

12-17 hrs.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the motion moved by Shi Jagannatha Rao on the 28th August, 1961.

The question is:

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts be further extended upto the last day of the next session.”

The motion was adopted.

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12:19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1961-62—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will proceed with further discussion and

voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62.

Shri Assar may continue his speech.

श्री आसार (रत्नागिरि) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशों में हमारे देश के जो अन्वै-सेडज आदि हैं, उनके द्वारा वहाँ रहने वाले भारतीयों के साथ जो बर्ताव होता है, उसके बारे में मैं कल बता रहा था। विदेशों में अपने दूतावासों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के सिलेक्शन के बारे में मैं कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। उन कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों का सिलेक्शन करते समय यह देखना आवश्यक है कि वे विदेशों में जा कर हमारे देश की कीर्ति बढ़ायें। मुझे यह कहते हुये दुःख होता है कि हमारे नजदीक के देश नेपाल में, जो कि हमारा मित्र राष्ट्र है, हमारे एक कल्चरल आफिसर ने जो कृत्य किये थे उससे हमारे देश की कीर्ति बढ़ी नहीं है, बल्कि उससे हमारे देश के बारे में वहाँ पर घृणा का निर्माण हुआ है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जब जब हम अपने अधिकारियों का सिलेक्शन करें, तब तब इस बात पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कर लिया करें कि उसको सिलेक्ट करने से हमारे देश की कीर्ति बढ़ेगी या घटेगी। हम उसका ही सिलेक्शन करें जो हमारे देश की कीर्ति को बढ़ाने में सहायक हो।

सिक्किम के बारे में भी कुछ बातें बतलाई गई हैं। हम सिक्किम को सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। उसको सहायता देना आवश्यक भी है। लेकिन हमें इसके साथ-साथ यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उसको विकास के लिये हम जो धन दे रहे हैं या जो आर्थिक सहायता दे रहे हैं, उस धन-राशि का उपयोग योग्य तरीके से ही रहा है या नहीं। मुझे बताया गया है कि सिक्किम

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

के महाराजकुमार और महाराज ने हमारी सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वहां जो पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का काम चल रहा है, रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चल रहा है, उसका और रोड़ इत्यादि को उनके हाथ में सौंप दिया जाए। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं। प्राज की स्थिति को देखते हुये इस सब काम को उनके हाथ में सौंप देना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां टैक्निकल परसनेल की कमी है और ऐसे आदमियों की कमी है जो इस काम को अच्छी तरह से कर सकें। अगर हमने इस सब चीज को उनके हाथ में सौंप दिया तो वाद में परेशानी हो सकती है। जब रोड़ खराब हो जाती है या कोई और मुश्किल पेश आ जाती है तो हर बार हिन्दुस्तान में आदमी वहां भेजना ठीक नहीं होगा। डिफेंस को देखते हुये भी यह जरूरी है कि यह काम हमारे हाथ रहे, उस पर हमारा कब्जा बना रहे।

मिक्किम की जनता के नागरिकता के अधिकारों को ले कर वहां की जनता में और सिक्किम के महाराजकुमार में एक संघर्ष सा चल रहा है और नागरिकों की एक सिकायत बनी हुई है। मैं समझता हूं वहां पर इस प्रकार का संघर्ष होना और संघर्ष की स्थिति को चलते रहना ठीक नहीं। सिक्किम की विशेष परिस्थिति को देखते हुये और उस पर सम्भावित चीन के हमले को देखते हुये एक दृढ़ संगठन का वहां होना आवश्यक है। इस पर विचार करना आवश्यक है कि जो नागरिकता के बारे में हमने अधिकार दिए हैं और जो विचार किबा है, उसको ले कर ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न न हो कि संघर्ष बढ़े। इस संघर्ष का अन्त होना चाहिये।

साधोस के लिये भी हम पैसा दे रहे हैं। यह ठीक भी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि साधोस के मामले में आपके साथ चिन्तने और राष्ट्र है, उनको भी इस में

भागीदार बनना चाहिये और उनको भी इसमें सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिये।

घब मैं चीनी की कीमतों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। यह सही है कि हमारे देश में चीनी की कीमतें बहुत अधिक हैं और अब तक हमने इस बात का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है कि इसकी कीमतें कम हों। इसके बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। हम देखते हैं कि १२ करोड़ रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज के प्राप्त करने के लिये हम ५५ करोड़ रुपये सिसिडी के तौर पर दे रहे हैं। इतनी अधिक सिसिडी दे कर के फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करना क्या सही नीति है, इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करें। यह सही है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी है और हमारे लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाना बहुत आवश्यक है। लेकिन इतना बड़ा घाटा उठा करके हम कुछ फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करें और चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करें यह ठीक नहीं है। हमें चाहिये कि किसी तरह से हम चीनी की कीमतें कम करें। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं इसका एक तरीका यह हो सकता है कि जो बार्ड-प्रोडक्ट्स बनी हैं जैसे एतकोहोल है या अन्य वस्तुएं हैं, उनका सही इस्तेमाल करके कीमत को घटाया जा सकता है। आपके लिये यह सोचना बहुत आवश्यक है कि किस तरह से चीनी की कीमत को कम किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप ठोस कदम उठाएँ और चीनी की कीमतों को कम करने का प्रयत्न करें।

हम नेशनल कोरेक्टर बिल्ड करना चाहते हैं और साथ ही साथ हम नेशनल इंटेग्रेसन की बात करते हैं। ये दोनों चीजें सही हैं और होनी चाहियें। लेकिन इसके लिये आपको शिक्षा के माध्यम में और शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमन परिवर्तन करने होंगे। फिल्लों का भी इस में क, ची

[श्री: भास्कर]

योगदान है। जहां तक फिल्मों का सम्बन्ध है, दुर्भाग्य से स्थिति यह है कि जिन फिल्मों का प्राज देश में निर्माण होता है, वे अधिकांशतः ऐसी होती है कि उनको देख कर घृणा हुए बगैर नहीं रहती है। जो निर्माता है या दूसरे लोग हैं वे नेशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड अप करने का कोई विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं। उनकी दृष्टि आम तौर पर पैरो पर रहती है। हमारी सरकार इस बार में कुछ नहीं कर रही है और आखें मीचे बैठी हैं। मेरी ममता में नहीं आता है कि वह चुप क्यों है और क्यों इस चीज को देखती नहीं है। नेशनल काटेक्टर बिल्ड करने में फिल्मों को, सिनेमाओं को योग देना चाहिये। प्राज आप किसी भी फिल्म में चले जायें—प्राप उनमें एक्ट्रेसिस को हाफ-न्यड पायेंगे। इसका हमारे देश के नौजवानों और नव-युवतियों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, इस का आप आसानी से अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। स्कूल और कालेज के छात्र-छात्राओं पर क्या प्रभाव इस सब का पड़ता है, इस का अनुमान लगाना कठिन नहीं होना चाहिये। देश में नेशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड अप करने की दृष्टि से फिल्मों को योगदान करना चाहिये। प्राज देश किस ओर जा रहा है, इस पर आप विचार करें। फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को सही तरीके पर डेवलेप करने की दृष्टि से इस विषय में सरकार के लिये कोई सही और ठोस कदम उठाना आवश्यक है।

घर में एवाइड के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस में कुछ डिसक्रिमिनेशन बरते जाने की सिकायत सुनने को मिलती है। एवाइड देते समय हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जिस फिल्म को एवाइड दिया जा रहा है क्या वह इसकी हकदार है और इससे और कोई दूसरी अच्छी फिल्म तो नहीं है जिसको एवाइड दिया जाना चाहिये। वह देखना भी हमारे लिये आवश्यक है कि नेशनल करेक्टर

बिल्ड करने की दृष्टि से यह उपयोगी फिल्म है या नहीं है। आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि कुछ ऐसे सम्बन्ध हो जाते हैं कि जिनके कारण फिल्म अच्छी न भी हो तो भी एवाइड दे दिये जाते हैं। मराठी में बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी फिल्मों का निर्माण होता है। मराठी की "जग्गाच्चा पाठीवर" और "आधीन कलश भग पाया" बहुत अच्छी थीं लेकिन उनको एवाइड नहीं मिले। ऐसी-ऐसी फिल्मों का भी निर्माण हुआ है जो नेशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड अप करने की दृष्टि में बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि उनके अच्छी पिकचर्स होते हुए भी, उन को एवाइड नहीं दिये गये हैं और न ही एवाइड देने का विचार किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एवाइड देने की पद्धति क्या है और क्या होनी चाहिये, इस पर भी क्या आप ने विचार किया है। एवाइड देते समय क्या आप इस पर भी विचार करते हैं या नहीं कि वह फिल्म देश के निर्माण में उपयोगी है या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ नेशनल करेक्टर बिल्ड अप करने का विचार हमारे प्रागे सब से पहले रहना चाहिये और जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन चलता है, उस को बन्द करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

हिन्दू रिलिजस एंडोमेंट्स कमिशन का भी इस में जिक्र है। इसकी रिपोर्ट आने में बहुत देरी हो रही है। इस देरी का क्या कारण है, इसका हमें पता नहीं है। एक कारण से इसके विरुद्ध जनता है। एक तरफ आप नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन की बात करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय एकता की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप सिर्फ हिन्दू रिलिजस ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में कमिशन बिठाते हैं। अगर हिन्दू ट्रस्टों के बारे में आप एनक्वायरी करते हैं तो क्या बजह है कि दूसरे जो रिलिजन हैं, उनके ट्रस्टों के बारे में एनक्वायरी नहीं करते हैं। आप क्यों डिसक्रिमिनेशन बरतते हैं। अगर आप राष्ट्रीय एकता चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि आप

भेदभाव की नीति को त्यागें। यहां पर क्रिस्चियन भी हैं, मुस्लिम भी हैं, जैन भी हैं और उनके ट्रस्ट्स भी हैं। उनके ट्रस्टों के बारे में आप एनक्वायरी क्यों नहीं करते हैं और क्यों केवल हिन्दू ट्रस्टों के बारे में ही एनक्वायरी करते हैं। उनके ट्रस्टों के बारे में ही इस कमिशन को रिपोर्ट देने के लिये कहा जाये या नहीं, इस पर भी आप को विचार करना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bharucha.

Need to expedite development works in Sikkim and Bhutan

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,15,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (1)

Question how far continuation of sugar export subsidy is desirable

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Need for more liberal grants to the Indian Law Institute and the Indian Society of International Law

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100." (17)

Need to abandon the policy of subsidising transport of coal by sea

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (21).

Government's position vis-a-vis Burmah Oil Company in so far as equity shares of Oil India are concerned.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

With regard to Demand No. 18 which relates to the Ministry of External Affairs and deals with aid to Sikkim and Bhutan, I desire to invite the attention of the House to very miserably small expenditure we are incurring in developing these two Himalayan kindgoms. It is necessary to appreciate the fact that a sum of Rs. 1 crore—barely Rs. 1 crore is being set apart for 1961-62 for expenditure there. If we turn to page 7 of the book of Supplementary demands, we find that only a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been set aside for power schemes in Sikkim and Rs. 25 lakhs for road construction and so on. I ask the House what can be done with Rs. 25 lakhs for power development. Hardly a thermal generating station can be set up. I think this outlay should be very considerably increased.

