

Second Series, Vol. XXXIII—No. 15

Saturday, August 22, 1959
Sraavana 31, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

3699

3700

LOK SABHA

Saturday, the 22nd August, 1959/31st
Shravana, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Additional Judges for High Courts

*677 { Shri Shree Narayan Das
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state

(a) how many Additional Judges
have been appointed for various High
Courts in the country since a recom-
mendation to this effect was made by
the Conference of Chief Justices of
different High Courts, and

(b) whether any assessment has
been made as to the extent of dispo-
sal of cases in arrears in different
High Courts?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)
23 Additional Judges have been
appointed to the various High Courts
as shown in the statement laid on the
Table of the House [See Appendix
II, annexure No 126]

(b) Yes. Figures have been obtain-
ed regarding the state of work in the
various High Courts during the years
1957 and 1958 and these show that
disposal went up from 1,36,493 in 1957
to 1,72,245 in 1958. The figures are
given in the statement marked 'B'
laid on the Table of the House

181 LSD—1

Shri Radha Raman. May I know
whether these new appointments have
cleared the pending cases for the dura-
tion of about six months or more and
whether as a result of these new
appointments Government are assur-
ed that there will be no cases pending
for more than six months?

Shri Datar. That is the objective
which we have kept in view, namely,
that the criminal cases should be dis-
posed of within six months and civil
cases as far as possible, within a year
or two. Now in this case, there has
been sufficient clearance of cases. May
I point out that in respect of the old
records of 1956 and before, two-thirds
of the files have been completely
cleared.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar. May I
know whether, in spite of having two
Additional Judges in the Madras High
Court, the arrears of work have not
been cleared up? If so, are Govern-
ment contemplating having one more
Additional Judge in order to cope up
with the arrears of work in that High
Court?

Shri Datar: From the information
before me, I find that there has been
a fair clearance of work in the Madras
High Court. There is a proposal from
Madras. That question will be con-
sidered.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whe-
ther the disposal of cases has not been
very good in the Andhra High Court?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If questions
are asked about every High Court, it
will be difficult to answer. The ques-
tion was general. If we go into details,
it would be difficult to discuss them
during Question Hour.

Shri Raghubir Saha: Is there any
idea of implementing the recom-
mendations of the Law Commission in

regard to the appointment of High Court Judges? Were these recommendations taken into consideration in regard to the appointment of Judges mentioned in the list?

Shri Datar: There were many recommendations made by the Law Ministers' Conference, in the first instance, and then by the Conference of Chief Justices. They are being implemented gradually.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: I asked about the Law Commission's recommendations.

Shri Datar: That matter is under consideration.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Are Government aware that there is a delay of even up to three years in the disposal of cases in High Courts relating to industrial disputes? If so, do Government contemplate the appointment of Special Judges to dispose of such cases in High Courts?

Shri Datar: I have not got the figures relating to industrial disputes. I shall look into that matter.

श्री राज सिंह मुकदमों का निपटारा करने के लिये क्या हम समय हाई कोर्टों के जजों के काम के दिनों को बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

Shri Datar: That is entirely a different question. This is about arrears of work. We have got an Act passed by Parliament regarding conditions of service of Judges. We are giving them a number of benefits and facilities.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many of the Judges have been taken from the Bar?

Shri Datar: A fairly large number has been taken from the Bar.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want to know what is the ratio.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he does not know. Otherwise, he would have told the hon. Member.

Shri Datar: The old ratio was one-third . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If he had the data, he would have given the information.

Shri Datar: The number of appointments from the Bar is far larger than the number from the services.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is as general as the first answer.

Shri Thimmajah: Out of the Additional Judges appointed by Government, how many of them are re-appointed as regular Judges?

Shri Datar: I did not follow the hon. Member's question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps he means that some were appointed as temporary Judges.

Shri Datar: Generally, after two years, a certain number is appointed as permanent Judges. I have not got the figures here.

Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks

*680	}	Shri R. C. Majhi:
		Shri Subodh Hansda:
		Shri S. C. Samanta:
		Shri Shree Narayan Das:
		Shri Radha Raman:
		Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
		Shri A. M. Tariq:
		Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the work in Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks has been made,

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress of work in some of the blocks is very slow,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to speed up the progress?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir An assessment of the progress of work in these Blocks is made periodically

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The reasons are—

(i) Delay in recruitment, selection and training of block staff

(ii) Work in all the Blocks was not started at the same time

(iii) Conditions of work are different in different areas and as such those areas where there are difficult terrain or the seasons for work are not favourable for a considerable part of the year, the progress of work has been slow

(iv) The level of development in all the areas is not the same, with the result that those areas which are relatively more backward take longer time to come up to a particular standard and therefore in the initial stages the progress appears to be slow

(d) A Committee on Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks has been constituted to study the working of these Blocks and to advise the Government of India on how to implement the intensive development programme of the Blocks more effectively and give the programme a proper tribal bias. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of January, 1960, which is awaited

Recently, two Seminars of the Field Workers of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks were held at Ranchi and Panchmarhi. The Seminars discussed the various difficulties and the programmes of these Blocks and made

certain recommendations for promoting and accelerating the pace of development programme of the Blocks. The main recommendations of the Seminars are under consideration of the Government. The proceedings of the Seminars have also been sent to the State Development Commissioners for necessary action.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what are the main recommendations of the seminar which are being considered by Government?

Shrimati Alva: The recommendations of the seminar held in Mount Abu were forwarded to the State Governments, special emphasis being laid on completion of basic survey in the blocks, arrangements of orientation course of two to three weeks duration for the staff, provision of incentive in the form of special pay equivalent to 25 per cent of the basic salary of the staff, completion of staff quarters, grant of special awards to persons passing tests in the recognised local tribal dialects, increase in the number of village level workers, where necessary, training of local workers.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It is very long

Shrimati Alva: and leaders for assistance in the execution of the programme and so on

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: How far and in what respects the work of these blocks differs from that of ordinary blocks?

Shrimati Alva: These multi-purpose blocks are in tribal areas and they are intensive blocks

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that in some of the tribal areas the season for work is only for four months, how is the staff of those blocks employed in those areas when there will be no work?

