? How is that contractors are able to bargain from positions of strength with the departments? One would like to know. Somebody should be responsible for public money. What has happened to these officers who have entered into these contracts? In certain cases arbitration has been resorted to; in certain cases umpires have been appointed and in some other cases, they have gone to the courts. In all these cases, judgments have been against the Ministry and in favour of the contractors. But what about the officers who have entered into these contracts and who had been responsible for them? The House would like to know as to what steps had been taken with regard to these things or contracts which have gone against the interests of the State

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): May I know if the hon. Member knows how many contracts were there in which the Government won the suits. If matters went to arbitration only those cases have been given in which the Government had lost. The cases which the Government had won are not before us. We cannot say that these fifteen contracts are out of 100 or 500

Shri Punnoose: I do not understand why one contract should be lost by the Government. It is not a private party. Government has all its machinery, its lawyers and legal advice and it should be able to enter into fool-

proof agreements. I do not say that these were all the agreements that were entered into by the Ministry. They might have entered into some hundreds of agreements . . .

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Thousands perhaps.

Shri Punnoose: Agreed. There is no question about that. I cannot understand how in one agreement the Government could be found to be at fault. With regard to the public funds we should take up the attitude that somebody has to pay for it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Officers may not have been responsible for this. When a suit goes for arbitration, the equities of the entire matter are gone into and if the umpire or the arbitrator finds the Government is to blame, a decree is passed against the Government. If it is found that the contractor is to blame, the Government gets a decree and those decrees are not before us. We cannot, therefore, say that these suits were lost because of the fault of the officers.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): His point, I believe, is that Government should never lose a suit or case.

Shri Punnoose: My point is this. These cases have to be studied in detail. You will remember that time and again, the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee have passed strictures about several contracts and have advised the Government on several cases to be more careful. Have those observations been heeded to or has there been any indifference on the part of the officers? That is a point to be studied in detail. No hon. Member will be in a position to say as to what the details of these

cases are. I believe the Government has to supply the House with the details of these cases, especially when they involve substantial amounts.

I believe very recently the Prime Minister himself has said somewhere that the policy is to discourage work on a contractual basis. I do not know in how many of these cases the department could do the work. Anyway, these cases should be an eye-opener and the Government should consider whether it is not worthwhile to have more and more of work done directly by the department.

I would conclude with a word about Demands of the Labour Ministry. I think my hon friend, Shri D C Sharma misunderstood my friend Shri Banerjee. I am sure he did not want to cast any personal reflections on the Deputy Labour Minister. What happened is this. The Deputy Minister made a speech in Indore. My friend Shri Sharma was advising moderation on the part of a Member here. Very good. He being an elderly man we should accept his advice. But when the Deputy Minister went to Indore he completely forgot that he was a Deputy Minister and got the spirit of INTUC, whether genuine or false, I do not know. He was there speaking as a Party-man and making remarks and adverse observations about a State Government. Whether that Government is run by a red or a white party, it does not matter. I believe it was the height of impropriety. His enthusiasm should not have been taken to that point of indiscretion. He has said that in Kerala in the textile industry, Government-owned textile industry, the worker gets a much lower wage. I would like him to take a lesson from his senior Minister of Labour. While in Kerala he was asked by the Press reporters to criticise the Kerala Government. He very rightly said "How can I criticise a State Government? It is part of my own Government." It is the height of propriety which is

conspicuously absent in my friend, the Deputy Labour Minister. I am sure he will take the lesson from his senior

Coming to the other aspect, one friend has asked "is it really lower there than in the rest of India?" That question was asked. I will answer that. The position is that there was a private owned textile industry in one part of Kerala—Trichur. It was actually closed down and so the previous Congress Government had to take it over. As a result of big agitations by all sections of labour, they had to take over that and now the present Government had to hold the baby. After this Government had taken it over, the wages have been increased twice and as the industry prospers the position becomes better and the wages also will increase. Many hon Members of this House are not likely to know these facts but the Deputy Minister knows it when he was making that remark in that big rally attended by how many hundreds of people. I do not know.

Shri C K. Nair (Outer Delhi): You could have given that information very well now.

Shri Punnoose: I quite appreciate it. I can give my hon friend Shri Nair this information but nobody will expect me to give that information to the Deputy Minister. He was in full possession of the information. I do not want to say he wanted to mislead. But he was misled in his enthusiasm. I wish that occasions may not arise in this House for us to make references with regard to Ministers and Deputy Ministers like this.

Mr. Chairman: There are four Ministers to reply. The hon Members will be brief.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Deputy Labour Minister too is not here.

Mr. Chairman: The other Ministers are here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: These are matters about labour about which the other Ministers know nothing

श्री आशव चेंबरमैन साहब, मुझे डिमांड नम्बर ५९ और डिमांड नम्बर ११७ पर कुछ कहना है। डिमांड नम्बर ५९ दिल्ली के बारे में है। और यह करीब १ करोड़ ६५ लाख की मांग है। दिल्ली में टरमिनल टैक्स जारी किया गया है। यह ब्यो जारी किया गया है यह हमें देखना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली में मकानों की बहुत किल्लत है और यहाँ पर स्लम बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके लिए जो रकम प्लान में रखी गयी थी वह बहुत कम है और मकानों की किल्लत को और स्लम्स को दूर करना है इस वास्ते यह टरमिनल टैक्स जारी किये गये हैं।

दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है और यहाँ पर मकानों की किल्लत होना और स्लम्स होना हमारे लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है। स्लम्स को हटाने के लिए करीब २० करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन दिल्ली का शहर उसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया था।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): May I point out to the hon Member that the general question of terminal tax cannot be discussed during the discussion of supplementary demands? The taxes were already there. All that is now proposed is to hand over a certain amount of money to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Therefore, it would not, I believe, be proper for him to speak about the terminal tax and bring in the question of slums

Mr Chairman: That is the true position. In the discussion about the supplementary grants, we have to confine ourselves to the extra amount or the new amount that is being sought to be provided for. As the hon Minister said, this amount is part of the

taxes that have already been agreed to

Shri Datar: It has already been discussed. The amount has to be given to the Municipal Corporation.