Coming to the question of assistance to Bhutan, we would be spending Rs. 17½ crores in the next five years, giving an average of Rs. 3½

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

crores a year. In the case of Bhutan, special attention is required to be paid to transport and communications development, because of the terrain which this country presents in the matter organising communications. Here, only a sum of Rs. 1½ crores for one year has been set apart, which, I think, is too small for this purpose. Let this House not forget that road transport development in Bhutan is not a matter of benefit for Bhutan alone. It is an investment in the security of this country itself. In passing I would like to pay my tribute to the Ruler of Bhutan who has very wisely permitted the foreign policy of that kingdom to be guided by this country and in appreciation of what Bhutan has been doing by way of co-operation with India, I think it is very necessary that the expenditure on road and communication development as also on the development of social services require to be stepped up.

Coming to Demand No. 42, on pages 13 and 14, dealing with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, where a sum of Rs. 5½ crores is required for payment of subsidy to the Indian sugar industry, I am afraid, the whole question requires to be thoroughly investigated. The facts are that the duties, and cesses imposed on this industry come to about 30 to 35 per cent of the cost of production of sugar. It appears at the moment at least that sugar production has been too much in this country and requires either control or regulation. It is rather surprising that as against the cost of production of sugar in foreign countries, which works out to round about Rs. 560 per ton, our cost is very nearly Rs. 750 or still more; it is nearly Rs. 200 more per ton.

Some time back, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture stated that this whole question should be referred to the tariff Commission. I should

like to know whether this has been done, because I am of the opinion that this whole policy requires to be revised.

India cannot afford to earn foreign exchange at such prohibitive cost by subsidising sugar for the purposes of export. Foreign exchange must be earned at reasonable cost. We are going to earn, if we subsidise sugar export, round about Rs. 12 crores. As against that, the nation is paying about Rs. 5½ crores by way of subsidy. May I point out that that works out to purchasing foreign exchange at a premium of nearly 50 per cent? Who on earth ever heard of such a monstrous figure at this? In order to earn \$2, are we going to pay \$1 extra out of the nation's purse by way of subsidy to the producers?

I, therefore, submit that the entire question requires to be thoroughly investigated by the Tariff Commission, and if necessary, measures required for controlling the output of the sugar industry; this also requires to be looked into.

I do not think that after the industry has been organised in this country for a number of years, it is still in need of so much protection and subsidy. That does not speak well of the efficiency of the industry itself. Also, the industry is being guaranteed round about 12½ percent profits. I am of the opinion that the profits may be required to be looked into and reduced if necessary.

Coming to Demand No. 73 at pages 16 and 17 of the explanatory booklet, this demand refers to two important institutions under the Ministry of Law namely the Indian Law Institute and the Indian Society of International Law. I think an amount of Rs. 25,000 is being given to the Indian Law Institute. May I point out that both the Indian Law Institute as well as the Indian Society of International Law are very useful institutions, particularly

in the nascent stage of our constitutional development.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The Indian Law Institute gets Rs. 2 lakhs, and the Indian Society of International Law gets Rs. 25,000.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am sorry. The Indian Law Institute gets Rs. 2 lakhs, and the Indian Society of International Law gets Rs. 25,000. I submit that in the present state of our constitutional development, these two institutions are doing extraordinarily good work, and they require to be thoroughly encouraged.

I am particularly interested in research in international law, which I think this country and this Government should encourage. Unfortunately, the Indian Law Institute has to depend for its financial resources on Government grants, donations from public and charitable institutions both in India and outside as also from subscriptions of members. Treating the last item as a poor source of income, and the second item as a rather fluctuating source of income, I am of the opinion that the main burden of maintaining this law institute as well as the Indian Society of International Law should fall upon Government.

Very soon; not only India but all countries of the world will be faced with very new international problems which have not been thought of yet, and which are coming to the forefront as a result of scientific development. For example, today, the question would be: Do Sputniks violate the air space of any country? This is a question which nobody has answered, and everybody has quietly shirked it. Then, for example, the question may be put: how far territorial sovereignty extends into space. Nobody has thought of it. Considerable research is required in this direction. Then, there is the question 'Who owns space?' These are all problems which require research, thinking and development, and India is one of such countries, which is interested in it.

I, therefore, think that these two institutions and the Indian Society of International Law require to be encouraged. I do not know whether an assurance will be forthcoming from the Government and from the Law Minister that if there is any deficit in the budgets of these two institutes, Government will make good that deficit. I am of the opinion that this type of guarantee should be given to these two institutions.

Coming to Demand No. 85 at pages 22 and 23 of the explanatory booklet, under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, I would say that this refers to the question of coal transport by sea. Just a little while ago, we had some questions here relating to transport of coal. It may be that Government are obliged to transport coal by sea in order to keep the factories going by supplying their bare minimum requirements of coal, since our railway communications have developed certain bottle-necks, they are resorting to transport by sea. But I ask this House whether the time has not come to reconsider that position. The price of coal is about Rs. 45 per ton, and we are paying a subsidy of Rs. 20 per ton, with the result that as the distance extends, coal becomes more and more costly, and by the time it reaches Bombay, it becomes very costly. Now, can we afford to pay a subsidy of Rs. 20 per ton for transporting coal by sea? Or, are there any other methods which can be utilised?

For example, one of the recommendations which one hon. Member made during the Question Hour was that we might perhaps, by-pass these bottle-necks by transporting coal by truck. Personally, I think that the might make the price a little more costly. I am not prepared to speak offhand, but I am of the view that a special committee is required to be appointed to examine this question.

In the explanatory booklet, we are told that a subsidy ultimately may be required to cover the transport of

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nearly 2 million tons of coal. I am not sure whether that is the maximum figure; in that case, still greater subsidies would be required. How far this nation will keep on giving subsidies in this direction requires to be carefully thought out. I think it is no use talking of our economics of production of coal when nearly 40 to 45 per cent. of the cost of production is consumed by additional subsidy on account of transport by sea. I submit that a special committee should be appointed to examine this question.

Finally, I come to Demand No. 132, also under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, at pages 28 and 29 of the explanatory booklet. We are told that a supplementary grant of Rs. 4½ crores is required for purchase of the shares of Oil India Limited, in order to increase the Government's equity share from 33-1/3 per cent to 50 per cent. I welcome this expenditure or rather this investment in the equities of this company. But I have not been able to understand what is meant by saying that the share of the Government of India is increased from 33-1/3 per cent to 50 per cent. Then, who owns the controlling interest? It cannot be that both sides have exactly 50 per cent. Do I take it that after paying Rs. 4½ crores additionally, we are still retaining a sort of minority interest? Or, are we having the controlling interest? I very much welcome this move and I think the hon. Minister in charge of this department requires to be congratulated on acquiring these shares. But the crucial point is whether we have crossed the line so that we can acquire the controlling interest in that company? Otherwise, increasing the Government's share from 33-1/3 per cent to 49½ per cent or 49½ per cent or 50 per cent has no meaning. I would, therefore, like that the hon. Minister will give us an explanation on this matter. If we do not have the controlling interest now, can we get that by negotiation? This time, we are purchasing the shares at par; maybe, even if some additional

premium is required to be paid, I am in favour of paying that premium, in order to acquire controlling interest in that company.

Finally, I would enquire of the hon. Minister what change will result from the present increase in our equity holding, whether the present composition of the directorate will be the same or any change is being made. All that I can say is that the House would willingly give an additional grant if it becomes necessary for acquiring a controlling interest in that company, if it has not been already acquired.

Failure to control cost of production of sugar

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Grant of awards to films

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (13).

Delay in submitting Report of Hindu Religious Endowment Commission

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100. (18).

Failure to open Coal Dumps in the South

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Department's and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

Appointment of officers in Oil India Ltd.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

As regards Demand No. 42, already many Members have addressed themselves to the question of subsidy to sugar and also control of the cost of production. More particularly, my hon. friend, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, has dealt in great detail with the method of controlling the cost of production and whether it was worthwhile to give so much subsidy. So I shall not develop that point any further.

Regarding Demand No. 61, this deals with awards to films which are more in the nature of annual function. Generally, these awards are given during the month of April or May. This year, these were given on the 31st March at a function which was presided over by our Vice-President. I find that all-India awards are given to feature films, documentary films and also children's films. The first two prizes carry with them some cash benefits also. The third prize, which is the certificate of merit, does not carry with it the cash benefit. I would like to know how this money is distributed. I find that in the first prize, it is Rs. 20,000 for the producers and Rs. 5,000 for the directors. This varies from feature films to documentary films and from

documentary films to children's films. So I want to know the basis on which these cash benefits are distributed to the various artistes.

My submission in this connection will be that whenever a feature film or a documentary or a children's film is given either the gold medal or the silver medal or a certificate of merit, it must also carry with it some cash benefit, not less than Rs. 1,000. I find that for 1980 the film which secured this merit was a film called *Baha Pirivinai*. This year the film called *Daiva Piravi* secured the third place for all-India award. In respect of both, I find they were not given this cash benefit. I daresay that for the next year, a very popular film in the south, *Pava Mannippu* will probably secure not only an award but some cash benefit also. So I urge again that whenever awards are given on the regional basis or on the all-India basis, there should be some cash benefits also attached to it.

The second point is that when these films get recognition, certain artistes are invited. Immediately controversy arises in the local papers as to why a particular artiste was not invited. I distinctly remember that in 1980 when the film *Baha Pirivinai* secured the third place, one of the important actors who was greatly responsible for its success, Shri M. R. Radha, was not invited. I do not know whether the Ministry directly extends invitations to the artistes and the directors and others or whether the producers are invited and they bring these artistes. This may be officially clarified. Then controversy will not arise. Otherwise, whenever artistes are invited to Delhi, controversy arises at the other end as to why a particular artiste was not present.

The third point is that whenever these artistes are sent abroad, we should know the basis on which they are sent. Recently some artistes were sent to Indonesia and we find two very eminent artistes were sent from the south. But immediately the ques-

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tion arose as to why both the husband and wife were sent.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: (Nabadwip): Both may be artistes.

Shri Tangamani: Both are first-class artistes. But the husband may have been sent for the next trip and the wife could have been sent this time—because both would probably get the opportunity.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: They could probably dance better together.

Shri Tangamani: It was not a question of dance. They were film actors and they were of the top class also.

We must know the basis on which this is done, so that in future this may not happen. They have mentioned the names of M. G. Ramachandran, S. S. Rajendran and others. They say these people have not been selected because of certain political or other consideration. Therefore, I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister.

I am not grudging the Rs. 75,000 which we are giving. It may even be increased. I will really plead for increasing it next year, that is, 1962.

The next Demand is No. 73. This is probably the fifth occasion when I speak about the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission. I would like to explain my position. When the Commission was set up as early as 1st April, 1960, it was agreed that it would be in a position to submit its report before September of that year. But when we read the terms of reference, it is humanly impossible for them to submit their report within that time. The terms of reference range from the examination of the institutions of Hindu religious endowments, inquiry into the management of Hindu religious endowments, to inquiry into the manner in which holders of office in relation to Hindu Public Religious Endowments are chosen etc. This is a wide-ranging inquiry and there are as many as 50,000 temples. This is

probably the third supplementary demand which is coming up before the House. As recently on the 22nd of this month, I had tabled a Starred Question No. 800, in reply to which the hon. Minister said that it was very difficult for them to submit their report in a short time. I do agree that it is very difficult for them to do so. Today we have had to adopt a motion to the effect that the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts be further extended upto the last day of the next session.

My submission will be that this Commission should be more in the nature of a permanent Commission. They will have control over the working of these institutions and they will be in a position to guide Parliament. I would have suggested a similar provision for the Wakfs also. In that way, we will be in a better position to appreciate how the administration is functioning in the various States so far as these are concerned. Although, strictly speaking, it is a State subject, the information will be received by this House and to that extent it will be useful to us.