Shrimati Alva: This initial difficulty has been surveyed and things are being put right. In fact, the difficulties of the terrain, the season and the

remoteness of the place—all these have been surveyed and the difficulties are being got over by intensifying the work during fair weather months

Shri A M Tariq: Among the reasons given for the slow progress are delay in recruitment, selection and training of block staff. If people are not available locally, are Government thinking of uprooting persons from other parts of India and sending them there?

Shrimati Alva: Training centres have been started. When the block work was undertaken, sometimes we found that personnel were not willing to go. But we are getting over the difficulty by getting certain right type of people.

Shri Damani: May I know how much fund has been allotted to these blocks by the Central Government and State Governments?

Shrimati Alva: Each multi-purpose block has an allotment of Rs 27 lakhs, out of which Rs 15 lakhs are paid by the Ministry of Community Development and Rs 12 lakhs by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact almost an army of tribal people themselves are available, thanks to the scholarships that have been awarded for a series of years—in Universities and the like—May I know why it has become necessary for Government to recruit from outside the tribal community? How is it that they are not able to attract tribal people themselves for this work?

Shrimati Alva: We are trying our best to take the local tribal people and make them useful.

Shri Jaipal Singh: So far Government have not been recruiting from them.

Shri Panigrahi: What was the total financial provision made for these special multi-purpose tribal blocks in the Second Plan, and how much of it has been utilised by them?

Shrimati Alva: I have not got the break-up of the figures. But I have said that each block gets an allotment of Rs 27 lakhs.

श्री वष बेव क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो ब्लाक्स ट्राइबल एरियाज के लिये स्वीकृत हुए हैं, उन के साथ एम० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स भी काम करेंगे? और अगर एक ही जगह पर दोनों काम करेंगे तो उन के काम में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होगी?

Shrimati Alva: Not necessarily.

Educational Concession to Dependents of Political Sufferers

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681 { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2296 on the 7th May, 1959 and lay a statement showing

(a) the names of States who have since submitted their Scheme for granting educational concessions to the dependents of political sufferers,

(b) how many States have already been given assistance for the purpose,

(c) whether the remaining States have been requested to expedite the matter, and

(d) the amount allocated to each State under the Scheme for 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Andhra, Delhi, Manipur, Orissa and Tripura

(b) None yet, funds would, however, be allotted to the States after they assess and communicate their requirements to us

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो प्रोपोजन वे वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भेजे गये थे, और जिनके जवाब नहीं आये हैं उनको क्या कोई रिमाइंडर दिया गया है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीवाली : भेजे हुए काफी प्रती हो गया। मेरे पास इस वक्त जारीक तो नहीं है। जिन राज्यों के जवाब नहीं आये हैं उनको हमने फिर यादबिहानी की है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके स्कीम बनाकर भेजें।

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पोलिटिकल सफरर्स के जो बच्चे तालीम से महकूम हैं उनकी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से क्या इमदाद की जा रही है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीवाली : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिखा है कि जो भी खर्चा होगा उसका ५० परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देगी लेकिन पूरी जिम्मेदारी तो केवल उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये ली है। अब यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके वे अपनी प्राथमिकतानुसार स्कीम बनाकर केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजें। ज्यों ही उनकी योजनाएँ आयेंगी उनको ग्रांट्स दी जायेंगी।

शेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि अहा तक इस प्रकार के लोगो को सहायता का सम्बन्ध है वह सब राज्यों में करीब करीब एक सी दी जाये और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से लिखा जा रहा है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीवाली : जी हाँ, उनको इसी तरह लिखा जा रहा है।

Shri Panigrahi: The hon. Minister stated that some States have submitted their schemes. Have they not submitted their requirements of money also?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: They have submitted schemes, but they have not assessed the requirements and they have not told us how much money they would need. As soon as that assessment has been made, funds will be allocated to the State Governments.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि राजनीतिक पीड़ित की कोई परिभाषा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अलग बनायी है और प्रदेश सरकारों ने अलग बनायी है और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपने राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को इस तरह की सहायता देती है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: I think I answered this question at an earlier stage. 'Political sufferer' has been defined for the scheme.

"Political sufferer" means a person who suffered imprisonment or detention of not less than six months or who died or was killed in action or in detention or was awarded capital punishment or became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi charge etc. or lost his job or means of livelihood or a part of whole of his property on account of his participation in a national movement for the emancipation of India.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Being myself a political sufferer and knowing that nothing has been done for me and having many friends in Punjab and Bengal who are suffering, may I ask the Government what means they have to revive the whole scheme and provide for every political sufferer or his or her children?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Individual questions can be settled by negotiation and correspondence. Next question.

Shri Bagnath Singh: Sir, a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I attach equal importance to everyone's supplementary question.

Oil Survey

*652. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2047 on the 24th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the results of all the wells drilled so far have been assessed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent our requirements will be met by the oil thus discovered?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) It is too early to state

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the total amount spent so far on exploration and drilling operation?

Shri K D Malaviya: The total amount spent so far in the country both in the private sector and the public sector is roughly about Rs. 12 crores, in the last 5 or 6 years

Shri P. E. Patel: May I know whether explorations were carried out in Gujerat and with what result? May I know also whether they would be commercially beneficial to the country?

Shri K D Malaviya: I could not understand the question

Shri P. E. Patel: May I know whether explorations were carried on in Cambay and other places in Gujerat? Will they benefit the country commercially?

Shri K D Malaviya: No, not yet

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister said that very soon, maybe in a couple of months or by the end of this year, he would be in a position to tell the country as to the commercial importance of the oil that has been struck or is hoped to be struck I

would like to know whether he is sure of his ground that he will be able to say so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So soon after the statement—only two days after that?

Shri Jaipal Singh: The point is this. The whole country is being misled and false hopes are being raised. That is why I raised this. It is better to be cautious. Would he be able to...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he has made that statement only two days ago, does the hon. Member expect that he would modify it now?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes; I do

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There might be cogent reasons for the hon. Member to believe like that. If the hon. Member discusses it with him in private, perhaps, the hon. Minister would be more cautious in the future

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I remind the hon. Member that when I made my speech the other day I said that by the end of this year or a month later I may be able to say whether the Lunj strikings will establish commercial quantities of oil. I did not mention two months

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether Government has made a review of the results obtained by the continued failure of the drilling operations of the India Stanvac Co.? What are the reactions of Government on that?