Shri Jadhav: It must be better utilised then

Mr. Chairman: In brief he can mention the points, but the general policy is not to be discussed here

श्री आशव उमका जो इस्तीमाल होगा वह तो हमें देखना पड़ेगा। तो मैं यह अर्ज करता हूँ कि दिल्ली में हमें जा काम करना होगा उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट न

Shri Datar: Neither is the Delhi Administration under consideration here. So far as the supplementary demands are concerned, may I humbly point out that the amounts are to be given over to the Corporation and a small amount is to be given to certain other local authorities? Beyond that nothing is being done. In fact, we are giving larger amounts, to the Corporation. An *ad hoc* grant of Rs 50 lakhs is being given now. Therefore, the general questions which are remotely connected with this have nothing to do with this now

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): He is entitled to submit those points

Shri Datar: They cannot be submitted. It is not a new service. Let the hon Member understand that there is no new service at all. We cannot have a general discussion here

श्री आशव यह जो डिमांड चढ़ रहा है उसको काहे के लिए काम में लाया जायेगा यह तो सबाल हमारे सामने है ही। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को भी और कारपोरेशन को भी इस बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। गवर्नमेंट ने इस दिशा में जिस तरह से कदम उठाया है वह काफी नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट के पास और कारपोरेशन के पास इन स्लम्स को पूरे फिगर नहीं है। अनी अनी एक तरह

किया गया है। पेरर में साया हुआ है कि दिल्ली में करीब ३० हजार हटमेंट्स हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की एक रिपोर्ट कहती है कि दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद में करीब करीब २० फीसदी लोग स्वप्स में रहते हैं। तो इसके लिए हमें कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली में सफाई का तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। अगर हम दिल्ली की सफाई की तरफ और लेपर्स की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो यह राजधानी के लिए भोग कारपोरेशन के लिए बहुत शर्म की बात होगी। इस तरफ कई तरफ में इशारा किया गया लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं है।

मकानों की तरफ भी गवर्नमेंट ने कदम उठाया है लेकिन गये पांच साल में जिस तरीके से नोन दिये हैं उनमें इन मकान नहीं बन पाये हैं जितने कि बनना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट के पास इटोर्ग्स प्लान है। गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ कदम उठा रही है लेकिन इस मबाल को गवर्नमेंट का जिस नजिरये में देखना चाहिये उसमें नहीं देख रही है यह कहने में मुझे दुःख होता है।

दूसरे मुझे डिमांड नम्बर ११७ के बारे में कहना है। डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में जो काम हुआ है उसका बार में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो हमारे प्लान के बारे में इशारा किया है वह इशारा में गवर्नमेंट के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है

"The Prime Minister, in his speech in the National Development Council meeting, remarked, among other things, that the Five Year Plan is a people's Plan, and in its implementation a feeling should be generated among the people so that each man, woman

and child in India becomes as it were a partner in India Limited jointly."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is again going to the general question.

Shri Jadhav: It is a very important point.

Mr. Chairman: But there is no time. That is my difficulty. This is an additional disbursement of loan to the State Governments. The amount to be borne by the Government is Rs. 15 crores. There may be so many schemes for which each State may be responsible and for which the Central Government has to furnish some money by way of loans and advances. After all, we know that the funds are limited here, in the Centre.

श्री जाधव जहा तक उनवान शामिल करने का मबाल है वह हानिस नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Mr. Chairman: But the general question or policy is not to be discussed here. That is the point. I think I should call Shri Bhakt Darshan. He could speak for a few minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo (Angal): I also want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Four Ministers will have to reply. The reply has to start at 4-20 P.M.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल). सभापति महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर ६ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, जिसके सम्बन्ध में मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी ने और दूसरे मित्रों ने पहले भी कहा है।

पहली बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ जो शताब्दियों में ठेकेदारों को काम देने की प्रथा चली आ रही है उस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। अस्बाला में जबअग एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत से फौज के अवानों के सहयोग से मकान बनाये गये हैं। अगर इसी बीज को देखें और

[श्री भक्त बर्षान]

अधिक मात्रा में फँसाया जाये तो इससे बहुत लाभ हो सकता है और बहुत सा झप्टाचार और रुपये का प्रपञ्च जो होता है वह बच सकता है ।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ठेके देने के बजाये मजदूरों की सहकारी समितियाँ बनायी जायें और उनको निर्माण-कार्य के ठेके दिये जायें । इससे भी बहुत फायदा गवर्नमेंट को और मजदूरों को हो सकता है ।

इसके बाद जो १५-१६ ठेकों का विवरण दिया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है, जैसा कि मैं ने पिछली दफा भी निवेदन किया था, कि पता नहीं हमारे मंत्रालय में फाइने इतनी सुस्ती से क्यों चलती है कि एक मेज से दूसरी मेज पर पहुंचने में उनको वर्षों लग जाते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इस डिभाग के डी० (३) का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । एक होटल का लीज एक फर्म को १ दिसम्बर, १९४६ को दिया गया । वह कांटेक्ट ३० जून १९४८ को समाप्त हो गया । उसके बाद सन् १९४० में उस फर्म ने गवर्नमेंट पर दावा किया और अब सन् १९५८ में सोचा जा रहा है कि इस मामले में समझौता कर लिया जाये । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पहले यह समझौता क्यों नहीं किया गया ? खैर "देर आयद वुरुस्त आयद ।" आखिरकार हमारे मंत्रालय को यह खयाल हो आया कि समझौता कर लिया जाये । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे मामलों को इतने वर्षों तक क्यों पड़े रहने दिया जाता है ।