I have absolutely no grievance against those who constitute this Commission. My suggestion is that this should be more in the nature of a permanent Commission. I believe at first Rs. 60,000 were allotted. Then we voted some Rs. 75,000. Now it is another Rs. 73,000 or so. So we can have a permanent Commission which will be submitting yearly reports. Otherwise, naturally, a Bill like the one which has been referred to the Joint Committee, cannot be fully gone into. Unless we have the report of such a Commission, we cannot do it. This is a Commission which has to submit its report within a particular period. It has not submitted any interim report. Today, after having considered whether such a Commission will be in a position to submit

a final report, my submission is that it can become a permanent commission, and each year we can also provide for it.

Demand No. 85 of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel is one in which mostly persons from the South are very much interested. On several occasions, many Members have raised the question of the scarcity of coal in different parts of the country. It is much more so in the South. Only the other day, the hon. Minister of Railways informed us that normally the stock of coal in each important railway station or junction should be a month's stock, but in June-July we did not have even ten day's stock. I have got a lot of material here to show that there is insufficient supply of coal and that the quality of coal supplied is also bad. For instance, on 11th August, 1961, No. 232 Passenger Down, worked by Shri S. V. Rao, after running few miles from Kombal was brought back to Gadag because there was bad and insufficient supply of coal. Even goods trains are stopped. This causes a lot of inconvenience to the passengers.

A suggestion was made that we should have coal dumps in major centres, and I believe if four dumps are created in places like Coimbatore, Madura, Trichy and Madras by a run-through, both for the use of the railways and commercial and industrial use, to a large extent the problem of coal shortage can be solved. I am glad that at least from the 1st of May greater encouragement is being given for the transport of coal to the South. That will also help in the development of a harbour like Cuddalore.

The hon. Minister stated that this year they were proposing to move about 1.7 million tons, the target being 2 million tons each year. I would like to know how much has been transported since May last by sea.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao has made the suggestion that coal should be supplied in time for the railways, so

that they may have one month's stock, and that coal dumps should be created to cover particular areas for industrial requirements. He has also pointed out how several cancellations of goods trains had taken place in many divisions in the Southern Railway.

Because the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel is involved in this, I would venture to suggest that it is very necessary to develop the coal fields in Andhra Pradesh. The rate at which we are developing them is probably not sufficient. We were told on a previous occasion—and I hope to get confirmation also—that more coal from Andhra Pradesh was being shifted to the South. I hope that process will continue, as it will help the South to get enough coal.

Many complaints have been received about the price of coal. Let the Ministry see to it that at the railheads the price of coal is uniform. I have got many complaints with me, but I do not want to tire the House by reading them out.

On Demand No. 132, the direct aspect has been dealt with by Shri Naushir Bharucha, but I want to bring to the notice of the Minister certain complaints received by us. In many branches of Oil India Limited, which is run by this Ministry for the distribution of oil, certain covenanted jobs are granted to ex-army officers or certain persons who are not qualified. I would not mention the names, but the Branch Manager in Madras, the Sales Manager in Bombay and several others are there in the list with me. I want the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that he does not give room for this kind of complaint in this new concern that we are building up. We are happy the work is going on according to plan. Although we would like to have persons who are fit to run the administration even though they have retired from service, let not the impression be created that persons without suitable qualifications have been re-employed for reasons best known to the appointing authori-

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ties. That is why I have mentioned about the appointment of officers in Oil India Limited in my cut motion. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that there is no ground for complaint so far as the covenanted jobs are concerned.

Shri Goray (Poona): I would like to confine my remarks to a few Demands, Nos. 12, 42, 72 and 85.

In the foot note under Demand No. 12, it has been stated that an officer of the erstwhile State forces was retired on the 1st April, 1950 and granted a pension, and that, not satisfied with the rate of pension granted to him, he filed a civil suit for the enhancement of his pension, etc. I am rather disheartened to find that nobody representing the Defence Ministry is present.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Deputy Defence Minister was here. He has just gone out.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): I am also here.

Shri Goray: You represent the Defence Minister also? Very good.

I wanted to point out that this is only one person who seems to have taken the courage to go to a court of law, but so far as my information goes, there are hundreds of such people who feel that the pension given to them does not do them justice. In this note, it has been pointed out that he belonged to the State forces. It is within my knowledge that many officers from the State forces, belonging to Gwalior and other States in Madhya Bharat, were absorbed after the States were liquidated. They stood shoulder to shoulder with our army, fought on the various fields like Kashmir, went to Hyderabad in our police action, and at the end they found they were not treated on a par with the Indian army, that they had to be satisfied with the

meagre pension given to them. Since then they have made various representations to the Defence Ministry, but they have all proved fruitless.

The irony of the whole thing is that these people who were loyal to our army, to our country, and shed their blood alongside the jawans of our own army, were treated as if they were inferior to the jawans and officers of the army who were absorbed after Hyderabad was taken over. This is something that they feel very much, that the people who belonged to the army with which our army had to fight were taken over later and treated in a better way, in a more liberal manner, than those from the State forces who were absorbed earlier, who fought alongside with our jawans and officers and were in no way inferior to them. It seems that only one officer had the resources or the courage to go to a court of law; and it seems that now justice has been done to him. I would request the Minister of Defence to take note of this fact and to see to it that justice is done to all the others who have not gone to the court of law because it has embittered these people who were so loyal to us.

13 hrs.

The next point I would like to take up is with regard to sugar prices. You will have seen that many people feel exercised over it and many hon. Members of this House have spoken about it. I do not see the way out of this tangle. Since 1934, we have given protection to the sugar industry and it seems that we have got so used to it that our sugar industry is not making any headway. So far as the international market is concerned, we still find that we cannot stand competition.

As has been pointed out in this note, the difference between the cost price of sugar here and the price that obtains in the open world market is of the order of nearly Rs. 355 per ton. It is very disconcerting to find that it

is a gap which it will be very difficult to bridge. I do not know what plans the Food Ministry has in regard to the reduction of the cost price of sugar.

It seems all the ways are closed. So far as shifting the industry from U.P. to South India is concerned, it is out of question because hundreds of crores of capital have been invested and it will not be feasible for us to remove that industry to the south. So, that way is closed.

So far as reducing the price of cane is concerned, the agriculturists would not listen to it because political interests are also involved and nobody will have the courage to say that the cane price should be reduced because the agriculturists will be hit. It is impossible, I think, to reduce the price of cane. So far as the wage of the labourer is concerned....

Mr. Speaker: Is a single price given for sugar cane wherever it is grown in India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The minimum price is the same; it is a statutory minimum

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): But the prices vary even though the minimum price is statutory.

Shri Goray: In my own province, you will find that the co-operative sugar factories are paying a much higher price to their own members....

Mr. Speaker: Is it on account of the sucrose content?

Shri Goray: It is

Shri Tangasani: In the south there is a formula.

Mr. Speaker: Does it depend upon the sucrose content? (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Goray: So far as the question of price is concerned, there is no way out.

Then, so far as the labourers or the workers are concerned, there also we cannot think of reducing their wages. So, the only way left open seems to be either to increase the yield per acre of sugarcane or to increase the sugar content of the cane. I would like to know from the Food Ministry what steps they have taken to see that the yield per acre in U.P. and Bihar is increased by at least 25 to 50 per cent., which I was told was quite possible. The yield per acre there is about 15 tons while in Maharashtra and the southern regions it can go up to 60 tons. Sixty tons may be an exception but 35 to 40 tons is not an exception. I feel that if proper steps are taken the lands in U.P. also can give an yield of nearly 20 or 25 tons per acre. I do not think that the cess that is being collected on the plea that it will be utilised for increasing the yield per acre and for other agricultural researches is being used for those purposes. I think it is being used for something else.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Food Ministry to see to it that the sugar content of the cane is increased and also the yield per acre is increased. If that is done there would be a possibility of reducing the cost price of sugar. I do not think that we can reduce it to the rate that is ruling in the world market; but if you can reduce this gap by at least Rs. 100 or Rs. 75 that would go a long way to meet the deficit.

Another point I would like to urge while dealing with sugar is that the by-products are not being utilised fully. It is only now that we are thinking of manufacturing paper out of bagasse. But I think bagasse all over the country is not being used at all. It is now being used as fuel. If it is used for manufacturing paper the income from that will be much more than what it would be if it is used as fuel.

I have also indicated once before that molasses are not being used properly. Molasses can be used for manufacturing power alcohol. I believe all

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the molasses that is available today is not being used for the production of power alcohol. This way also we can make it possible to reduce the cost of sugar.

I do not know whether it is a fact, but one of the people working in a sugar factory told me that if they are allowed to use bagasse for the manufacture of paper and if they are allowed to make the maximum use of molasses for the manufacture of power alcohol, then, the price of sugar will come down almost to zero. I do not know whether he was talking in a realistic manner or whether he was exaggerating. But I think there is a lot of truth in saying that if you use the bagasse and the molasses also the cost of sugar will not be what it is today—the almost prohibitive cost that we have today in India. I want the Food Ministry to take note of this fact.

About the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, as my hon. friend, Shri Tagamani said, I am not grudging them these Rs. 75,000. They are encouraging the film industry; but I think the films that are coming out are not very good. I am not talking from the moral point of view. Their standard is not very good, though it may be better than the films in Pakistan and other South East Asian countries. They stand no comparison with the films that are produced in other countries. I have seen many films from foreign countries and I find that so far as technique, presentation and finish are concerned our films lag miles behind the foreign films. There is lot of room for improvement even in the films that are getting awards. Our first-rate films are considered as third-rate in other countries.

I wanted to refer to another question and that is about the junior artists. A committee was appointed a long time back presided over by Shri Patil and they have submitted a report. It is common knowledge that the junior artists are treated in a very humiliating manner. On paper they

may be getting Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 but actually they get only Rs. 50 or Rs. 75 and the middleman takes away the lion's share of their salaries. I have been asking the Ministry to investigate into the matter and to protect the junior artists from this kind of exploitation. Our film industry is one of the biggest industries in the country; and the profits are also very large. I do not want the film industry to become an industry where there is some sort of slave labour going on, where men and women are treated in a very humiliating manner, where they are cheated by the middlemen and hardly get any justice. There is no protection to them; and they cannot form trade unions because they are scattered all over the country. Therefore, this Government which has passed legislation for the protection of the people who are working in the motor vehicles industry should also pass legislation for those who are working in the cinema or film industry and see to it that they get their fair share.

About the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I want to say one thing. Somehow, I find that they are not up-to-date with the news perhaps because other Ministries are not co-operating with them. When the Assam disturbances took place, we were told that the I. & B. Ministry had hardly any knowledge. Nothing came on the A.I.R. Yesterday, I pointed out that when the flood disaster took place in Poona, the A.I.R. had no knowledge of it and people were not told. The A.I.R. which is a very potent means of disseminating news should be used for the proper purpose and people should be told the news that is worth listening. I am not finding fault but I am giving suggestions that they should be wide awake and see to it that news which they have to carry to the people is not neglected or overlooked.