Shri K D. Malaviya: This failure of the Stanvac Co. in striking oil in Bengal is unfortunate, and we wish them success

श्री पद्म देव हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो सुकेत के पास तेल की बोज हो रही थी उसका क्या परिणाम आया है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय . वह अभी चल रही है ।

Shri T. E. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that so far Rs. 12 crores have been spent. Could I have the

break-up of the figures as to how much out of this was spent in collaboration with the India-Stanvac Co, for drilling in West Bengal, how much was spent by the Central Government and how much by the Stanvac Co?

Shri K. D. Malaviya. I am sorry, I mentioned a figure of Rs 12 crores. That is exclusive of the amount spent by the Assam Oil Co, and if we take that also into account during the last 3 or 6 years, the amount spent would be roughly Rs 16 to Rs 17 crores. Out of this sum, about Rs 6 crores have been spent by the Ind-Stanvac project in Bengal in which we are 25 per cent shareholders and about Rs 4 to Rs 6 crores in oil exploration in Assam by the Assam Oil Co, completely, but now we are 33-1/3 per cent partners with them and, therefore, adjustments are being made. So far as the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is concerned, it has spent Rs 5 to Rs 6 crores so far in establishment, training, organisation and in exploration etc.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. May I know whether the drilling of any well has been stopped so far?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: When drilling is completed, it is always stopped.

Shri P. C. Borooah. May I know whether the Assam Oil Co, has got any injunction against the Government of India in regard to oil exploration in Assam?

Shri K. D. Malaviya. Well, recently, the Assam Oil Co challenged the right of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission by a writ of *mandamus* in the Assam High Court. I suppose the case is still going on. I am not aware of the position just now.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My question was not answered, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may take some other opportunity.

Pension Cases

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Shri Harihar Chandra Mathur:
*683. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 767 on the 2nd March, 1959 and state

(a) whether the scheme for expeditious disposal of pension cases has been finalised;

(b) what are the main features of the new procedure evolved;

(c) what is the present position regarding arrears, and

(d) when are these arrears likely to be cleared?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) As explained in the answer to Starred Question No 767, the scheme was in two parts, viz procedural and alteration of certain basic rules relating to pensions. The procedural part has been finalised. The alteration of rules will be considered after the report of the Pay Commission has been received.

(b) A statement showing the main features is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No 127]

(c) As on 1st February, 1959 there were in all 1,973 pension cases of Central Government employees which were pending for over one year after retirement of the employees concerned.

(d) It is not possible to give any definite estimate of the time which it would take to finalise the pension cases in arrears. Efforts are, however, being made to get these cases expedited.

Shri Harihar Chandra Mathur: Will the hon. Minister explain how the Pay Commission is concerned with the expeditious disposal of the cases. My question was regarding the expeditious disposal of the old cases. What is the

reference that has been given to the Central Pay Commission? May I also know whether that recommendation from the Central Commission will form part of its report or whether a separate reference has been made and a separate answer will be given?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All these matters are there and we will know what we are going to do about them only after the Pay Commission examines these things. As the hon. Member knows, a high-power committee has been appointed to go into the details and it has submitted its recommendations which involves basic changes in the old set-up. Therefore, all this has been referred to the Pay Commission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question was whether their recommendations would also relate to the expeditious disposal of these cases.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certainly, Sir, because it will involve basic changes in the pattern

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What concrete steps have been taken to expedite the disposal of the arrear cases? Would the hon Minister give uncertain figures which would indicate that there has been any substantial improvement?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The figures that are given in my original answer give the arrears still pending. The arrear cases have been reduced in all these few months. So far as the procedural alterations are concerned, a statement has been laid on the Table of the House. This would indicate that certain actions have been taken and that the matter is engaging the attention at the highest level.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: How many of these pending cases are more than three years old?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have stated in answer to (c) that there were 1973 cases pending for more than one year.

Shri Damani: Just now the hon. Minister has said that action has been

taken to expedite the cases. Can I know how many cases had been disposed of in the last three months and also in the previous three months?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not in a position to give the monthly figures.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the hon. lady Deputy Minister would have a look at the statement laid on the Table of the House, she will find that it does not relate to the disposal of the arrears but it relates to the procedure for the disposal of the cases in future. My question is what specific steps have been taken to clear the arrears—it is not for the future cases or procedure—and what is the result of these specific steps taken?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All these questions are part of the whole total proposal and cannot be divided into parts.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: My specific question was this. How many cases were pending for more than three years? But the hon Minister's reply related to cases pending for more than one year. More than one year may even mean thirteen months. I want to know specifically cases which are three years' or more old.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That information is not with me at present but if the hon. lady Member wants it I shall certainly supply it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I request the hon Minister to have a look at the statement laid on the Table?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have looked at the statement and then only I have laid it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This would not be permitted here during the Question Hour.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the number of cases which have been disposed of?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For any particular period?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is being done from year to year.

कथा कालक्षेपम् की कला

*६८४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के कथा कालक्षेपम् की प्राचीन कला लुप्त होती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) (क) यह पता लगा है कि इसके पहिले की अपील अब कम हो रही है ।

(ख) सगीत नाटक प्रकादमी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया जा रहा है कि वह इस कला के संरक्षण के लिये जरूरी कार्यवाही करे ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुए कि यह कला भारतवर्ष की प्रत्यन्त प्राचीन कला है और इस कला का धीरे धीरे लोप हो रहा है, क्या सरकार द्वारा इस कला के जानने वाले कलाकारों को कोई सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रयास होगा ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर हमारी जो स्कीम है, जिसके अनुसार पुराने कलाकारों को सहायता मिलती है, उसमें यह भी शामिल है । लेकिन यह जो कम हो रही है इसका कारण यह है कि इसमें इटिरेस्ट कम होता जा रहा है और यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सहायता या संरक्षण न मिलने की वजह से कम हो रही है ।

श्री स्वामी : मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि जिस कला में या जिस चीज में लोगों की विसवस्ती नहीं रही है और लोग उसको नहीं चाहते हैं तो क्या गवर्नमेंट की संज्ञा यह है कि उस पर गवर्नमेंट, रुपया खर्च करके साबित्वी तौर पर उसे लोगों से पसन्द करवाने ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : मैंने पसन्द करवाने की बात नहीं कही है । मैंने यह कहा है कि उसका संरक्षण होना चाहिये, उसका प्रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये, टेपरिकाटिंग होना चाहिये ताकि प्रादमी उसको भूल न जाये ताकि याद रहे कि एक ऐसा घाट भी हिन्दुस्तान में था ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: I want to understand the meaning of the word in this question. Is it