जसा कि मैं ने पहले निवेदन किया, ठेकेदारी प्रथा को जहां तक जल्दी हो सके समाप्त कर दिया जाये । लेकिन जब तक ठेकेदार मौजूद हैं तब तक क्यों न समय पर उनके बिलों की प्रदायगी की जाय ? अगर आपने एक सिद्धान्त को माना है तो क्यों नहीं आप उस पर पूरे

और पर ध्यान करते हैं ? क्यों आप इस बस साल तक उनके बिलों को सटकावे रखते हैं ? इसका कोई धर्म मालूम नहीं होता है ।

आगे चल कर सी (२) में बताया गया है कि झालू की सप्लाई के बारे में एक कांटेक्ट दिया गया था और रेट फिक्स करने के लिए एक अधिकरण, एक ट्रिब्यूनल नियुक्त किया गया था । लेकिन, उस ट्रिब्यूनल की सिफारिशों को न मान कर के अधिक रेट पर कहीं और से उसकी खरीद की गयी । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह पार्टी प्रदालत में गई और वहां पर गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ फौसला हुआ । अब गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है कि अपील में जाना चाहिए । मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि और रुपया बरबाद न किया जाए और अपील में न जाया जाए । सिद्धान्ततः यह बड़ी खराब बात है कि आप स्वयं ट्रिब्यूनल की नियुक्ति करें और उसके बाद उसके निर्णय को न मानें और जब कोर्ट में भी आपके विरुद्ध फौसला हो जाए तो उसके बाद फिर अपील की सोचें—यह किसी भी हालत में उचित नहीं जान पड़ता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर भी पुनः विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है ।

16 hrs.

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर ७२ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । जब बनर्जी साहब भाषण कर रहे थे उस समय कुछ गर्मा-गर्मी वाली बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कह दी गई हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब माननीय आश्व जी भाषण कर रहे थे और वह एक ऐसे मुद्दे पर बोल रहे थे जो कि उस डिमांड के अन्दर नहीं आता था तब आपने उन्हें टोक दिया था ; लेकिन जब श्री बनर्जी बोल रहे

ये, तब चाहे वह तथ्य की बात हो चाहे कोई धीर, जब वह एक तरह से उसकी सीमाओं के अन्दर नहीं आती थी तो आपको, समापति महोदय, यह व्यवस्था देनी चाहिये थी कि कोई भी सीमा के बाहर न जावे और देखना चाहिये था कि कोई भी सीमाओं का उल्लंघन न करे। तथ्य यह है कि जो भी शब्द कहे गये हैं, मैं उन्हें बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण समझता हूँ। एक ओर तो बनर्जी साहब की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि हम आयोजना को सकल देखना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए अपना सहयोग प्रदान करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर अगर हमारे माननीय उप-श्रम मंत्री ने किसी एक शब्द का प्रयोग कर दिया, और हो सकता है कि वह स्लिप हो या उसमें वह सच्चाई से विश्वास करते हों, तो उस पर इतनी आपत्ति नहीं उठानी चाहिये थी। मैं उनकी वकालत नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं अपने मित्र बनर्जी साहब से तथा दूसरे मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तेजित होने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमें केवल भाषण ही नहीं देने हैं, हमें केवल अपना शाब्दिक सहयोग ही प्रदान नहीं करना है या शाब्दिक सहानुभूति ही प्रकट नहीं करनी है, बल्कि रचनात्मक रूप से सहयोग देना हमारा कर्तव्य है। इसी से ज्यादा लाभ की आशा की जा सकती है।

इस डिमाण्ड के अन्तर्गत १ लाख ५० हजार रुपये की लागत से एक पैबिलियन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल दो-एक बातें ही कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि क्या हमने इस पर विचार किया है कि कोई ऐसी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो पैबिलियन बन रहे हैं वे केवल सन् १९५८ की प्रदर्शनी के लिए ही न हों, बल्कि प्रतिवर्ष जो प्रदर्शनियाँ आयोजित करने का विचार है, उनमें भी इनसे

काम चल सके। अगर घाने भी इनसे काम चल सकता है तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा सदन इससे सहमत होगा कि इस रुपये को खर्च कर दिया जाना चाहिये और इसमें कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुझे भी प्रदर्शनी में दो एक बार जाने का मौका मिला है। वहाँ मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि जहाँ भी मैं गया, चाहे वे प्रवेश-द्वार हों, चाहे धीर जगहें, अंग्रेजी के बोर्ड ही देखने को मिले। मैं माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी से तथा गृह मंत्री जी से तथा उनके द्वारा उद्योग और व्यापार मंत्री जी से, जो कि इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं, अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम अब तो वह स्टेज घा गई है कि जब हमको द्विभाषी होना पड़ेगा, इतने में तो समझौता करना ही होगा, और इसमें प्रत्येक समझदार व्यक्ति सहमत भी होगा कि जहाँ पर कोई बोर्ड लटकाये जायें, वहाँ पर हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी समान रूप से चले। मेरी सम्मति से हर जगह पर हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी समान रूप से चलनी चाहिये। प्रवेश-द्वारों पर तथा दूसरे रास्तों पर जितने भी साइन बोर्ड लगाये जायें हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में लगाये जाने चाहियें। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा श्रम तथा नियोजन मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरों के लिए आदर्श स्थापित करेगा। मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय का जो पैबिलियन था उसमें हिन्दी का कानूनी प्रयोग किया गया है और जो कठिन शब्द हैं उनको इंग्लिश में भी लिखा गया है और हिन्दी में भी उनका प्रयोग किया गया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ घाने से सभी पैबिलियनों पर हिन्दी का भी प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