Lastly, I would refer to Demand No. 132. I am very happy that we have been able to come to an agreement with the Burma Oil Company. I am

now satisfied that so far as the Assam Oil Fields are concerned, the speed of exploration, digging wells and bringing up oil will be very much more than what it was before. I do not know what is the estimate of the Government as regards our oil consumption in the next five or ten years. I have a paper here, read by Mr. Maitre when he addressed the 48th Indian Science Congress at Roorkee in 1961. According to the figures given by him, we find that while in 1948 our consumption of oil stood at 2.1 million metric tonnes, in 1960 it was 7.6 million tonnes—a three-fold increase. If that is the indication of the consumption rate, during the next five or ten years, the rate of consumption will be growing not at the rate at which it grew during the last twelve years but perhaps at a faster rate. It may be a steeper rise and if that is so, I do not know what provisions we are making to meet the situation. I suppose one of the ways of meeting it is to step up production in the Assam oil fields. Since the hon. Minister is fortunately present, I would like to say that in the Cambay oil fields I do not think they are going as fast as we should. Day before yesterday, I had put this question to the Parliamentary Secretary and I had tried to point out that our speed of drilling wells in Cambay area seems to be very tardy. I suppose in the Assam area they are digging in six or eight hours, at the rate of 10,000 feet; they go to that depth. For the same depth, it seems that in Cambay we are taking about a month. I am making an allowance for the inexperience and all that. I think that speed ought to be faster because that is the only way in which we can make up for what we lack. I would like to know about this if the hon. Minister is going to reply. Is it lack of experience that is the reason? Or is it due to the inferior machinery that we have? Or, is it because that there is not enough co-ordination? What is it that makes for the slow speed at which we are digging wells? Is it the different structure of the soil? Maybe the structure is so different that the speed is necessarily to be slow. I do not

know. But apparently it seems that the speed in Assam bears no comparison to the speed in Cambay. So, what we lack in resources can be made up by moving a little faster and bringing up oil sooner than we had planned. That is all that I have to say.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine my remarks to Demand No. 85.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will have ten minutes each.

Shri A. C. Guha: Only a few months back the cess on coal has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 4. A few years ago the cess was only six annas per ton; it was then raised to one rupee and now it is Rs. 4 per ton. The reason given for this increase is thus. Some coal is to be transported to the South and the West India by sea and the freight charge by ship would be very much higher. This has been calculated at Rs. 20 per ton higher by rail and the subsidy required would thus be Rs. 20 per ton. If two million tons are to be carried by ship to these coastal areas, all the industries using coal will have to pay this extra cess up to Rs. 4. Any increase in the cost of coal means increase in the cost of production of our industrial goods. That will directly lead to higher costs and the cost of living would also go up accordingly. As far as I recollect, even before this new arrangement has been made, about a million tons of coal was being carried every year by ship from Calcutta to the other coastal areas in the West or in the South. So, the real increase would be in respect of one million tons more to be carried by ship and for this the extra cess has been raised.

I do not know how they have calculated this subsidy of Rs. 20 per ton. Ships carrying coal will go from Calcutta to the western ports, Surat side or Gujarat side. When they come back, do the Government think that they will come empty? If that is so, naturally the cost would be very much higher. Can not the Government arr-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

ange in such a way that the ships carrying coal will also carry on their return journey other goods from the West India or the South to this side in the eastern coast of India? I think that point should be examined so that some part of the subsidy on the coal may be reduced. Only today a question was put and it was said that six million tons of coal would be carried by trucks and the freight charge there also would be considerably higher than the freight charge to be paid on rail. The industries in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and some parts of U. P. will have to pay this extra charge on freight for coal to be carried by trucks. I do not know whether the Government would also consider the question of subsidising coal that should be carried by trucks to these areas. Otherwise, the industries in these areas will be discriminated against and they will have to work under certain hardships,

They have calculated that the annual revenue from this cess at the enhanced rate of Re. 1 on average per ton would be about Rs. 4 crores per annum. I do not know how they have calculated this sum of Rs. 4 crores. The raising of coal is now about 60 million tons and every year it will go up and the cess is to be paid on almost the entire stock of coal that will be raised and removed. Previously the coal removed by trucks was exempt from this cess. I think that that arrangement is no more; I am not sure; I would like to know if that arrangement is still prevailing. Even then, I think the total amount of coal to be raised and moved in a year or two would be near about 70 million tons or something like that reaching 97m. tons in 1966. How they have calculated this amount of Rs. 4 crores per annum only as extra revenue coming from the new cess at the enhanced rate is also a point which should be clarified.

They will be giving near about Rs. 4 crores annually as subsidy to coastal shipping. I do not think

coastal shipping has got any surplus capacity to carry this load. The Government should consider that instead of giving subsidy to some private company, they themselves may purchase some ships to carry on coastal shipping activities at least for carrying coal. This question should be examined, so that the money which the taxpayers will be giving to the Government for the benefit of certain areas may not go to some private capitalist or individual, but may be utilised for the development of Indian shipping, which is going to be more and more nationalised. I hope this point will be examined, namely, instead of giving the subsidy to the private companies, the Government may utilise this amount and also contribute some more money for the purchase of ships so that the carrying of coal may be done gradually by ships owned by the State and not by private companies.

I may now say a few words about Demand No. 61—Information and Broadcasting—in respect of films. The hon. Member who preceded me, Shri Goray, mentioned about the quality of Indian films. I think the Government should take some steps to improve not only the technical quality but also the literary quality of Indian films. I am sorry to say that the quality of the Hindi films is not what it should have been, and it should attract the serious attention of the Government. The literary value of these films is almost nil. These films are mostly thrills and they only tend to create a sort of levity and lack of seriousness in the minds of the young people who general go to these films. So, I would ask the Government to examine the quality of the films and the moral and social effect of the story portion of the films. Film is a medium of mass education and also a force of national integration. Steps should be taken from the above point of view to improve at least the moral and social effect of the story portion of the films, though it may be difficult to improve the technical portion of the films. I

request the Government to pay attention to these points.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall confine myself only to Demand No. 61, about the film industry. I wish I could congratulate the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on its contribution to the film industry which, after textiles, has come to be one of the biggest industries in this country. But unfortunately the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, except instituting a few awards annually given to certain film artistes, film directors, film writers, story writers and so on and so forth, has not done much about it. In recent years, we have noticed that the film industry has been passing through a very big crisis. If we go to studios of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, we will find hundreds of film artistes, film technicians and film workers out of job. We will see that those places which were producing scores of films have closed down; the studios are lying idle, and the artistes are without job. The film directors are rotting on the streets. If we examine the reason for all this unemployment and crisis in the film industry, we will find that the shortsighted policy of censorship by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been responsible for it.

I am not one of those who believe that there should not be censorship of films and film directors should be given full freedom to produce whatever film they like; I am not one of those, who, for a minute, will stand for the vulgarity in the film industry. I am not one of those who believe that films should become a vehicle of taste and entertainment only and not for education. But we should remember that the film industry in this country in the last few years has grown tremendously and it has contributed its own quota to the cultural development of our country. And it is for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to give guidance to the industry so that the industry may serve the cause of education, culture and national integration in this country.

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What we find is, we have got a film censor board. It is constituted of some very eminent people, but what happens is, these eminent people very seldom meet and all the work is left to the administrative machinery of the film censor board. Some of the films are censored in a way which hardly does credit to the Ministry. Not once but a dozen times has the Ministry been approached by the film industrialists, film artistes and film writers and by various sections of this industry to see that the policy of the film censor board is thoroughly re-examined. It is high time that the Ministry revised its policy of censoring.

I know that there are certain puritans in this country who see vulgarity in everything. As I said at the beginning, I will be the last person to stand for vulgarity, but there should be certain standards set up by the Ministry and by the film censor board so that the difficulties that the industry is facing today are removed. I may suggest on my part a pre-censorship of the stories. What happens is that an enterprising producer collects some money from somewhere and he starts production. The film goes before the censor board and for months and months it keeps on lying in the cupboard of the film censor board! Prolonged correspondence goes on between the producers and the film censor board. After that, so many cuts are made, and finally the producer is absolutely on the streets and his company goes into liquidation. It is a very sorry state of affairs. I hope and trust that the Ministry will appoint a panel of certain eminent writers, certain eminent intellectuals, who could thoroughly examine the story before the film is produced. Once the film is produced, then there may be no difficulty for the producers. I assure you that this House and the people of this country will give full co-operation to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in improving the standards of Indian films. We have come to know that the film has become one of the most important vehicles of public opinion in this country, and there-

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

fore, as the guardian of public opinion, it is for the Parliament of India to see that the film industry in India develops purely culturally and in a decent way. It is for the Ministry to give guidance to it.

Before I conclude, I once again appeal to the Ministry that it should thoroughly revise its censoring policy and thoroughly re-constitute the censor board. A panel should be constituted, consisting of really educated people who understand the themes and languages and the implication of the themes in and languages in which our films are produced.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a great joy that we have now opened a new Commission at Dar-es-Salaam and an embassy at Dakar, and I wish to congratulate the Ministry of External Affairs on this step, for which it has come out with the demands in the Demands for Supplementary Grants in the Ministry of External Affairs. It is a very happy thing that we have more places where India will extend her friendly relations with other countries. I thoroughly support the extra grants for these Missions.

I wish to bring to your notice one more aspect, and that is about the money spent upon the development of Bhutan and Sikkim. On roads to Sikkim, Rs. 25 lakhs are to be spent. But very little can be done with Rs. 25 lakhs. However, it is a step in the right direction, and I am very happy. But, at the same time, I may point out what is written here, and it runs as follows:

"...Rs. 6 lakhs for agricultural production and the balance for the development of cottage and other industries, animal husbandry, tourism, minor irrigation, housing, etc."

When the sum is divided into all these heads, Rs. 6 lakhs will be found to be very little.

Particularly about tourism, I should say that when we are collaborating and developing, and taking pains to develop these two neighbouring countries, tourism plays a vital part. The more the tourists come and go, the greater is the development of tourism, and there will be better development and better understanding all round. So, I trust that more money will be spent on this head. In fact, I hope that some day the Tourist Development Council of India may meet in Sikkim or Bhutan, and then there will be a great deal of give and take of ideas, and the beauty-spots in these places can be developed.

I would like to say something about Demand No. 61 relating to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. It is a very good thing that awards have been given for various feature films and children's films and we are very happy about it. Recognition for a good film is a very laudable thing, but at the same time, I find that very often, particularly for children's films, only a certificate of merit or medal is given and no cash prize is given. As it is, these children's films are produced with very little money. After all, the total allocation for children's films in the budget of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is only Rs. 10 lakhs. With that, you cannot do wonders, but on the whole, I think we have done very well. I hope there will be more stress given to children's films. Whenever there is occasion to give an award, there should be cash prizes as well.

Perhaps the quality of our films may not be as good as we would want them to be, but there again the question of money comes in. But technique and literary content do not need money and there is the discriminating choice of the people who sit and study the scripts and stories. That does not need money. If that is done properly, we would have films of better quality. I also commend to the House the films produced in Bengali by Satyajit Ray on the stories of Rabindranath

Tagore. If anybody has seen them, he will see the beautiful quality of the films. The first one, *Postmaster*, could be termed practically as a children's film. If it is shown as a children's film, it would find appreciation and also be of educative value.

Lastly, I would like to bring to the notice of the Information and Broadcasting Minister that even though the Pay Commission has given a certain increase in the emoluments of the people in this industry, all producers and all cinema houses do not want to give it. As the hon. Minister is aware, there was a strike in Calcutta the other day over this. I think the recommendations of the Pay Commission should be followed in the case of employees also. The Ministry should see that most of these people—they work under arc lights and under difficult conditions, and they are really skilled workers—get the increase and they do not have to resort to strike, because if production and shooting of films is stopped, we would lose a great deal, as it is one of the chief methods of entertainment. It is also an educative medium. I think the people who work in the industry deserve every consideration. I hope the Ministry will look into it.

Coming to Demand No. 73 relating to the Ministry of Law, I am very happy that there is this Commission to look into the Hindu religious endowments. They have not yet finished their work. They have to visit many States and I hope their work will be a great contribution to this country. In this connection, I would like to point out that apart from religious endowments, there are various other trusts. I do not know the intricacies of the law that will have to be amended. It is for the Law Ministry to see whether such laws can be amended.