“कथा कालक्षेपम्” or “कथा कलाक्षेपम्”

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is

“कथा कालक्षेपम्”

Income-Tax from Foreign Shipping Concerns

{ **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
*686. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
 { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many foreign shipping concerns have failed to make deductions of income-tax payable by their floating staff in our country under sections 7(1) and 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act;

(b) the arrears of income-tax payable by such floating staff;

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to realise such arrears; and

(d) how many foreign shipping concerns have agreed to pay off such arrears and the amount of arrears which is expected to be realised?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Foreign shipping concerns whose ships merely touch the Indian Ports are not being called upon to make deductions of income-tax from the salaries of their foreign-based floating staff. This is in consonance with international practice. Recently, however, the question has been raised whether this practice is covered by the law as it stands and the matter is under examination

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Was there any enquiry by the income-tax officer in the shipping concerns about whether deductions have been made and if so, is it a fact that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce raised serious objections in the Board of Revenue and threatened serious damage to the port of Calcutta and to Indian industries?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Calcutta income-tax officers pointed this out to us and therefore, the whole matter is under examination. I said that

Museums

*688. { Shri Panigrahi.
Shri S. A. Mehdi.

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any financial allocation for museums have been made for the period 1959-60,

(b) whether requests from various States and museums have been received by the Ministry, and

(c) whether there has been any request from Orissa Government for any financial assistance for the State Museum in 1959-60?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The State Government have been authorised to incur an expenditure not exceeding Rs 66,000 on the State museums during the current year.

Shri Panigrahi: In answer to (a) and (b) the hon Minister has stated that requests have been received from various State museums. May I know which of the State museums have requested Government for financial help and what is the amount asked for?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a fairly long list

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total amount?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think I will have to add it up. But I may say that we have already sanctioned during the current year about Rs. 9 lakhs to State museums and others.

Shri Panigrahi: In answer to one of the previous question, the hon Minister has stated that an ad hoc grant of Rs 1 lakh was given to the Orissa State museum at Bhubaneswar and the hon Minister has stated that further grants will be considered. May I know whether apart from Rs 60,000 further grants will also be considered

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already stated Rs 1 lakh was given and further grants will be given when we have the necessary funds.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Do the Government intend to establish an agency to supervise the curious and other things in private collections?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have a Central Advisory Board of Museums to go into the question of general policy and I do not think it would be desirable to set up any Central machinery to go into the details about particular items in separate museums in different parts of the country.

श्री अ० सु० तारिक हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से लोगों के पास पुरानी तवारीखी चीजे हैं वह हुकूमत को बेची जाये इसके लिये आप ने क्या कोई पालिसी अस्त्यार की है जिस को परसु किया जा रहा हो ?

[هندوستان میں ہم سے لوگوں کے پاس پرانے تواریخی چیزیں ہیں - وہ حکومت کو بیچنے کے لئے کہا آپ نے کوئی پالیسی اختیار کی ہے جس کو پرسو کیا جا رہا ہو]

उपायक नहीबन महा पर गृधिवम
के जाने की बात है ?

की ओर से कुछ तकनीक उपकरणों का म्यूजियम में जाने की बात है जो कि लोगों के पास है।

[ان چاروں کو سمجھانے کے لئے
کو بات ہے جو کہ لوگوں کے پاس
میں]

श्री हुमायून् कबिर यह सवाल तब
बहा पर उठता नहीं है, लेकिन मैं धीरे-धीरे
सम्बर को यह बतला सकता हूँ कि बाहर की
चीजें खरीदने के लिये एक घाटें पब्लिक
कमेटी है उसके जरिये हम हमेशा यह
काशिश करते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजें
खरीदी जाय।

Shri S A Mehdi: Has Government
any agency to take any inventory or
to ask the private people to give a
list or something of the old things
that they have collected?

Shri Humayun Kabir I have just
now stated that we do try to purchase
from private collections, but I do not
think it is possible to make an inven-
tory of all the different items in all
the different private collections

Soviet Aid for Oil Exploration

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Shri Achar
Shri Narayanankutty Menon
Shri Punnose
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri Hem Barua
Shri P C Borooah
Shri P G Deb

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines
and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement has
been concluded between India and
USSR for assistance in exploration
and drilling of oil in India and

(b) if so what is the nature of the
agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri
K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) Some
contracts have been entered into with

the USSR authorities for the purchase
of drilling rigs, accessories and other
equipments and assignment of the
Soviet experts to the Oil and Natural
Gas Commission for the execution of
some of the projects being under-
taken by the Commission

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
whether it is a fact that a Rs 30
crores scheme was prepared by the
Government of India on the advice of
the USSR experts, and, if so, the
amount that USSR has offered, and
whether they have also offered any
technical collaboration?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The plan that
was prepared by the Oil and Natural
Gas Commission with the help of the
USSR experts in 1956 had no relation
with the advances or loans to be
advanced by that Government

Shri Jaipal Singh. Sir, I am subject
to correction by the hon Minister, but
the general impression I have gained
so far from his replies has been to
the effect that as far as the public
sector is concerned

Mr Deputy-Speaker. If he puts his
question, perhaps, he might not re-
quire any correction

Shri Jaipal Singh: In regard to oil
exploration agreements I find that he
treks only over the red area, and in
the private sector there are people
from the "blue area" I find that
agreements in the public sector, whe-
ther it is for the purchase of equip-
ments or whatever else it is, they are
all with the red area Is there any
special reason why other areas have
been kept out of it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya. There is no
special reason The Government of
India always welcome collaboration or
association with any party which
wants to help us in the oil explora-
tion programmes within the industrial
policy resolution My hon friend is
not perhaps aware that already some
private oil companies are exploring
for oil in this country The Assam Oil
Company are searching for oil in As-
sam The Standard Vacuum Oil
Company are searching for oil in

Bengal. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is searching for oil in certain other areas

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am fully aware of all the other people in the private sector, but where the public sector is in action I find that only the Reds are participating in it and not others

Shri K. D. Malaviya: USSR is helping the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in regard to the supply of equipment and in regard to technical assistance and collaboration in technical research. It is most welcome to us if anybody else gives us that aid that too will be welcome. As a matter of fact, the Americans and Germans are helping us in the matter of technical advice.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Government is aware that an Indian mechanic of Dehra Dun manufactured a drill which was exhibited in the last exhibition, and, if so whether any attempt is being made to manufacture that drilling machine in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of any Indian mechanic manufacturing any drilling equipment. A drilling equipment is a complex of a large number of machineries and parts which may be manufactured in various units of this country. The whole question is being examined, and I am quite confident that most of it can be done here purely with the help of our Indian experts and mechanical engineers. If any designs and other things are wanted, we shall surely approach all other parties including the USSR for such help.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Apart from technical assistance, may I know whether there is any financial assistance from the USSR?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far the equipments purchased from USSR are under a contract where certain conditions of payment have been laid down. If those conditions of payment suit us we can say that there is a certain amount of assistance.