[श्री भक्त बर्षान]

तीसरी बात मुझे डिमांड नम्बर ११७ के बारे में कहनी है। यह डिमांड १७ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये की है, १५ करोड़ की नहीं है। इसमें २ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये, जोकि पहले से ही बचत के रूप में है, उनकी पूर्ति होगी। अतः १५ करोड़ की श्रम मांग की जा रही है। यह रुपया राज्यों को सहायता के रूप में या उधार दिया जायेगा। किस आधार पर यह रुपया दिया जाएगा, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें। जब भी यहाँ पर पत्र-व्यवहार के सिलसिले में वाद-विवाद होता है या किसी और विषय पर विचार होता है तो हमेशा ही कहा जाता है कि जो पिछड़े हुये इलाके हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की इच्छा के बावजूद भी जो पिछड़े हुये इलाके हैं वे और पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं और आगे बढ़े हुये इलाके हैं वे और भी आगे बढ़ने चले जा रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी साहब ने कहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की तरफ से बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना के लिए कोशिश की जाती रही है, लेकिन देखा जाता है कि इनका बड़ा स्थापित न वरकें कभी दुर्गापुर में, कभी राब, में और कभी भापाल में पहुँचा दिया जाता है। विशेषज्ञों की आज यह।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दुस्तान में तो वे हैं।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : हिन्दुस्तान में तो हैं—इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं करता है।

और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विशेषज्ञों के सामने हमारे सभी लोग

कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनके सामने वे आधार हो जाते हैं, फिर चाहे वे विवेकी विशेषज्ञ हों और चाहे स्वदेशी। कोई भी सम्मति वे दे दें हमारे अधिकारियों को मुदाखलत करने का साहस नहीं होता है। इस बारे में चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस विषय पर भी काय्य चालें।

हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने यमुना-जल-विद्युत् योजना का जिक्र किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हाल ही में लगभग तीन करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना पर्वतीय जिलों के विकास के लिए यमुना पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी है। प्लानिंग कमीशन में जब सवाल किया गया तो उनकी ओर से बताया गया कि कोई प्रोजेक्ट्स नहीं आई हैं। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री हाल में यहाँ आये थे और मैंने उनसे पूछा था और उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि २ करोड़ ६१ लाख रुपये की योजना भेजी गई है और मैथिलीक रूप से उनको मान भी लिया गया है। अतः मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर भी प्रकाश डाल सकें, तो वे डालने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr Chairman, so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, I feel that there is something wrong somewhere. So far as Demand No 9 of the Defence Ministry is concerned, we are completely lost in the woods. You will find that for Haldu and Bijasal planks we have to pay Rs 12,000, for Chr sleepers Rs. 22,000, for teak planks Rs 5,000, for Jaman planks Rs 10,000, for wooden barrels Rs 28,000, for Deodar tumber Rs. 5,000, for Sissoo logs Rs 6,000 and Rs 17,000 for Haldu planks. They have furnighed nearly all the forest species. Though these figures are very small.

taking into consideration these together, you will find that there is something wrong somewhere

If we see them collectively, we feel it is high time that the Defence Ministry should be reorganised. We have seen various Press reports and the other day we had a discussion on the various contracts for manufacture of trucks, etc. So, I sincerely urge upon the House that that Ministry has to be reorganised.

I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Shri D. C. Sharma that culture of opium should be completely banned. We should not try to make our people opium-addicts and it should be the policy of the Government to ban culture of opium altogether.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would like to intervene in regard to what the hon. Member just said about the Defence Ministry being in the woods. These are really matters with which the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry is mostly concerned, because these are basically supply cases.

Really speaking, we have not had a very fair deal from the timber merchants. It may be due to the fact that the timber position has been rather acute in the country but we have not felt very happy with the contracts we have had with the timber people. So, we are now making 75 per cent of our purchases from the State forest departments leaving only 25 per cent for the trade. Formerly, the position was just the reverse and we used to secure only 25 per cent from the State forest departments and 75 per cent from the trade.

Shri Punnoose: Not only timber contracts; there are potatoes, hays, everything is included.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am referring to the eight cases with reference to timber. Then, Sir, formerly we used to buy all our requirements from Burma from the trade. But under the recent arrangements we are buying

hundred per cent from the State Timber Department directly. So, we think that in future these difficulties will not be there.

Shri Punnoose referred to the cases which we have lost and enquired whether we have looked into the conduct of the officers concerned and whether there is a faulty construction of the documents. When there are thousands of cases, if in 8 or 9 cases we fail in arbitration or in the law courts, it is certainly not a case of taking action against the officers concerned. In fact, the Law Ministry advised us in every one of these cases that our cases were reasonably strong. But the arbitrators gave their award, just saying that such and such amounts are awarded to the contractor. Therefore it was not possible for us to contest the cases in a court of law. But we have now changed the arbitration clause in our supply contracts.

With regard to Shri Bhakt Darshan's statement about the Prime Minister's remark about contracts and so on I should explain. The Prime Minister had referred to construction work being given to contractors. It is quite different from supply contracts. Regarding supply, by the very nature of things, it is very difficult for the Government to directly make purchases. So we have to call for tenders. Sometimes of course the tenderers misbehave and then we come to grief. But that perhaps is inevitable.

Mr. Chairman: Has the Home Minister anything to say?

Shri Datar: I have nothing to add.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me two minutes. I would like to remove the misconceptions in the minds of my friends who have referred to these cases. My hon. colleague has already replied to 8 or 9 cases. Actually there are 18, out of which 8 or 9 relate to supply and the rest to other than supply.