The whole country has changed its complexion. There is a trust, for example, made long before independence. That trust wanted certain things to be done in certain areas and the

tenants in those areas were to be the beneficiaries. A great part of that has gone into Pakistan, and the tenants who were to benefit have all gone away from there. There is a large sum of money lying with the trustees. They are absolutely powerless to disburse it in any other way. Because the letter of the law has to be followed, they cannot do it in any other way! I know of such a trust and this is not the only one of such trusts; there must be so many such trusts. I hope a Commission will be set up to look into the trusts that are lying idle. They are unfruitful and that money can be spent, perhaps with a slight modification of the law, provided the spirit of the person who created the trust is maintained. Much work could be done that way, particularly for the development of the country, for which we need so much money.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the Ministry of Finance—Demand No. 34—Grants-in-aid to States. I want a clarification here. Large amounts of money have been disbursed to the Governments of Gujarat and Punjab when the banks of these States have been acquired. I am not an expert on the subject, but what is this *ad hoc* assistance? Why should you give *ad hoc* assistance? If it is compensation, it is compensation; if it is assistance, it is assistance. But it is the State Bank which should give some compensation if it has acquired the banks of these States. Why should the Government of India give so much money? We are not also clear on the point as to how much compensation has already been given by the State Bank as compensation after these banks have been acquired. I hope the Minister will clarify this point.

With these words, I commend all the supplementary demands for grants to the House. I only wish it could have been more, so that we could have done all the work that we need to do.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Sir, I would draw the attention of the House to Demand No. 75 dealing with the Rehabilitation Ministry. We are told that a number of cases which were filed by the Ministry have been decreed against it and so, it had to pay about Rs. 87,000.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I know who is going to reply on behalf of the Rehabilitation Minister?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He is coming.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yesterday, the hon. Rehabilitation Minister raised a point of order while I was speaking. He must be here to reply to the points raised.

Mr. Speaker: I would only say that any Minister may take notes on behalf of another Minister and brief him. If it is a small thing, he can explain it himself, if the other Minister does not find it convenient to be here. Normally, the Minister with respect to whose department a statement is made, must make it convenient to be present, because while replying some questions may arise and the other Minister who is briefed may not be able to reply fully. But if he has extraordinary business in the other House or elsewhere, then I will allow the Finance Minister or any other Minister to be briefed and to reply. But normally all those Ministers with respect to whose departments there are supplementary demands are expected to be here. Of course, if they cannot be present, their Deputies can be here. In exceptional cases, they may brief other Ministers. If there is no difficulty, the Rehabilitation Minister may be sent for.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Minister of Rehabilitation was here just now. He said he would be coming in a few minutes. My colleagues in the Ministry of Food and also the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel will all be here in a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. It is not necessary that every minute they should be here. If notes are taken by others and shown to them, that is sufficient. Shri Madhok may proceed.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Sir, in all these cases which have been mentioned here the courts decreed against the Government. That means, the dealings against which the private parties applied to the court were such in which the Government was on the wrong. Such cases are also not few. In so many other cases also the common man is not being given a fair deal by this Ministry. All people cannot be expected, nor can they afford to go to a courts of law. Therefore, this is a big reflection on this Ministry. Only those people who have got some pull or some other influence get a fair deal from this Ministry, but normally there are thousands of cases where people even though they have made full payment for the houses allotted to them have not been given the sale deeds, cases where the money is lying with the Ministry and the parties concerned are not being given any interest, cases where the claims of parties are not being paid. Therefore, this is very important and it should be looked into so that such kind of litigation is avoided in future.

Furthermore, on the one side, for these petty things litigation is carried on and, on the other side, big scandals are created. One of the biggest scandals is with regard to No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road, the present central office of the All India Congress Committee.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Member has referred to No. 7 Jantar Mantar Road evacuee property. But the present Supplementary Demand is for quite a different subject from what the hon. Member is referring to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I will state the position.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): That is highly objectionable.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): The hon. Member has used the word "scandals". He should not have mentioned it. It is highly objectionable.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are two points. The first one is whether it is relevant, and the second one is whether the word "scandals" is parliamentary. What about the relevancy?

Shri Balraj Madhok: Sir, I shall explain. Sir, here a new Demand is being made. There is the case of Jantar Mantar where in fact the public exchequer has been defrauded. A lot of money which could have gone to the evacuee property pool or to the public funds has gone there because a property worth Rs. 20 lakhs has been given away to the All India Congress Committee for Rs. 6 lakhs or so without calling any bids. It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. He is not answering my question. Is Jantar Mantar Road No. 7 one of the items here?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit, Sir, that this Demand concerns the Rehabilitation Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sir, it is not relevant.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should he go on interrupting like this? If I do not get sufficient light from Shri Madhok I will ask Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Now I am asking Shri Madhok.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I raised this point when I spoke yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: He might have raised it, but it is new to me. Who was in the Chair when this point was raised yesterday?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Heda was in the Chair.

Shri P. S. Naskar: The hon. Member referred to 7, Jantar Mantar Road yesterday. The hon. Minister Shri Mehr Chand Khanna raised the point of order a minute after the point was referred to. The Chairman at that time ruled that as the point of order was raised late after one or two minutes, the only course left was to give a reply at the end.

Shri Tangamani: Shri Banerjee had made the point. The Minister was not here at that time. The Minister arrived after Shri Banerjee had finished his point, and then raised the point of order. The Chairman then ruled that if the Minister had raised the point of order when the hon. Member referred to it he would have given a ruling, but now that the hon. Member had completed his point the only course left was to give a reply.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Today I have raised the point of order when the subject was referred to.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I may point out, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow him. Is he the Public Prosecutor in this House? I do not understand. He is not the person who has referred to 7, Jantar Mantar Road.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I spoke on it yesterday. I want to tell you, Sir, that this comes within Demand No. 75. May I invite your kind attention to Demand No. 75 on pages 19 and 20? There it is stated: "A composite evacuee property". Now, the entire thing was auctioned and the whole dispute arose after . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is said here: "A composite evacuee property was put to auction". What is this Demand about? It is about expenditure on displaced persons and minorities. Here it says:

"A composite evacuee property was put to auction. The highest bid of Rs. 32,000 was accepted and the purchaser also deposited a sum of Rs. 2,200 as earnest

[Mr. Speaker]

money. As the auction price was below the reserve price of the property, the bid was not confirmed. The purchaser filed a suit for the recovery of Rs. 3,200 deposited by him and interest thereon. Before action for the defence of the suit could be completed, the court decreed the suit against the Government for Rs. 3,664 and Rs. 517.50 nP. as costs of the suit plus Rs. 8 as interest. Out of Rs. 4,189.50 nP. an amount of Rs. 3,200 being the earnest money originally deposited has already been refunded and the balance of Rs. 989.50 nP. is payable."

How does it refer to 7, Jantar Mantar Road?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 7, Jantar Mantar Road, fortunately or unfortunately is an evacuee property. Whether it is now occupied by the All India Congress Committee or not is not my concern. It is an evacuee property.

Mr. Speaker: Does it refer to Rs. 3,200? Was this put to auction?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was auctioned—7, Jantar Mantar Road—in the month of March.

Mr. Speaker: It might have been auctioned. So far as the Supplementary Demand under item (iii) here is concerned, does it refer to No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It does not refer to 7, Jantar Mantar Road, but it pertains to evacuee properties.

Mr. Speaker: It is out of order. On Supplementary Demands for Grants it is not the general administration that is discussed. Of course, on the General Budget they can speak from China to Peru, they can enter into a discussion about the whole Ministry and argue for and against. That is the general rule. But that does not apply when we are discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Here we do not throw open the entire administration for discus-

sion. The discussion here must be confined to the particular item for which Supplementary Grants are asked for. Therefore, any reference to 7, Jantar Mantar Road is out of order.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Sir, I will abide by your ruling, but what I want to submit here is that in the matter of sale of evacuee properties and other things . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not in a general way. The hon. Member must abide by the decision. The general rules and regulations perhaps are not those which can be brought up here—the general rules as they have been passed already in their application to this particular instance. If there is anything wrong they can point out and show how money has been wasted or spent properly or improperly. That is all that can be done.

Shri Balraj Madhok: I want to submit, Sir, that these litigations prove that in handling the cases the Government has not been very circumspect. The Government has not taken proper care, otherwise a lot of money that has been spent on these litigations could have been avoided.

Then there is Demand No. 138 and that is about Delhi Capital Outlay. Here there is the question of land. When the Rehabilitation Ministry came into existence it had to build a number of colonies for the displaced people. For that purpose it purchased the required land. It is given here that this land was originally acquired by the Improvement Trust at As. 14 per square yard. The people from whom the land was taken objected to it. The whole matter was referred to a Tribunal. The Tribunal decreed that As. 14 a square yard was not a just price and it decreed that Rs. 5 per square yard be given as price for the land acquired. Now, taking into consideration the price of land prevalent in Delhi, Rs. 5/- per square yard is not a very exorbitant price.

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[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, the Rehabilitation Ministry has been charging for the land, which was acquired at As. 14 a square yard and for which according to the award of the Tribunal it will have to pay Rs. 5 a square yard, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 a square yard from the refugees. In that way the Ministry has been making profits from the refugees for whom it had to give land on a no profit no loss basis. Therefore, when the land was acquired at As. 14 a square yard and when the Tribunal decreed that the land should be paid at Rs. 5 a square yard, there was no need for going into any litigation. The matter went to the High Court, and the High Court upheld the decision of the tribunal. Now, after that, if we go to the Supreme Court and that way misuse public money in unnecessary litigation, that is not correct, particularly when the Rehabilitation Ministry is charging much more. If it had given to the refugees on "no profit no loss" basis, at the rate of 14 annas or one rupee, or even up to five rupees, I could understand it. But it is charging from the refugees Rs. 25 and more which is not very reasonable. I think Rs. 5 per sq. yard is the general land price in Delhi. Therefore, I think that this litigation that this Ministry has been going about is not very correct and is misuse of public money.

Then I will draw your attention to Grant No. 13 concerning the External Affairs Ministry, wherein there is reference to grants being made to Sikkim. Of course, Sikkim is a very important border State with which we have special relationships and we want that State to go very fast on economic development and otherwise too. But the internal situation in that State is very complex. The population of that State is made of three elements, namely, Bhotias, Gurkhas and Lapchas. The Gurkhas constitute 50 per cent of the population, Bhotias

more than 30 per cent and Lapchas less than 20 per cent. But it so happens that the ruling dynasty is a Bhotia dynasty. Therefore, special interest is taken by them in the Bhotias and the Gurkhas, who constitute 50 per cent, or even more, are not given a fair deal. They are not treated as citizens in the matter of recruitment to the home guards and other things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to be careful in discussing the internal affairs of an ally of ours. We should not go into the details. So, I will ask the hon. Member not to go into the details.

Shri Balraj Madhok: What I mean to say is that we must go to the assistance of Sikkim, because it is a very important border State. But we must also see whether there is any internal trouble or discontent that affects our relationship also. Because it is a very important border State, we must give them grants and I do not mean to suggest that we should interfere in the internal affairs of Sikkim. But, at the same time, we should also see that the internal discontent there is minimised, as far as possible.

There is another matter to which I must draw your attention. There was a former Minister of Sikkim of the name Kaji. There was some trouble between him and the Government of Sikkim. Now he has come to Kalimpong with his foreign wife. She has been carrying on propaganda against the Sikkim Government for a long time, with Kalinpong as the base. Naturally, it is a cause of creating misgivings between India and Sikkim. If Kaji is bent on carrying on propaganda, he should not be allowed to do so from Kalimpong, because that affects our relationship with Sikkim. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this point also.

Subsidies for Plan schemes of Bhutan and Sikkim

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

"That the Demands for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not ex-

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

ceeding Rs. 1,56,15,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (5)

Inadequate provision for construction of link roads to Sikkim and Bhutan

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,15,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (6)

Subsidy for losses on export of sugar

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,00,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100." (12)

Production of documentary films

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Increase in holding of equity shares in Oil India Limited

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,58,00,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100." (29)

First of all, I would like to refer to the demand for supplementary grant in respect of aid to Sikkim and Bhutan for financing their Plans.