Shri P. C. Boreeah: May I know at which of the places in the country just at present oil exploration and drilling is going on with USSR collaboration?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Drilling is not going on anywhere with the collaboration of USSR experts. Drilling and oil exploration in the public sector is completely being handled by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of the Government of India. We have some foreign technicians, more especially Russians and Rumanians, who have come forward to help us with their own equipments and also experience. We are taking that experience in order to learn and to advance our work.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that while equipment is forthcoming there is no active and swift programme for drilling more wells in the public sector?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Perhaps the hon. Member has a complaint that although equipments are arriving at a fast rate drilling is not going on at that proportionate speed. I do not accept the situation as has been made out by the hon. Member. As a matter of fact, there had been some delays in the arrival of drilling equipments. When the drilling equipments arrived at Bombay there were heavy rains. We are now constructing roads and, perhaps, by the end of winter we shall have caught up with the programme.

Shri P. N. Singh: May I know whether the help given by the technical experts through this agreement will be utilised by the Government in the public sector only or will it also be utilised in the private sector?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The help sought by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be utilised by the Commission in the public sector.

Manufacture of Trucks and Tractors

*691 **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreements entered into with the

foreign firms for the manufacture of trucks and tractors do not contain any provision for the additional capital that would be required for balancing the equipment in our ordnance factories;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) the latest estimates of foreign exchange required for balancing the equipment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A good deal of the existing plant and machinery in the Ordnance Factories is being utilised for the manufacture of trucks and tractors. Some balancing plants are required for which provision has been made separately. It was neither necessary nor desirable to make any provision in the contract for additional capital equipment as this was a matter for our own technical experts to decide. Moreover this would have committed the Government, to purchase these equipment from the contracting firms. Under the terms of the contract they are required to give us technical advice on the type of machines which should be installed and we are free to purchase the machinery we want from other sources at competitive prices.

(c) The foreign exchange estimated to be required for these two projects is

- (1) Truck project Rs. 23 lakhs
- (2) Tractor project Rs. 30 lakhs

Shri Morarka: May I know the total amount spent so far on this balancing equipment on both the projects?

Shri Krishna Menon. I have given the total provision. Sir, I have not got the up-to-date figures as to how much has come in. I think some of it has come.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that soon after signing this agreement the Japanese firm increased the price of tractors and that is going to cost us a crore of rupees more

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not a fact, so far as I know. This is the first time I have heard of it. I shall look into it.

Shri Morarka: May I know the price of the "Saktiman" produced by the Defence Ministry, and how many "Saktimans" have been produced so far?

Shri Krishna Menon: That does not arise from this question.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know the nature of the tractors that are going to be manufactured and the lowest cost that will be incurred for army requirements?

Shri Krishna Menon: These arrangements are for the production of four types of tractors primarily required for army purposes. The first instalment of the equipment has gone to the Rehabilitation Ministry. The main manufacture is of the large types, and I believe there are quite a number of others also. In regard to the details—this question relates to details—I will be glad to place a paper on the Table of the House.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there has been any increase in the price of tractors by the Japanese firm after the signing of this agreement?

Shri Krishna Menon: No contract that is signed can be altered without revision of the contract.

Central Economy Board

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*695. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Da Palchoudhari:
Shri Assar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Economy Board of the Government of India has made certain

suggestions to all Ministries in respect of better and more economical methods of work;

(b) if so, brief details of the suggestions; and

(c) whether they have been given effect to?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c) The Economy Board has advised the Ministries to formulate a programme of studies covering a period of three months commencing from the 1st July, 1959, of selected sector of their respective organisations with a view to finding out better methods of doing work and thereby securing economy. A few illustrative examples of the improvements in the methods of work suggested by the Special Re-organisation Unit in the organisations which they have so far examined, have also been forwarded to the Ministries for guidance. It is expected that Ministries would have commenced their studies by now. The results of the proposed studies are expected to be available only after a few months.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether all the ministries have followed these suggestions?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the expenditure incurred on account of the Central Economy Board since its inception in 1955?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Economy Board is part of the Ministry. The Cabinet Secretary is the Chairman, and certain officers of the Ministry concerned which is under examination together constitute the members of the Board, and so the expenditure is part of the Ministry's expenditure.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the expenditure?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I said it is part of the expenditure.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the estimated savings in all the Ministries put together in the light of the experience gained in some of the Ministries where this question has been examined?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I have said, this Board has only recently forwarded a note to the various Ministries to have special examination, and definite results will be shown only after a few months.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This Board has been functioning for quite a long time and it has given certain reports in respect of the Ministries where it had conducted certain examinations already. May I know if, in the light of the experience gained in those Ministries, any estimate could be given of the saving which is likely to be expected—whether it is about 20 per cent or something like that?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I cannot give the percentage, but certainly savings will be there.

श्री विभूति मिश्र यह बोर्ड देखना है कि कितने आदमी कम किये जा सकते हैं और कितना पैसा बचेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इसके मिनिस्टर इनचार्ज हैं क्या कमी वे भी मूलाहिसा फरमाते हैं कि बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट कहा तक सही है और कहा तक गलत है और कितनी बचोई हो सकती है ?

श्री श्री तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा इसके तो सभी मिनिस्टरान इनचार्ज हैं।

Shri Tyagi: As this matter pertains to economy in expenditure in which the whole Parliament is interested, may I know if the Government would be pleased to place a copy of the report of this Board before Parliament so that the Members may also study as to what the proposals are?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is a departmental report covering the

day-to-day activities of the department and it will not be possible to lay the report on the Table of the House.