[Sardar Majithia]

I would like to say at the outset that the total amount of money spent on buildings etc. yearly is to the tune of Rs. 13 crores to 14 crores. If out of that amount spent, which involves not 1, 2 or 10 but hundreds or thousands of contractors, if we find that a bare handful of 16 are at fault, it certainly does not show that the matter is in the wood. As a matter of fact, I think it is giving a good account.

Coming to some of the cases individually, I would like only to refer to 2 or 3 cases. I do not say there are no chances of improvement. Certainly there is, and we are wiser after the experience. I would like to take the case of a contractor at Shillong. In 1950 the original contract came into operation and we had a dispute. The contractor failed to carry out the work allotted to him and, therefore, the work had to be completed by our own efforts. We, therefore, claimed from the contractor Rs. 4,700 and odd. The contractor put a counter claim to the extent of Rs. 6,700. We had no other alternative except to go in for arbitration. The arbitrator ultimately decided that the Government had to pay the contractor only Rs. 1,032. But, really speaking, we saved about Rs. 500 in this contract.

Mr. Chairman: Does the arbitrator not assign any reason?

Sardar Majithia: No. That was one of the drawbacks in the past. The arbitrator used to give a lump sum award. But that has now been changed. Now he has to give an award item-wise. So, this error will not be there, because he will have to give his award on every item.

Mr. Chairman: That is right. But do they not assign any reason for the award?

Sardar Majithia: No, just the award.

I will now refer to another case, a compromise case for Rs. 95,000. In that case, the contractor claimed

Rs. 1,59,000. This was for a contract entered into in 1946, before we achieved independence. Subsequently, as the House knows, a number of officers, who were in service at that time, were called back to England. Now it is for these misdeeds—I should not say misdeeds—it is for the contracts entered into at that time that we are answerable. There we have to get hold of those officers from wherever they are—some are in Australia, some in England and some in Canada—give passage money and all that and possibly incur very much more than the amount involved. So, on the advice of the Law Ministry, we agreed to the compromise. We agreed to a compromise at Rs. 95,000 instead of Rs. 1,59,000.

So, it is not as if every case we are to blame. In certain cases the contractors did bad work. But, at the same time, I would like to mention that it is not all the contractors who act like that. Some of them, rather most of them, are doing jolly good work. Shri Bhakt Darshan, in a passing reference, gave praise for the auditorium built by a contractor, designed by us. He completed the work in 35 days. It is a very good work, rather a record, to our entire satisfaction. And there are no disputes about it. So, all the contractors are not bad. It is only a handful that give trouble. We come across them in every walk of life. So, we should not take it as an example and say all the contractors are bad. I have nothing more to say.

श्री आशिष जलौ : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मेम्बर श्री भक्त दर्शन ने रदर्शनी में जो हमारा लेबर सेक्शन है उस का जिक करते हुए फरमाया कि अगर वहाँ हिन्दी होती तो अच्छा था। लेकिन शायद उन का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं गया है कि इस रेजिस्ट्रेशन में हर वह चीज जो इंग्लिश में लिखी गई है, साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी लिखी गई है।

Shri Narayanaakutty Menon: Can an hon. Minister reply in Hindi?

Mr. Chairman: An objection is being made to the speech being in Hindi.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is no objection, sentimental or otherwise to an hon. Minister speaking in Hindi. But if it is in English, some of us also can follow it.

Shri Abid Ali: I think there is no objection if I speak in Hindi

मैं प्रश्न कर रहा था कि जहाँ तक प्रदर्शनी की आयुक्तता का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में तो तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने श्री श्री डी० सी० शर्मा साहब ने भी फरमाया कि वह बहुत अच्छी है, सब उसे पसन्द करते हैं, उपयोगी है, जरूरी है और मुल्क को भी उस से काफी फायदा हो रहा है क्योंकि दूसरे मुल्कों के भी तमाम लोग उसे देख रहे हैं।

मैं उन कुछ बातों के बारे में भी प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ जिन को मेरे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त, मामने वालों ने कहा है। जिस तरीके से उन्होंने अपनी बातों को कहा, जितनी नाराजगी से कहा, जिस परेशानी से कहा, उस से मान्य होता है कि कुछ सच्ची और जरूरी बातें मुल्क में की गई हैं, तभी वह ज्यादा नाराज हुए हैं। वह तो नाराज हीवे ही। जहाँ तक उन की नाराजगी और हमारे अमल का ताल्लुक है, वह दो चीजें हैं— पूर्व और पश्चिम। कभी-कभी जब वह खुश हो जाते हैं तो मैं घबरा जाता हूँ कि कहीं मैं न गलती तो नहीं की है। उसूल गलत, रास्ता गलत, तरीका गलत।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is no point in looking at this side of the House.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): We do not understand anything.

श्री सावित्र लली : इसी लिहाज से उन्होंने इन्दौर के बारे में तमाम चीजें कही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का खुद को प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं, उस में काम करते हैं, बोलते भी हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उस की जवान से

अलग रहना चाहते हैं। ताज्जुब की बात है। और मेरी प्रश्न यह थी कि इन्दौर में मैंने जो कुछ कहा वह सब कुछ लिखा तो गया नहीं। जिस तरीके से पालियामेंट में जो बात कही जाती है उस को शब्द ब शब्द लिखा जाता है, उस तरह से पब्लिक मीटिंग में तो होता नहीं है।

16.21 hrs.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair**]

वहाँ तो यह सवाल खड़ा हुआ, किसी ने कोई बात पूछी उस का जवाब मैंने दे दिया। उस में कैबल गवर्नमेंट के बारे में सवाल आया और वहाँ की टेक्स्टाइल मिल और इंदौर के वेतनी में सरखामिनी की गई, तो मैंने कह दिया। उन्होंने पूछा कि वहाँ की टेक्स्टाइल मिल किस की मालिकी है। मैंने कहा गवर्नमेंट की। उस में कोई नाराजगी की बात नहीं है। और अगर सच्ची बात कहने में कोई गुनाह है तो ऐसा गुनाह मैं रोज करूँगा।

श्री अक्षय दर्शन : ने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भाषण श्री बनर्जी ने दिया था, जिस का जवाब मंत्री जी दे रहे हैं, चूँकि वह अंग्रेजी में था और जिन को वह सुनाना चाहते हैं वे उस को अंग्रेजी में सुनना चाहते हैं, इसलिये अगर मंत्री जी अंग्रेजी में बोलें तो अच्छा है।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not Shri Banerjee alone. Anyhow, Shri Banerjee is not here.