The amount required is Rs. 42 lakhs for Sikkim for the current year and Rs. 81.88 lakhs for Bhutan. We fully support this demand. We are ready to grant them any amount ungrudgingly for their development. It should be noted that the population of Sikkim is 1.50 lakhs and the area is 2,818 sq. miles. It is a very backward region. The Government of India has helped this border State with Rs. 3.40 crores in the First Plan and during the Second Plan also we made a good contribution. Our planners have been helping them to draw up schemes and this year India has already agreed to pay Rs. 101.51 lakhs for financing their plans. This is a welcome measure. They have their own plan for Rs. 13 crores.

Here I would submit that education and road transport should be given top priority. Because of the backwardness of communication and education, the people of these areas are very backward. The recent developments near the frontier of Sikkim and Bhutan should also make us careful. The Chinese Government have made roads and they have also taken up some development schemes on the other side of the border. Also, the people of this State are very hungry for development. Moreover, because it is a border area, all these schemes have got strategic importance also, and that is why the Government of India should do their utmost to help them.

I would, however, like to point out one thing. There are only very few schools there and it is reported that even in those schools there are very few or no science teachers. I think the Government of India should help them and provide them with teachers for the schools in Sikkim. We must help them in their industrial development because Sikkim is a backward State. Very recently, our geologists have been successful in discovering some strategic minerals like copper and some company has already been

started, I am told. It is only proper that our Government should also help them in exploiting these minerals so that the standard of living of these people might be improved.

Then I would like to submit that the people of this poor State should be associated with all the stages of their development. There have been some reports that the people there have not been associated fully with their development schemes. That is because the administration there is not very democratic. They have demanded that there should be some election of a responsible government. The Government of India should use their good offices to install some sort of responsible government there.

Regarding Bhutan, there is a plan for Rs. 15 crores for the next five years, which is a very ambitious plan. The Government of India have agreed to contribute Rs. 2.65 crores this year. The population of Bhutan is about 7 lakhs, and for that population I think this is a small amount. They have only 72 schools for such a large State. Their roads are also undeveloped. The Government of India have been asked to make some road linking Bhutan with Sikkim, and it is very good that our army engineers and the Government of India have come forward with money and technical help.

We have to think about the industrial development of these States, because we have to start from the scrap. Though there is no unemployment, because it is an agricultural country, most of the people are under-employed. They do not have enough work to earn their livelihood. No, we must undertake some industrial schemes there. As I have already mentioned, on the other side of the border, the Tibetans have been making some progress with the assistance of the Chinese. So, it is quite necessary that we should undertake some development works and projects in this area to develop it industrially.

14.00 hrs.

Coming to the supplementary demand for Rs. 5.5 crores for payment of subsidy to the sugar industry for losses on the export of sugar, I have moved a cut motion. The question arises whether subsidised export is at all necessary. The note says that the expected earning of foreign exchange is of the order of Rs. 12 crores. Several hon. speakers have questioned the necessity of this subsidy. The Government's point of view is that we have to earn some foreign exchange, that we have surplus production and that we have to dispose of that. But the problem is whether we have to continue this export for a long time. How long can we continue to export our sugar at competitive prices? In the international trade there is a theory of comparative advantages. If we find that we cannot compete with other sugar producing countries, it is necessary that we restrict the cultivation of sugarcane. After all, export and earning of foreign exchange are not an end by themselves. We have to develop our internal market for sugar. If there is free movement of sugar and if the control on distribution is relaxed, I am sure there will be greater consumption of sugar all over the country.

Moreover, we have to try for the reduction of the cost of production of sugar. One thing I have to suggest is that some restriction should be imposed on the cultivation of sugarcane from the cultivation of wheat, rice and other crops. We have to see whether we can reduce imports also because by reducing our imports we can do away with the earning of foreign exchange at such a heavy cost.

Then I come to the supplementary demand in respect of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. There is a demand for the grant of Rs. 75,000 for State awards for films. This demand is necessary because the amount of cash awards was known after the presentation of the Budget.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

But I think it should not be necessary to have a supplementary demand on this item in future years because from next year I hope we will make a regular demand under this head.

I would submit that enough of documentary, children's and educational films are not produced. They are not in sufficient quantity. They are not available in State capitals. These films are the best means of education of our young men, children and our students. We have to make a concentrated drive for the production of educational and children's films.

Regarding documentaries, there has been some controversy between the State Governments and the Central Government in respect of co-ordination. The State Governments want that they should have production of these films in the States field. But at least, I think, there should be proper co-ordination between the Centre and the States with respect to the production of documentary films. They should be produced in a large quantity. In the State capitals we do not have these documentary films in sufficient quantities. The distribution is rather defective. As far as practicable, these films should be made available in all State capitals also.

Lastly, I take up the supplementary demand in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. This demand is quite welcome. The increase in the number of equity shares held by the Government of India in Oil India Limited from 33.3 per cent. to 50 per cent. has been necessitated by the recent agreement between the BOC and the Government of India body. Now we find that the Government of India and the BOC will be equal partners. Not only in ownership but in management also they will be equal partners. I want to raise one point in this respect.

According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India all these key and basic industries,

when they are started, should be in the public sector. That is our point of view. A precedent has been created in this where we have 50-50 equity shares of a basic industry, the oil industry. The question is whether this 50-50 would serve as a pattern for the future development of the oil industry. We want some clarification from the Ministry because we want that the oil industry should be developed and the exploitation of our oil resources should be done as early as possible. Whether we have to develop the oil industry on this pattern or on some other pattern, this point I want to be clarified by the Ministry.

With these words I commend my cut motions 5 and 6 on Demands No. 18 to the House.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैं डिमांड नम्बर २४ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ जिस का पेज ११ पर जिक्र किया गया है। उस में कहा गया है :

"The supplementary grant is required for the payment of grants-in-aid to the Governments of Gujarat and Punjab to compensate them for the financial loss sustained by them consequent upon the acquisition of the State Bank of Saurashtra and the Bank of Patiala..."

इस के बारे में सब से पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लास दिया जा रहा है यह एन्वुअली दिया जायगा या सिर्फ इसी साल के लिये है? बैंक आफ पटियाला और दूसरे बैंकों को मर्ज करने के लिये मैं तजवीज की थी, लेकिन इस बात को नहीं माना गया बल्कि उन को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के सबसिडियरी बैंक्स बना दिया गया। मेरा खयाल था कि अगर इन को मर्ज कर दिया जाता तो आज इस रुपये के खर्च करने की जरूरत न पड़ती।

इस डिमांड के बारे में यह भी कहा है :

"Both State Governments, however, had been representing that the compensation thus worked out was wholly inadequate as it did not take into account the earning capacity of the banks or the actual returns received by the State Governments in the past."

जिस का मतलब यह है कि इन को कम्पेन्सेशन इसलिये दिया जा रहा है कि ये दो बैंक जो थे वे स्टेट के बैंक थे। उन को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया का सब्सिडियरी बनाने में उन की इनकम कम हो गई। उस इनकम को पूरा करने के लिये यह कदम उठाया जा रहा है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में हाउस का सैटिमफैक्शन करेंगे कि इन बैंकों को सब्सिडियरी बनाने से क्या फायदा हुआ जबकि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को उन को जो लाभ मालाना होगा वह देना पड़ेगा।

मैं इस बात के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ कि उन का नाम पूरा किया जाय। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह नाम कोई टेम्पोररी नहीं है बल्कि हमेशा के लिये रहेगा। उन दो बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया और इस डिमांड के पेज १० पर यह साफ तौर पर जिक्र किया गया है कि इसलिये यह रुपया दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि ये स्टेट के बैंक थे। तो सब से पहला मेरा कहना है कि यह लाभ टेम्पोररी तौर पर दिया जा रहा है या एम्पुचली क्योंकि उन दो स्टेट्स को इन दोनों बैंकों की इनकम से डिपराइज किया गया है।

अगर हमारा मकसद हमेशा के लिये इस लाभ को पूरा करना है, तो फिर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को सब्सिडियरी करने से क्या फायदा हुआ। इस से तो बेहतर

यह था कि इन बैंकों को मुकम्मल तौर पर स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में मर्ज कर दिया जाता ताकि खर्च कम होता, लास कम होता और जो लास उन स्टेटों को दिया जाता वह इन बैंकों की धामदनी से ही पूरा हो सकता था।

इस के बाद मैं डिमांड नम्बर ७३ के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सफा १७ पर उस के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है कि जो हिन्दू रैलीजस इनडाउ-मेंट्स कमिशन मुकर्रर किया गया था और उस ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश करनी थी उस में देरी हो गई है इसलिये उस के खर्च के बारे में ७६ हजार रुपया और दिया जा रहा है।

इस के बारे में मैं हाउस का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ और जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है "The Hindu Religious Endowments Commission was set up with effect from 1st March, 1960." इस को सैट अप हुए काफी धर्मा हो गया है और मेरी इस के बारे में यह अपील है कि यह कोमिशन की जाय कि यह कमिशन जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे ताकि धायरदा और ज्यादा खर्चा इनकवायरी पर हमें न करना पड़े।

डिमांड नम्बर ७५ के बारे में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को काफी नुकसान इसलिये उठाना पड़ा क्योंकि बहुत से केनेज कोर्ट में चले गये और कोर्ट के फैसले उन के खिलाफ हुए। मैं किसी काम पार्टीकुलर केम को नहीं लेता लेकिन मेरा अपना यह खयाल है कि यह ज्यादातर नुकसान इसलिये हुआ है कि जो आफिसर्स इस के लिये जिम्मेदार थे उन्होंने ने मेगलीजेंस बर्ती। जो आफिसर्स इस के इनचार्ज थे उन की मेगलीजेंस की बहुत सी गिनामें पेश की जा सकती है। अगर जिम्मेदार आफसरान ठीक तरीके से काम करते और जो पार्टी गिनाम

[श्री राम कृष्ण गत्त]

की गई उस वक्त अगर लोगों को उन तमाम शर्तों को साफ तौर से बतला दिया गया होता और उन शर्तों पर स्ट्रिकटली अमल किया गया होता तो मेरा खयाल है कि इतना लौस न होता। इस किस्म की बहुत सी भिसालें मौजूद हैं कि जो ऐक्चुअल रूल्स और रैगुलेशन्स थे उन के बजाय जो आफिसर्स सेल करने वाले थे उन्होंने लोगों को दूसरे रूल्स बतलाये और उन्होंने उन रूल्स के मातहत प्रापर्टी खरीदी और जब उन को जमीनें व जायदाद नहीं मिलीं तो उन्होंने ने कोर्ट्स में केसेज को रैफर किया जिस से कि गवर्नमेंट को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। इस नैगलोजेंस से गवर्नमेंट को जो लास होता है यह एक बहुत सीरियस मैटर है और हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये और इस के साथ ही साथ जो अफसरान इस के वास्ते जिम्मेदार हों उन के खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्रवाई की जाय ताकि इस नुकसान को कम करने की कांशिस की जाय।

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh (Aurangabad—Bihar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will be very thankful if he is very brief.

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh: I shall be very brief. I will not take more than five minutes. I will confine my remarks to Demand No. 18 of the Ministry of External Affairs and Demand No. 61 of the Ministry of Information and Briadcasting.

Opening of a new Embassy at Dakkar and also a new Commission at Dar-Es-Salaam in Tanganyika are steps in the right direction. We congratulate the Ministry concerned for opening these Commission and Embassy there. We find that the foreign policy of India is not being fully understood in many foreign

countries. It is up to these Ambassadors and Commissioners of India who are posted in these foreign lands to explain our foreign policy better and dispel any doubts that might be created by interested powers who are inimical to this country. It is felt in certain quarters that some of our Embassies do not discharge their duties properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hope that these new men would do that. We cannot open up the general foreign policy here.