Shri Tyagi: I just want to raise one question. It is for Parliament to sanction the expenditure for employment of personnel in the Government of India and, therefore, if there is any committee which makes any recommendation in regard to the reduction of persons there should be nothing against public interest, if Parliament is taken into confidence, in laying it on the Table of the House.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tyagi: I beg your pardon, my question is not answered.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member has put the question, and the hon Minister has answered that they are day-to-day details of administration, they take decisions every day and therefore there is nothing that has to be placed before Parliament. The hon Member argues that it is very important and because Parliament sanctions the grants, it should be placed on the Table of the House. If there is a dispute or controversy about it, it can be settled in any other manner, but the Question Hour is not the time for it.

Shri Tyagi. I wanted to bring to your notice that I did not want the day to-day administration report or anything like that. This Board was appointed to report on all the Ministries and it has reported. I wanted to know what that report is.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The answer has been given. What can I do? Should I ask her to place the report on the Table of the House?

Shri Tyagi: I should think so, because it is our first concern.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid that is not possible just now.

Survey of Cauvery Basin

*696. **Shri N. R. Munsamy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey of India will undertake gravity and magnetic survey between 600 and 1000 sq miles in the Cauvery Basin and neighbouring areas in Madras State during 1959-60 season,

(b) if so, when exactly,

(c) whether the survey is all comprehensive or concerns only to particular set of work; and

(d) whether preliminary work has commenced?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha**): (a), (b) and (d) The Geological Survey of India has carried out reconnaissance gravity and magnetic surveys in the eastern coastal sedimentary areas of Madras between the Cauvery river in the north and the Palk Strait in the south including the Tanjore basin, covering an area of roughly 3000 sq miles. Detailed gravity and magnetic observations have been completed over an area of about 300 sq miles in the Tanjore basin in the coastal area to south of the Cauvery river. The work is still in progress and will be continued in 1959-60.

(c) The objects of the survey are the systematic stratigraphic and structural studies of the sedimentary basins, as well as assessing the ground water potentialities and the location of additional lignite beds in this area.

Shri N. R. Munsamy: May I know whether if the survey is fruitful, the Government proposes to have any agreement with any country for technical assistance and collaboration?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The matter is still under investigation by the Geological Survey of India. So, the question of possibility of any collaboration with foreign technicians does not arise.

Shri N. R. Maniswamy: May I know whether in the survey any indication has been shown as regards the existence of oil?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): The geophysical investigations that are now being carried out by the Geological Survey of India have indicated some thickness of sedimentary rocks and these may be of some interest for oil also

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether, as a result of the survey in the Cauvery basin and oil has been found by the geological experts?

Shri K D Malaviya: No, Sir Not yet

Shri Achar: May I know whether the survey is made only in Tanjore or whether it covers the entire Cauvery basin including the Mysore State?

Shri K D Malaviya: The idea is to cover the entire Cauvery basin from the point of view of oil prospecting and other objects also

N.C.C. Camp at Almora

*699 **Shri Birbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 21st May, 1959 in a Combined Cadet and Social Service Camp of No 6 Circle, National Cadet Corps at Hawalbagh, Almora, the cadets of Jaunpur Independent Company National Cadet Corps were attacked by the cadets of 3rd UP Battalion National Cadet Corps, Agra,

(b) whether any enquiry was held in this matter,

(c) whether the report of the enquiry will be laid on the Table,

(d) what action was taken by the officers concerned in this matter, and

(e) what steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents in the camps in future?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Immediate action was taken by the officers to render first aid to the injured cadets and apprehend the culprits

(e) Disciplinary action is being taken against those responsible for the incident Suitable instructions have also been issued for increasing security measures in camps with a view to preventing recurrence of such incidents

Shri Birbal Singh: May I know what punishment has been given to those responsible for these acts?

Sardar Majithia: As a result of the enquiry, 12 cadets who have been identified have been dismissed and an additional number of 17 people have also been dismissed from the 3rd UP Battalion and the N.C.C. Camp Two N.C.C. officers who were at fault have also been dismissed Action is being taken in the case of other regular officers who did not discharge their duties properly

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know why the report of the enquiry about the N.C.C. boys could not be placed on the Table of the House? May I know in what way does it affect the security of the nation?

Sardar Majithia: It is not a question of that The boys had some tough words to begin with and it was followed by stone-throwing That was how this incident happened

Naval Architects

*700 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Naval Architects in India, and

(b) if so, nature of steps taken to make up this shortage?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the total amount spent for getting them from foreign countries?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That question does not arise out of this. I can give the particulars about the training facilities in the country.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the hon Minister made an enquiry as to the number of naval architects in this country and whether some of them have left jobs in Government service because their pay and emoluments were not sufficient and they have joined foreign firms in Calcutta?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That question does not arise out of this.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is not relevant here.

Pipe Fabricating Plant

- +702. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
- Shri S C Samanta:**
- Shri Subodh Handa:**
- Shri U. L. Patil:**
- Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
- Shri D C Sharma:**
- Shri Sarju Pandey:**
- Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1548 on the 30th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a Pipe Fabricating Plant in the Public Sector has been set up;

(b) if so, when and where,

(c) what would be its capacity;

(d) the estimated cost involved;

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(e) whether an agreement has been entered into with M.A.N., West Germany in this behalf; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (f). An agreement was concluded on 18th April, 1959 by Hindustan Steel Ltd. with Messrs. Mannesmann Export GmbH, Dusseldorf, West Germany for the design, supply, erection and putting into operation of an Electric Resistance welded Pipe Plant at Rourkela. The plant will produce pipes with outside diameter ranging from 8-5/8" to 20". The capacity will be between 8,600 and 31,000 tons per month, depending on the size and specification of the pipes. According to the agreement Messrs Mannesmann will design, supply, erect and deliver to Hindustan Steel the entire plant in working condition. The plant is estimated to cost about Rs 400 lakhs. The Plant is expected to be completely erected by the 1st September, 1960.

Shri Vajpayee: What is the total requirement of these pipes at present? Will the plant be able to meet that requirement?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The immediate requirements are in relation to the pipeline that is sought to be put up to feed the two public sector refineries at Gauhati and Barauni and to connect these refineries with the oil fields in Naharkatiya. The plant will not be able to supply the first requirements and an order for about 35,000 tons or so has already been placed on a foreign firm. But the balance of the requirements—roughly it may be more than 50,000 tons or so will be met by this plant.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since this plant will meet the requirements of pipelines for Gauhati and Barauni refineries, can we have some idea as to when production will begin? Will the pipes be available by the time Barauni is ready?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The pipes will definitely be ready, and the pipeline has to be ready by the time the Barauni refinery is ready. This pipe will be used for that portion of the pipeline.