Mr. Chairman: He can speak in any language he pleases.

श्री सावित्र लली : मेहरबानी। मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा था कि वह तो हैं ही नहीं, वह तो चले गये। बात यह है कि हमेशा ऐसे लोग मैदान छोड़ कर बहुत जल्दी भाग जाता करते हैं। तो यह तो एक मामूली चीज है। तो मैं यह प्रश्न करता हूँ कि मैं क्या करूँ ?

[श्री आबिद खली]

मूठ बोल्, गलन बोल् बेईमान हो जाऊ ।
अगर मुझे यह लगता है कि कम्युनिस्ट और
कम्युनिज्म एक खतरा है इस मुल्क के लिये
तो मैं यह कहता रहूंगा हमेशा कहूंगा हर एक
मजदूर को

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, the hon Deputy Minister is saying that Shri Banerjee has gone out. So, there is no use in his speaking.

Mr. Chairman: I cannot force him to speak in English.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: You can request him.

Mr. Chairman: He is speaking simple Hindi.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In order to understand simple Hindi, at least some Hindi must be understood, otherwise how can we understand it?

Mr. Chairman: They are objecting to it. They are submitting that they are not fully understanding what the hon Minister is saying. After all what is said in this House is for the benefit of all the hon Members present here. So, if they make a request, it is for the hon Minister to see whether he is understood or not and speak in a manner in which he is fully understood so that hon Members may benefit by what he says.

Shri Vajpayee: There are many hon Members who do not understand English.

श्री आबिद खली हिन्दी में उम्मा
कह लूँ फिर अंग्रेजी में बोलूंगा ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर—रक्षित—
अनुसूचित जातियाँ) महात्मि जी हिन्दी
में ही बोलना चाँहिये उम्मा में अगड़ा
क्यादा बहेगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: If he speaks in English some of us will not understand it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: God save students of Punjab University!

श्री आबिद खली में अर्ज कर रहा था
कि इतना हिन्दी में कह दूँ फिर अंग्रेजी में
बोल्गा

“गुजर चुकी तिरी किरती, हजार तूफा से,
हनूज हसरते तूफा नही तो कुछ भी नही ।”

हम इन्क्लाबी है, हम ने बहुत ने तूफान
देखे हैं और हमेशा तूफान देखने रहेंगे ।
हसरत हमारी यही है कि हमेशा तूफान का
मुकाबला करते रहे, और उन में यह भी एक
तूफान है ।

(At this stage some hon Members were seen leaving the House).

अब तो वे जा ही रहे हैं अच्छा ही है । हिन्दी
और हिन्दुस्तानी हर चीज में हर हिन्दुस्तान
की चीज में यह इजगल घबरते हैं उन को
सब चीजें परदेशी ही पसन्द रहेंगी । तो
मेरी अर्ज यह थी कि तूफान हमेशा रहना
चाँहिये यानी इन्क्लाव होना चाँहिये और
इन्क्लाव करना चाँहिये ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा लेकिन बहुत भी नहीं
हाना चाँहिये ।

श्री आबिद खली कभी कभी आवागडोज
की जरूरत होती है ।

तो मेरी अर्ज यह थी कि अगर हम मुल्क
में हमारे मजदूर माई पूरा महयाग न दे तो
हमारी प्लेन कामयाब नहीं हो सकती, यह हर
एक जानता है । इस के लिये हम कोशिश
करते हैं । यह बात भी सच है कि हमारे यहाँ
के मजदूर कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं । कहीं कहीं के
मजदूर कुछ वकन के लिये गलत असर में चले
जाते हैं । उन मजदूरों को उम गलन असर में
बचाना एक जरूरी चीज है । जब जब मौका
आता है हम उस की कोशिश करते हैं । अगर
इस के अमल में मजदूरों को सच्ची बातें
बताने के दौरान हमारे कुछ दोस्त नाराज
हो जाते हैं तो उन की खुशी ।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मजदूरों को ही नहीं, हम को भी सच्ची बातें बतलानी चाहियें ।

श्री आशिष अली : मेरी इन्दौर की स्पीच का जिक्र करते हुए मेरे मुकामिल वालों ने कहा कि जो कोड आफ काउन्ट बना है, मैंने उस के खिलाफ कहा है । मैं माफी मांगूँगा यहाँ और बाहर, हर जगह, अगर मैंने कोड के किसी हिस्से की मुखालिफत की हो, या उस के खिलाफ कोई काम किया हो । मैं सुनने, समझने और माफी मागने के लिये तैयार हूँ ।

अब यह कहना कि यह हजारात फाइव इअर प्लान की कामयाबी चाहते हैं, इस तरह पर उन्होंने फरमाया और बहुत अच्छी तरह मैंने सुना, सुनते हुए बहुत अच्छा लगता है, मीठा लगता है लेकिन जब हम अमल को देखते हैं तो उस में खिलाफ लगता है, और इसी वजह से वह नाराज है कि वह जो कह जान है, वादे कर जाते हैं और उस पर ज़िम तरह में अमल करते हैं उस की सरखामी हांती है । बड़ा फर्क लगता है । इस फर्क को हम समझाने की कोशिश करते हैं, तो इस की वजह से अगर यह मेहरबान हजारात नाराज हो जाये तो मुझे उस की सजा देने की कोशिश न करें क्योंकि मैं गूँहगार नहीं हूँ ।