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh: We expect that these Embassies which are being opened will do the needful and explain our policy better there and enhance the prestige of this country abroad.

A word also must be said about Laos. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is sought to be demanded for expenditure on the Commission in Laos. Three parties are badly fighting there for power. It would be the right thing that the conflict there is resolved sooner than later.

Then, I would come to Demand No. 61. A criterion has to be fixed firmly as to the basis on which the award is to be given to the best men in the field. A film should not be adjudged the best one simply because it provides a great source of entertainment. But, the film should be looked upon as a good medium of instruction. We do not know what yardstick the Censor Boards apply in screening films. We generally find that vulgar and obscene scenes are allowed to remain in a film and they are not screened. It is high time that these vulgarities and obscene scenes are obliterated from the films and they should be made more clean and good films. Sanj Vinobha Bhave has very recently started a campaign against these obscene films and against the display of what we call vulgar and obscene pictures. Various non-official organisations have been asked to see that the film industry does not exhibit

such obscene and vulgar pictures. I request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to pay special attention to this and see that the film industry does not exhibit such obscene and vulgar pictures in the country and in the thoroughfares, because this creates a very bad impression on the people and generally, the youths of the country are being affected by this sort of exhibits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that all?

Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh: The producers must learn to look upon films from a national point of view. They should not look upon films from a monetary point of view only, because films can be a very good medium of instruction and if they are made correct lines, they can have great educative value.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister. There are forty minutes to be divided among the Ministers.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: A good number of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope they would be able to accommodate themselves and I would be able to apply the guillotine at 3 o'clock.

श्री श्री ० सु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैंने श्री रिजर्विस्ट की ओर से मुझे बोलने के वास्ते बोधा वक्त दिया जाय।

[मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर - मैंने भी
रिकॉर्ड की ओर से मुझे बोलने के
वास्ते तैयार वक्त दिया जाये -]

उपरोक्त श्लोक : अब माननीय मन्त्र
इन्फेंड ने वापस होकर आ जायें तब उनकी
मीका दिया जायेगा।

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I, indeed, find my-

self in the very fortunate position of agreeing with everything that has been said by hon. Members in moving the cut motions. I do not know whether there has been any precedent where a cut motion has been moved on the ground that the sum which has been asked for by the Administration is small and it should be enhanced. I wonder whether my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha can recall any such precedent. I agree with him, and I join with him in paying my humble tribute to the very important and valuable work which is being done by the Indian Law Institute.

I wish we could pay more. On behalf of Government, I take this opportunity to assure the House and the hon. Member who has moved the cut motion and also the Indian Law Institute that we are mindful of the excellent work that is being carried on under the very able and inspiring leadership of the Chief Justice of India; and any scheme, any good scheme, that they undertake for the study of law and of jurisprudence shall not lack sympathy from the side of Government.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They want not only sympathy but resources also.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sympathy might lead to financial assistance also.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sympathy is a long way off from financial resources.

Shri Hajarnavis: At present, we have taken a decision to give them every year Rs. 2 lakhs, for the next five years, and I believe that my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha would be satisfied with the resolve that we have made in this behalf.

Coming to the other institution, that also has attracted a galaxy of talents. They have been able to get together very eminent men. I agree with my hon. friend that international law is a subject in which research and study

[Shri Hajarnavis]

ought to be undertaken. For that purpose, we have asked for a grant for a donation of Rs. 25,000. We hope that we shall be able to increase it as their activities are extended over a larger domain.

Then, I come to the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission in which my hon. friend Shri Tangamani has taken a continuous and informed interest since its inception. He has himself observed in this House that the task is vast. But I am glad to say that they are almost at the end of their labour. They have visited more than half the States, and by December, they hope to finish their study of the religious institutions in the remaining States, and they are hopeful that they will be able to submit their report by March, 1962. It is not the intention of Government at present to extend their tenure beyond March, 1962.

The hon. friend made an excellent suggestion that a permanent commission ought to be appointed. Speaking for myself, I find myself in very great sympathy with it, but the permanent commission can only be set up after the report is received, and after the commission is able to indicate in what form a permanent commission or a permanent authority may be set up.

I am also grateful for the very wise suggestion made by Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri about examining the other kinds of trusts namely charitable trusts. We have, for the present, excluded them, because otherwise the task before the commission would have been unwieldy and probably they would not have been able to finish it within a short time for which time this commission was set up. But as soon as this is over, Government do propose to examine the other branch too, namely the charitable trusts, and I hope my hon. friend will be satisfied with this assurance.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I wish to reply to the cut motions on Demand No. 42 relating to the subsidy that has to be

paid for the export of sugar. At the outset, I should admit that this is a new Demand, and hon. Members are entitled to go into the whole policy of export of sugar. But this matter was debated at length a few days ago, and my senior colleague the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture had occasion to reply to the debate, and from the then mood of the House, we were all under the impression that the House was perfectly satisfied with the reply that he made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Satisfied for that moment.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That was what I said.

Shri Sinhassan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I just put a question to the hon. Minister before he replies? That is about the wrong impression that has been created in the country in regard to the cane price paid to the cultivators. The hon. Minister made a statement in the House that 70 per cent of the price is paid to the cultivators . . .

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall refer to that also.

I am a little disappointed that although the entire question of the policy regarding export of sugar was debated, there was inadequate appreciation of the position that we now occupy in the matter of the sugar industry. It is a matter of pride; and the House can feel legitimately proud and the country can feel legitimately proud, of the progress that we have achieved in the sugar industry.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: At what cost?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the last four years, from a production of a little over 20 lakhs tons, we have reached the 30 lakhs ton-mark this year; in other words, within a period of four years, there has been 50 per cent increase.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: But at what cost of production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall come to that.

The fact that we are also in the export market is also something for satisfaction. Shri L. Achaw Singh asked how long we were going to export. I would respectfully say that for all times, we are going to be in the export market, as far as sugar is concerned. It is necessary that we should appreciate the background in which this Demand has been placed before this House.

In 1956-57, for the first time, in recent years, we have been able to export about 1½ lakhs tons of sugar. At that time, there was no question of incurring any loss, as far as Government were concerned, or of recouping the loss through some other sources, because the world prices were very high, on account of the Suez crisis and also on account of the substantial drop in beet-root production in the world. We had been rather in a fortunate position at that time. We had a very good carry-over. Our internal production was also satisfactory in the year 1956-57, so much so we could export that particular quantity, and there was no loss also to be incurred on that score.

In 1957-58, we exported about 50,000 tons, and on that, the loss was borne by the industry, because there was a cushion of 50np per maund in the sugar price to meet the loss.

Then, we have come to the present stage, and in this sugar season, we first declared an export quota of one lakh tons, which has been exported to Malaya and other countries, and we have been also able to earn foreign exchange to the extent of about Rs. 4.19 crores by the export of one lakh tons. The major portion of it, namely about 71,350 tons have been exported to the Federation of Malayan States, and the average realisation for that export has been, as I have

indicated, about £30.19.3; as for the exports that we made to Malaya, because there has been the tariff preference to the extent of £5 per ton, we have been able to realise on an average, that is, free-on-board realisation, at £32.10.0 per metric ton. The House knows that that loss has been borne by the industry, since, according to us, there was still a cushion left for the industry to bear that loss. But afterwards since there was the question of the implementation of the Wage Board award and there was no further possibility of asking the industry to bear any more substantial loss, the Minister of Food and Agriculture on a previous occasion announced in the House that the future loss on exports would have to be borne mainly by Government. It is after that statement was made that the question of exports to the United States of America came in. We have announced an export quota of 2 lakh tons, out of which 1.87 lakh tons have to be exported to the USA. As the House knows, under the International Sugar Agreement, we have got a quota of 1.5 lakh tons to be exported to the free market. After the reduction of about 17.5 per cent made by the International Sugar Council, there will be a quantity, in terms of our sugar, of 1,12,500 tons.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): To be exported to which countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We can export to any country we like. The exports to America are not covered by the International Sugar Agreement. Under clause 17 of the Agreement, they are excluded. So that we can export to any country we like this quantity of 1,12,500 tons.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will that be exported through the Indian Sugar Mills Association?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, The export agency constituted under the Sugar Export Promotion Act is the Indian Sugar Mills Association and the exports are channelled through them.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

As I said, after adjusting the cut, the quota works out to 1,12,500 tons. We have already sold about 83,000 tons and the balance available for export during the current year is only 30,000 tons. Our main idea is to export this quantity to Malaya because, as I have indicated previously, there is the tariff preference to the extent of £.5 per ton. Of course, exports to other countries are also not excluded. But our main object is to export this to the Federation of Malaya States.

Before proceeding further, I may state that although this amount of Rs. 5.5 crores is indicated as the loss that we might have to incur on the exports, of 1.87 lakh tons to U.S.A., and 30,000 tons to be exported to Malaya or any other country for that matter, the figure is not a firm figure. As has been indicated in the explanatory note, a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores has already been appropriated from the Contingency Fund for meeting the loss on these exports, and we expect that the loss that we would have to bear would be round about Rs. 5.5 crores on both these items. All the same, we cannot be firm on this figure because there are several indeterminate factors.

For example, as regards exports to America, they are being made on c.i.f. basis. The agreement with the Indian Sugar Mills Association for export to the U.S.A. was on the basis that they would fetch a price of 6.50 cents a lb. It has gone down to some extent; it has now declined to a little over 6.05 cents a lb. Since world market prices are coming down, we are also not sure with regard to the exact amount we would be in a position to realise from exports to Malaya or to any other country. None-the-less, we wanted to come before the House at the earliest opportunity and take their sanction. Although we could have waited and spent this amount from the Contingency Fund and could have come before the House after the entire accounts were settled, we thought it would be better and more proper for

us to come before the House at the earliest opportunity and take their sanction.

Shri S. M. Banerjee asked how this loss had been worked out, what proportion would be the loss on exports to U.S. and what on exports to Malaya and other countries. The estimates are as follows: On the 1.87 lakh long tons to be exported to the U.S.A., the f.o.b. realisation would be round about Rs. 560 per ton. The f.o.b. cost would be Rs. 800 per ton, so that the loss will more or less work out to Rs. 240 per ton. The f.o.b. realisation from exports to Malaya would be much less, Rs. 415 per ton, on the basis of the price fetched so far. So that the loss will be Rs. 4.2 crores on exports to America and round about Rs. 1.3 crores on exports to Malaya. This makes the figure of Rs. 5.5 crores.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What about the excise duty and cane cess?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been explained in the memorandum. The f.o.b. cost in India would be of the order of Rs. 800 per ton after allowing for drawback of excise duty and cane cess, against which the f.o.b. realisation on exports in the past has been around £31 or Rs. 415 per ton.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the drawback on excise duty and cane cess?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The excise duty will be to the extent of Rs. 10.70 and cane cess will be about Rs. 2...

I shall now answer some of the points made by hon. Members. It has been asked whether it is worthwhile to export at such terrible loss, that is to say, to earn exchange of Rs. 13 crores incurring a loss of Rs. 5.5 crores.

Shri Assar: It is more than that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are losing excise duty also.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Excise duty provided we have got the scope for internal consumption here.

Some other aspects regarding this matter may have to be borne in mind. We have got the slogan 'produce or perish'. Along with that, it will not be far wrong if we have the slogan, 'export or perish'.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is produce and perish'.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Having regard to the ambitious plan before us, it is better that we have this slogan also in mind.