Shri C. D. Fande: In view of the fact that the hon Minister has said that this factory will be in operation by the end of 1960 and the pipes for Barauni and Gauhati will not be required by 1961, may I know why this additional order has been placed in Rumania for the pipes?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No order has been placed in Rumania. I think there is some confusion there. I said, for the first stage of the pipeline, an order has been placed on a foreign firm. It is not in Rumania; it is with a British firm. It has been calculated that only that much order has been placed which is required to be used for constructing that pipeline before our own pipes are ready, so that the actual production at Gauhati may not be behind the schedule. So, only the pipes required for the first leg have been ordered.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know the name of the British firm with whom the order has been placed?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The order has been placed by Oil India Limited. I am afraid I do not know the name of that firm.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The Assam Oil Company, who are partners for this project for laying down the pipes, have taken upon themselves the responsibility of supplying the pipes for the first leg, as mentioned by my colleague. It is they who will select the party and they will be held responsible for this.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Before entrusting the whole mission of purchasing pipelines to the Assam Oil Company, may I know whether the Oil India Limited have taken care to see that these pipelines are purchased

at an advantageous price in comparison to international market?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These questions will obviously be examined by Oil India Limited; we shall see that the pipes that are supplied are competitive in price.

Shri K. N. Pandey: What will be the total cost of these pipes which are being imported from foreign countries? If the amount is so huge, did we take any steps to see that the pipes can be made here?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The establishment of the plant is a very tangible step in that direction. But when you establish a mill, it takes some time. It has to be weighed whether we could wait for the refinery to go into production mainly for the satisfaction that we supply our own pipes. The actual loss to the country will be much higher if the production of the petroleum products from the refineries is postponed by a year or so, merely because you want to use your own pipes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon Minister has said the Assam Oil Company will take the responsibility for laying down the pipes. May I know who will bear the cost of the pipelines for the oil fields to Gauhati and Barauni?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Obviously those who are setting up the pipeline will bear the cost. The pipeline is being set up by Oil India Limited, which is a joint venture between the Assam Oil Company and the Government of India.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that oil was struck in the Naharkatiya area as far back as 1953-54, may I know why there has been this delay in regard to the supply—whether extraneous or internal—of the pipelines? When did the Assam Oil Company first think of buying the pipeline?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Oil was struck sometime in 1955 and oil is still being established. It takes two, three or

sometimes even four years to prove the quantity of oil discovered in an oil field. In the meantime, we took the opportunity of negotiating with the Assam Oil Company as to how best to exploit this oil. There was no delay caused by any party.

Orissa Mining Corporation

*704. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3365, on the 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Orissa Mining Corporation has examined the various ore deposits in various parts of Orissa; and

(b) whether the Corporation has been able to ascertain the possibilities of their development in the public sector?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Some areas in Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj Districts in Orissa have been prospected by the Orissa Mining Corporation

(b) The Corporation has been able to locate some suitable areas for exploitation and applications for grant of concessions over them have been made to the Government of Orissa

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Orissa Mining Corporation has applied for any lease in the Sukinda iron ore mining area in Orissa? Besides the Orissa Mining Corporation, may I know whether any other application for lease is pending with the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Certain areas are mentioned in my note and I can mention all those five areas. I do not know whether Sukinda is there or not. The five areas are Dubna, Siddhamath, Tomka, Baitranda and Ekdalpahar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of 'Pushpak'

*678. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1959 on the 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether trials have been completed for the manufacture of the two seater light aircraft 'Pushpak';

(b) whether the issue of type certificates has been finally decided; and

(c) whether Government have explored foreign markets for the aircraft?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes; the 'Pushpak' MK I has been awarded a type certificate

(c) The aircraft has been developed by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. It is for them to explore markets for the aircraft.

Steel Production

*679. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how far the targets of steel production for the Second Five Year Plan period in the public and private sectors have been achieved so far, separately; and

(b) whether any shortfall in the target of production is anticipated?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A major part of the expansion programmes of the steel works in the private sector, at Jamshedpur and Burnpur, has been completed. The expansion in all respects is likely to be completed before the end of 1959. The first iron producing units at Rourkela and Bhilai have been commissioned. Production of steel ingots at Rourkela has also started.

(b) It is expected that the planned capacity will be set up within the Second Five Year Plan period. The Works are, however, likely to take some time in reaching the rated capacity.

Gold in Raichur

*684. Shri Shivananjappa Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent on the re-discovery of an old shaft, the prospects of gold mining in Hatti in Raichur District Mysore State have improved, and

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India and Mysore have taken to accelerate the production of gold in Hatti mines?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya) (a) Yes Sir

(b) To accelerate the production of gold in Hatti mines the State Government drew up a plan for further exploration development and expansion of the mines with a view to reach ultimately an output of 1000 tons of ore per day. A sum of Rs 80 lakhs has been allocated for the scheme during the Second Five Year Plan as loan assistance to State Government. So far Rs 31 lakhs have been granted as loan Rs 14 lakhs in 1957-58 and Rs 17 lakhs in 1958-59.

Supply of Power from Rihand Dam to Madhya Pradesh

*687 { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
Shri Sarju Pandey
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 315 on the 17th February, 1959 and state whether any decision has since been taken by the Central Zonal Council in regard to the supply of hydro-electric power from Rihand Dam to Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) The

position remains the same as last stated in the House on 17th February, 1959.

Pakistani Infiltration into Kutch

*690. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltration of people without passports in the District of Kutch in the Bombay State from West Pakistan has increased in recent months,

(b) is it also a fact that many Pakistanis, who entered Kutch with passports, have remained in Kutch in spite of the fact that the period of their validity has expired and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far for the repatriation of those whose period of stay has expired and those who have entered without passports, and also to stop the entry into Kutch of unauthorised persons from West Pakistan?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant) (a) Yes. There has been a slight increase.

(b) Yes.

(c) Those who have entered without passports or have overstayed the authorised period of their residence are being prosecuted. Some of them have also been deported.

The question what further steps can be taken to stop the entry of unauthorised persons is being taken up with the State Government.