मेरे भाई ने जिक्र किया पैबिनियन का, एग्जिबिशन का, मोबाइल एग्जिबिशन का । उन को पैबिनियन में कोई ऐतराज नहीं, एग्जिबिशन पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं, लेकिन बूकें उन को इसके जरिये से इन्दौर पहुंचना था, इस लिये उन्होंने एग्जिबिशन को मिलाने की कोशिश की और उस को अच्छी तरह से निभाया है उस की सै कदर करता हूँ । लेकिन मुकामिल यह जरूर है कि

“आप सै तर्क मोहब्बत हवें मंजूर नहीं, इस लिये कर्ज रखने का हमारे यहाँ बस्तूर नहीं” ।

बात यही होती है कि सुन लेते हैं और सब भी कर लेते हैं, लेकिन जब कर्ज को प्रदा करने लगते हैं तो परेशानी हो जाया करती है, लेकिन कर्ज हम नहीं रखते क्योंकि तर्क मोहब्बत हवें मंजूर नहीं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister of Labour is a poet today

श्री आशिष अली : हमारे दोस्त ने फरमाया कि मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया का नहीं, बल्कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का हूँ । गान है, हम आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० में हमेशा रहने वाले हैं । हम कांग्रेस वाले हैं, हम आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० वाले हैं, हमें फरक है, हम उस की इज्जत करते हैं क्योंकि वह हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों की खिदमत करती है । कांग्रेस ने हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद किया और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० हिन्दुस्तान के लिये सब कुछ हासिल करेगी, जिस क लिये आजादी हासिल की गई है । इस लिये आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० बनी और इस लिये हम उस के बने हैं और हमेशा हम वहाँ रहने वाले हैं । अगर यह चीज हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को नाराज करती है, जैसा कि मैं पहले अर्ज कर चुका हूँ, तो वह जरूर नाराज होंगे क्योंकि उन का रास्ता दूसरा और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का रास्ता हमारा उन का रास्ता मजदूरों का तबाह करने वाला और हमारी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का रास्ता मजदूरों को बनाने का और उस की मारफत हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने का है । तो उन में और हम में काफी फर्क है और यह फर्क कहीं ला कर मिलाया नहीं जा सकता । इस लिये मैंने इस बात की जरा सफाई कर दी है ताकि आइन्दा कभी हमारे मेहरबान जो उस तरफ बैठे करते हैं इन मामलात को गलत तरीके से न

[श्री भाषित्त भली]

समझें। समझ लें कि दूध क्या है और पानी क्या है। नमक को दूध से अलग रखना पड़ता है नहीं तो वह दूध को खराब कर दे। नमक को दूध में नहीं डाला जा सकता क्योंकि उस हालत में वह दूध नहीं रहेगा।

मेरी उन माननीय सदस्यों से यह गुजारिश है कि मुमकिन है कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की वजह से, उसमें खिदमत करने को वजह से और उन वर्कर्स की ताकत की वजह से मुझे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आफ लेबर बनाया गया है मैं उनसे गद्दार तो नहीं हो सकता हूँ न सिर्फ़ उन मजदूरों से जो कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० में हैं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम अन्य मजदूरों से भी जो कि उसमें नहीं हैं और जिनका कि वह प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती, हालांकि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ही मजदूरों की बाह्द नुमायन्दा जमात है और यही सबब है कि ज़ब लेबर कान्फ़ेसिज़ और ट्राइपार्टीटः कान्फ़ेसिज़ होती हैं और उनमें आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० जो चीज कहती है उसी का समर्थन ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और हिन्द मजदूर सभा की तरफ से किया जाता है। अन्य मजदूर जमातों की ओर से वहा पर आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का समर्थन किया जाता है लेकिन बाहर आकर यह पार्टिया उसकी मुसालफत किया करती हैं। उन कान्फ़ेसिज़ में जिन में यह जमातें बैठती हैं, वहां पर तो आख की शर्म उन्हें इस बात के लिये मजबूर करती है कि वह आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० जो चीज कहती है उसका वे वहां समर्थन करें। हमारे दोस्त जो ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और हिन्द मजदूर सभा की तरफ से जाते हैं हालांकि वे वहा पर तो समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन बाहर वे ही लोग फ़र्टी पालिटिक्स में पड़ कर मजदूरों का शोषण और लूट खसोट करने के जोक के फ़ंदे में फँस जाते हैं तब वे आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० को गालियाँ दिया करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह जो कुछ मैंने अर्थ किया उसका उस डिमांड से जो कि हाउस के सामने है कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था, न उस स्पीच का ताल्लुक था। मैं तो उस बात का जवाब दे रहा था जिसको कि आपके पहले जो सभापति महोदय कुर्सी पर बिराजमान थे और जिन्होंने कि उन माननीय सदस्य को वह सब कहने की इजाजत दी इसलिये मुझे मौका मिल गया कि थोड़ी और सफ़ाई कर दूँ। मुमकिन है कि वह नाराज हो गये हों लेकिन मुझे उनको जवाब देना पड़ा, मजबूरी थी।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, there are two Demands relating to the Ministry of Finance: Opium and Loans to States. Both the subjects have been raised in the discussions. I would like to say a few words on these two matters.