Apart from that, if we have to keep up the present level of employment as far as the sugar industry is concerned, if we have to keep up the present level of sugarcane price to the growers, if we have to maintain the sugar industry on the basis on which we are maintaining it today, the position is inescapable that we have also to export as much quantity of sugar as we can.

Besides, there is another aspect which the hon. House may kindly bear in mind. We can ask the private trade to export this quantity of sugar, without paying any subsidy or incurring any loss at all, and allow them to sell it at the price it fetches in the foreign markets, in exchange for importing whatever articles they want to import into this country. Then we need not incur any loss at all. That is to say, if the Government does not want to incur any loss, and it does not want to earn any foreign exchange, there is a method by which the sugar can be disposed of in the foreign markets, but then the question of earning foreign exchange is paramount over all other considerations, and that is the reason why we think it worth while to incur this loss and earn this foreign exchange, because foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 12 crores is not an insignificant amount, and that amount we can utilise for worthwhile projects which will yield better results. This position may kindly be borne in mind.

1048 (A) LSD—7.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very clear now. We should move on.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: One point is not clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be cleared more.

The hon. Minister has already taken 15 minutes. He should finish now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If I am not interrupted, I can finish soon.

I may also submit to the House that there have been offers from private trade that they can enter into barter deals, and that we need not worry about the export of sugar or bearing any loss at all.

It has been pointed out how this loss can be reduced. Of course, that question has to be considered, but it has been explained on previous occasions that 70 per cent of the cost of sugar is represented by the cane price and that the manufacturing or production cost is only 15 per cent of the entire cost of sugar. I mention these facts to show, as has been pointed out by Shri Goray, that there is not much scope for any reduction of price if we want to maintain the sugarcane price at this particular rate. I do not think any hon. Member of this House wants any reduction in the matter of sugarcane price.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Frozabad): What do you want?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he is telling us.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not going to fall into the trap that my hon. friend is laying.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You will have to.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have as much the interests of the canegrower in mind as the hon. Member, perhaps more.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Really?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not out of any political motive, but because we have the interests of the canegrower genuinely at heart.

Shri Sinhasan Singh rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not yielding.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, certain times he gives wrong facts. It is wrong to say that 70 per cent. of the cost of sugar is represented by the cane price.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is also the further question that sugar prices, as far as the consumer is concerned, have reached more or less the saturation point, so that there is no further scope of increasing sugar prices. It is also inadvisable to raise consumer prices. And there is the inability of the industry to bear further loss. So that the position is inescapable that the loss has to be borne mainly by the Government.

Shri Banerjee put the question to me whether it is not possible to export to other countries. We are prepared to export to Pakistan. Although that deal was not finalised, we were prepared to sell to Pakistan at the rate of £23. Iran offered us £24-17-7 and we did not sell to Iran. For that my answer is this. The offer to Pakistan was on the basis of £23 Attari, whereas the offer made by the Iran Government was C & F, a little over £24. We were not prepared to take advantage of the Iran offer because we considered it not worth while to export to Iran at that particular price. So, the Iran deal could not go through.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. Minister that we have reached the saturation point!

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is all that I have to say with regard to this Demand. This Demand has to be welcomed, and it is a matter of satisfaction that we are in the export market.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

I am not going over the explanations already given in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, but I will answer only one or two criticisms that were levelled against the Ministry.

To begin with, some hon. Members referred to the fact that the expenditure incurred in Sikkim and Bhutan were incurred or the allotment made without consulting the people. This is not correct. Elaborate discussions have taken place after assessing the needs of the two States, and then the matter was discussed with the Planning Commission, and representatives of both those Governments had visited Delhi from time to time to discuss the details of the Plan. Therefore, to say that those decisions were taken without the co-operation of the people is wrong.

Secondly, we have given the topmost priority for communications and transport, and I want to allay the fears of the hon. Members who think that we are neglecting the question of border transportation and communications.

An hon. Member also mentioned that the amount allotted for Sikkim for the development of power etc., was not adequate. I would like to point out to the hon. Member that it is not a question of making more allotment of funds because the capacity to absorb the funds is also very necessary. Hon. Members know that in these territories or areas, there is a paucity of technical skill. Progress cannot be at the same rate as in other better developed parts of India. Therefore we have to go slow. We have to go slow not because the Government wish to go slow, but because the circumstances, geographical, political and other circumstances, compel us to go slow even when we do not want to go slow.

Now I come to the other point. An hon. Member said that our missions abroad were not functioning properly. This criticism we have heard again and again in this House, so that it has no meaning at all today. I am going to prove how our missions have been functioning so efficiently that the criticisms that are levelled against

them and the External Affairs Ministry have no validity at all.

An hon. Member said that were not giving enough publicity to our foreign policy with the result that the outside world did not know what was happening here. Hon. Members will recall that about ten or eleven years ago, India was the only non-aligned country, and today we have got about 31 non-aligned countries which meeting at Belgrade on the 1st September. Is it because they do not understand the policy of this country that all these countries swear by *panch sheel* and they want to follow our leadership in the sense that they also abide by this?

Shri Goray: China is also swearing by *panch sheel*.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Even China says it abides by *panch sheel*. So, to say that our policies are not known to the world, that we are alone etc., has no meaning at all, because it is incorrect.

Then we are also told that our publicity is so bad that our problems are not elucidated to the people abroad. I want to mention to the hon. House that about 38 pamphlets were issued in connection the Kashmir problem to explain our stand to the whole world. About 18 were issued on the Indo-China problem besides, of course, I need hardly mention, the incalculable propaganda that is being done within the walls of this House when we have debates on China, foreign policy etc.

Then the External Publicity Division of the Ministry also keeps our Missions well posted with all the important developments about these questions, about the border trouble or our relations with Kashmir or with others or any other problems. These are also publicised or brought to the notice of our Missions abroad by Morse transmissions thrice daily. After all, to say that we are not doing anything for publicity shows that the Members do not care to understand what is happening in the Government of India.

I thank the House for appreciating the fact that we are opening two Mis-

sions in Dakar and Dar-es-Salaam. I am sure the hon. Members are anxious—and we share their anxiety—that our Missions should be increased. I am sure they will also be equally anxious to vote the supplementary grants for implementing these wishes of the hon. Members.

We have been economising. Although there is a constant demand from many countries to open new Missions, we cannot agree to it for the simple fact that our resources are limited; and the only way to judge our achievement is by trying to find out whether, within the available resources, we are acquitting ourselves well or not. It is no good thinking only in terms of money because we have not got the money. But the question is, whether within the available resources the Ministry is functioning properly or not. Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that we are.

Regarding the Laos Commission etc. the explanation is given in the memorandum. The Members are very anxious that we should reactivate the Laos Commission. Now that we have reactivated the Commission we want the funds etc. .

These are the only points I wish to make.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khaana): Sir, pointed reference has been made to two points. One is in regard to the issue of sale certificates and the other is in regard to the sale of a house in Delhi. I shall briefly deal with them.

As regards the issue of sale certificates, I have no apology to offer. We have about 4½ lakhs properties, 2½ lakhs evacuated and about 2 lakhs government built. Most of these have already been sold and they are spread all over India. In many cases the whole value has not been paid because the money is to be realised by instalments spread over a period of 7 years. In a number of cases, we

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

have given the facility to the purchaser to associate claims of other claimants. Until every case is examined it is not possible for me to give the sale certificates. And, our policy throughout has been that if I can pay compensation to the displaced persons—and their number was over 5 lakhs and only 6,000 now remain to be paid—it should be done. More than 5 lakhs have been paid a sum of Rs. 160 crores and in the process these properties have also been allotted. I can assure the House that we are alive to the need for the issue of sale certificates.

All these people were either occupying these properties or they were given provisional possession; and in no case are we charging rent. Supposing a man has purchased a house from me and I have given him provisional possession, he is not paying any rent. It is only a sort of a formality that the sale certificate has to be issued. Now that most of the work in relation to the payment of compensation has come to a close, we are devoting more attention to the issue of sale certificates. In a large number of cases they have already been issued and in the remaining cases also we are going to expedite action.

This very question was asked by the hon. Member in the House yesterday—I am referring to Shri Balraj Madhok. If he had been only present in the House and put this question he could have received all this information by way of supplementaries; but when his time came he was not present in the House.

Now, I come to the sale of a house in Delhi. As I said just now I have sold a very large number of properties all over India and this is not the first house that has been sold to a recognised institution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister referring to the Jantar Mantar Road house?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been ruled out as being not relevant here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Then, I have nothing further to say. Shri Banerjee has already given notice of a question and it is coming up within 3 or 4 days and I will be too glad to answer all the supplementaries in this behalf. As this question was admitted by the Speaker yesterday I only wanted no misunderstanding to arise. (Interruptions).

Shri A. C. Joshi: Sir, I think you very much for allowing me to intervene on behalf of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting who is unavoidably absent today from the House.

Shri Tangamani wanted to know the basis on which we fix the amount of the awards. The amount of the awards is fixed with a view to providing an incentive to produce films of high technique and aesthetic character. As I shall presently show, if the risk, effort and incentive needed to produce a particular film is greater than the amount fixed is higher. (Interruptions).

With regard to the feature films we give the award of the President's medal and along with it Rs. 20,000 to the producer and Rs. 5,000 to the Director. The point was raised why the Director is paid Rs. 5,000 and the producer is paid Rs. 20,000. It is this. The producer is the person who takes the greater risk and his responsibility for the production of the film extends from the stage of script writing right up to its presentation in the cinema house.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): I want to know...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question now.

Shri A. C. Joshi: The Director also is rewarded because he is the leader of the team of persons who are actual-

lly engaged in the production of the film.

As I have already said, with the first prize, the President's gold medal awarded to the producer, a cash prize of Rs. 20,000 is award to the Producer and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 is awarded to the Director. The second prize is awarded with Rs. 10,000 to the Producer and Rs. 2,500 to the Director. Then, for the third prize a certificate of merit is given. Shri Tangamani has raised the point as to why a cash award is also not included with the certificate of merit. I hope that in the next awards this question will be fully considered. Three prizes of the same category are also given for the production of children's films.

15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri said that on cash prizes were given to the producers of the children's films. My information is that the same prizes as are awarded to the feature films Rs. 20,000 and so on are also awarded for the children's films.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I-guillotine to be applied?

Mr. Speaker: I think some hon. Members want to take part in this debate.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. K. Bhagat): I will take only one or two minutes. All the points have been covered by the other speakers and I will finish in a minute or two.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We can finish in two or three minutes, if you can give time now; there is not much to be said. But we are in your hands.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a question of starting the other business at 3-15, I have no objection....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: They would like to finish this and they say they are not going to take long. He has concluded.

Shri A. M. Tariq: He has not concluded, Sir. We are anxiously waiting for the speech of Shri Joshi.

Shri Tangamani: He has a few more points to cover.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him tomorrow. Let the hon. Ministers answer everyone of those points that have been raised.... (Interruptions). Shri Mathur.

15-03 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: STATEMENT
 MADE BY PRIME MINISTER RE-
 GARDING PUNJABI SUBA;

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to move the motion standing in my name and that of other twelve hon. Members of this House regarding the statement made by the Prime Minister in Lok Sabha on the 28th August, 1961 regarding Punjabi Suba and fasts undertaken by Master Tara Singh, Swami Rameshwaranand and Yogiraj Suryadev.

Mr. Speaker: Before he proceeds further, I would appeal to all hon. Members here who decide to take part in this debate to take account of the seriousness of the situation. While their arguments may be very convincing and forceful, as far as possible the language should be moderate. No heat need be caused and no excitement or emotion or sensitiveness, exhibited. I am not accusing any hon. Member. I know all of them are peaceful but sometimes on account of the subject they are likely to forget these things. Therefore, I am trying