It is not true to say that we are trying to keep opium for internal consumption. We are a party to the International Conference and according to the phased programme that we have adopted, a 10 per cent cut every year is being implemented right from 1949. In the year 1959, there will be a complete elimination of opium consumption in the country except for the addicts, who are under medical certificate given some little opium. Otherwise, so far as internal consumption of opium is concerned, in 1959 it will be completely stopped. Therefore, there is no question of trying to keep more opium for internal consumption. As a matter of fact, it is used for alkaloids and other medicinal purposes. We are trying to export it to other countries. Other countries also demand it. We are trying to procure as much as possible and export it for medicinal purposes. Our exports have been on the increase. It was 204 tons in 1950-51; it was 411 tons in 1956-57. The price also, we are trying to get somewhat more than in 1955-56. We used to get 1.28 dollars for a unit of

morphine in 1956, now it is 1.45 dollars. We are getting Rs 33 crores on the export of opium. Hon. Members will recall that the sanctioned grant for opium in the current year is Rs 242 crores. Now, we are asking for a supplementary demand of Rs 28 lakhs. This is only meant to procure what was being offered by the cultivators to the Government. Under the law, the cultivators cannot sell it to anybody else except to the Government. When they have surrendered more opium to the Government, we are under an obligation to buy whatever is offered to us. In the previous years, they were giving about 6 pounds or something like that per bigha. Now, they give about 7 pounds or so because there was a bumper crop. The anti-smuggling activities also have prevented smuggling and they offer more per bigha. So, we had to buy more opium so that we can export it to other countries.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Which is the country which consumes the largest quantity of this morphine?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not for internal consumption. It is for medicinal purposes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am not concerned about it. Morphine is not used for medicinal purposes only, but also to manufacture other drugs like heroin which are administered for unholy purposes.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know about unholy purposes. As far as I am concerned, we are trying to export it for reasonable purposes, for legitimate purposes and also perhaps for holy purposes. We are getting Rs 33 crores under this head.

की बहुत बर्तन - यह हमारे देश की जो क्षीम है, उसको कौन से देश के लोग ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं और वह कहाँ कहाँ जाती है ?

Shri V. P. Nayar: America

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I do not know; I think it goes to European countries. I am not quite sure which country is taking more. It is not for oral consumption, but for medicinal purposes. We are obliged to come forward with a Supplementary Demand for Rs 28 lakhs. Having sanctioned Rs 242 crores in the original Budget, I suppose hon. Members will not sting to give us another Rs 28 lakhs for this very purpose.

With regard to assistance to States, this point is being raised repeatedly. There seems to be some impression that the Centre is favouring certain States and not favouring all the States on a uniform basis. The Planning Commission takes elaborate steps with regard to consultation with the State Governments. The Finance Ministers, the Chief Ministers and a number of officers come year after year as though on a pilgrimage to the banks of the Jumna. There are every day consultations with every State Government and after a lot of negotiations, they fix up a certain amount to be given for Plan expenditure, both as a grant and as a loan also. There are other items of assistance which are given for non-plan expenditure. Even last time, I think a Member from Punjab complained that Punjab is not being treated properly and some other States are being given a favoured treatment, etc. Today, we have heard about U.P. Shri S. M. Banerjee has raised the question of U.P., Eastern U.P., Hydro-electric projects and things like that. I have figures of the amounts which are being given to the States as loans and as grants also towards Plan expenditure. This does not include items of non-plan expenditure which are given for teachers' allowances, dearness allowances, etc. That is a different matter. As far as the Plan expenditure is concerned, I have got figures for all the 14 States. Shall I read out for the Punjab and the U.P.? U.P. loan assistance is Rs 20.08 crores; grant assistance 10.57 crores, making a total of Rs 30.65 crores in 1958-59. As far as the Punjab is concerned, it is Rs 14.66 crores as loans, Rs 4.53

[Dr B. Gopala Reddi]

crores as grants, making a total of Rs. 19.21 crores. If you take per capita, I am sure, the Punjab assistance is more than the UP assistance. There are other States also: the southern States and Eastern States. Perhaps every State Government must be feeling in the same way that they are not getting enough assistance from the Central Government. The difficulties of the Centre are there. In spite of our best efforts, we have to resort to deficit financing. Last year, we had to go in for Rs. 459 crores as deficit financing and this year, it may also be anything between Rs. 250 and 300 crores. It is not right that we go on incurring deficit financing and giving assistance to the State Governments. The Planning Commission always insists that the State Governments should raise their own resources by additional taxation, by retrenchment, etc. I am sorry to say, while certain States have fulfilled their promise to the Planning Commission, some other States have not fulfilled their promise. It is not a matter that we should go into at great length at this stage. But, it is not a fact that either UP or Punjab is being discriminated against by the Centre with regard to loan assistance or grants. If Bhakra-Nangal is an All-India project, every other project is an All-India project. It is not as if Bhakra-Nangal alone belongs to All-India. Every project, it may be Neyveli, it may be an industrial project, it may be a hydro-electric project, these do not belong to any particular State. They belong to the entire country. They are all assets which our country can be proud of. Therefore, we cannot look at them from that point of view. Certainly we are not discriminating against Punjab or UP, the southern States or the Eastern States. As far as possible, we are trying to assist them.

श्री जगत रॉयन १७ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये की श्रीमान् क्या ब्रेक अप बता सकते हैं ?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: This sum of Rs. 17 crores, the State Governments have incurred the expenditure. It is being made good in the present year. It was done after the Budget was framed. They could not take a decision earlier. This amount of Rs. 17 crores was spent by the State Governments previously and it is being reimbursed according to old promises. So, it is not pertaining to this year.

So, I beg the hon. Members not to go with the impression that the Centre is against Punjab or UP. On the other hand, there is a feeling in the southern States that the northern States are getting more. It is not also a fact.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Fact is a fact.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof

Demands Nos. 31, 59 and 72"

The motion was adopted.

16.41 hrs.

DELHI RENT CONTROL BILL

Mr. Chairman: We now take up further discussion on the Delhi Rent Control Bill. Shri Vajpayee was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): सभापति महोदय, मकान किराये पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए जो यह विधेयक लाया गया है, मुख्यतः उसके दो उद्देश्य हैं। एक ती