साजब ग्लाक, नई दिल्ली से शराब की बोरी

*६९२ श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ११ अप्रैल १९५९ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १७७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के साजब ग्लाक में शराब की बोरी के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो जाच-यकतल का कदा परिणाम निकला है, और

(ग) जाच के माध्यम पर क्रायें कदा कार्यावाही की जा रही हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार नबीडिया) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) तथा (ग) पोलीस अधिकारियों ने शराब बेचन पर लगाए गए व्यक्ति पर फौजदारी मुकदमा चला रखा है, और इसलिये मामला कानून के अधीन चला गया हुआ है।

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956

*693 **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to enforce the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 which came into force recently, and

(b) the number of cases launched under this Act so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A majority of State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories have made rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act, established protective homes and appointed special police officers for dealing with offences under the Act

(b) A statement containing the information in possession of the Government is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 128]

Exploration of New Oil Fields

*694 { **Shri M R Krishna:**
 Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have entered into agreements with private agencies to explore new oil-fields in the country;

(b) how many parties have agreed to enter into agreement and how many have been approached; and

(c) what are the broad conditions of this agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Manganese Ore Deposits in Ratnagiri

*697. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very promising deposits of manganese ore have been found in the Ratnagiri District of Bombay State, and

(b) if so, whether it will be economical to exploit the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): (a) and (b) Manganese ore occurs in the Banda region of Sawantwadi tehsil of Ratnagiri District. None of the deposits are, however, considered to be of a grade high enough to be of any immediate economic value

Interest Rates on Loans

*698 **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have revised their policy regarding the rate of interest charged on loan to various boards and institutions, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Study of South Indian Languages

*701. { **Shri D. C Sharma:**
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 805 on the

2nd March, 1959, and state the further progress made in making arrangements for the study of South Indian Languages in the Universities of North India?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 129]

Powers of Collector of Customs to impose Penalties ●

*703 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in a case involving the imposition of a penalty of Rs 4 lakhs by an Additional Collector of Customs on a party under section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, the Bombay High Court has held that the Collector of Customs has no jurisdiction to impose a penalty exceeding Rs 1,000, and

(b) if so, whether its implications have been considered by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir In the case of Hamad Sultan Vs M G Abrol and another in which the Additional Collector of Customs had imposed a penalty of Rs 4 lakhs under Sec 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, the Bombay High Court held that under that section the Collector of Customs had no jurisdiction to impose a penalty exceeding Rs 1000. An appeal was filed against the aforesaid judgment but a Division Bench of the Bombay High Court has confirmed the view taken by the original court

(b) As a different view had been expressed in certain other legal pronouncements, and the matter was of some importance, it has been decided to file an appeal in the Supreme Court. A petition for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court has been admitted by the Bombay High Court on

21-7-1959, and disposal of the petition is now awaited.

Indian Art Exhibition in Malaya

*705 Shri Eaghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Malaya have invited India to exhibit a small collection of Indian Art consisting of medieval and contemporary paintings and sculptures?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Yes, Sir

Schools in Delhi

*706. { Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of schools in the Union Territory of Delhi at present is equal to the requirements,

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to increase the number of schools, and

(c) the total amount spent for the construction of new and extension of existing school buildings in Delhi during 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) Rs 9,75,575 so far

"Jhuggies" and "Jhopries" in Delhi

*707. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1260 on the 16th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Committee

appointed to investigate into the problems of "Jhuggies" and "Jhopries" in Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The report has been considered in consultation with the other Ministries concerned of the Government of India and a decision will be taken shortly

(c) Does not arise

Self-sufficiency in Foundry Grade Pig Iron

*768 { Shri Panigrahi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) what are the present annual requirements of foundry grade pig iron in the country,

(b) whether India has become self-sufficient in respect of foundry grade pig iron, and

(c) if not, the quantity imported to meet the present requirements of the foundries in India?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) The internal demand according to the present assessment is 0.70 million tons

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Construction of a National Theatre in Delhi

1286. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 218 on the 13th August, 1958 and state the nature of progress, if any, made so far in the construction of a National Theatre in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): No construction work is contemplated during the Second Plan Period Preliminary work regarding the drawing up of the plans for the theatre is however being continued

Diploma Institutions

1287 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3120 on the 16th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of the places where twenty-seven new diploma institutions will be established, and

(b) the total amount likely to be spent by the Government of India on these institutions?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The exact location of each of the new diploma institutions has to be decided by the concerned State Government in consultation with the appropriate Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education. The distribution of the new diploma institutions amongst the various States in the country and their locations wherever finalised, is given in a statement laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 130]

Agents for National Savings

1288 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to have agents for the national savings in common with the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Insurance agents are eligible for appointment as authorised agents for the sale of Savings Certificates and every encouragement is given to those who apply for such agency

Janta Colleges in Punjab

1289. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state,

(a) the places in Punjab where Janta Colleges have been started under the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) the places in Punjab where these will be started during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the curriculum in these colleges?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) No Janta College has been started so far in Punjab under the Second Five Year Plan

(b) At present there is no such proposal

(c) Does not arise

National Cadet Corps in Punjab

**1290. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) the strength of the National Cadet Corps in the Punjab State at present, and

(b) the number of Divisions functioning there?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) All three Divisions of the National Cadet Corps, viz the Senior Division, the Junior Division and the Girls Division are functioning in the Punjab State. The actual strength of the NCC in that State on 31-7-1959 was as under

Senior Division	Cadets
Army	1,827
Navy	39
Air	104
TOTAL	4,970

Junior Division	Cadets
Army	8,505
Navy	363
Air	448
TOTAL	9,316

Girls Division	Cadets
Senior Wing	399
Junior Wing	490
TOTAL	889
GRAND TOTAL	15,175

This is against an authorised strength of about 18,000. The new session has started in July and it is expected that the deficiencies will be filled up within a few weeks.

A proposal for expanding the N.C.C. in the Punjab by approximately 3,600 cadets during 1959-60 is under consideration and orders will shortly issue.

Grants given to Cantonment Boards during 1958-59

1291. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the amount of grants given to the Cantonment Boards for development works under the Second Five Year Plan during 1958-59 (Cantonment-wise), and

(b) the details of grants to be given during 1959-60 (Cantonment-wise)?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No 131]

Grants to Punjab Institutions

1292. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount of loans and grants given by the Central Government to the following institutes during 1958-59:

(i) Punjab State Orphanage set up at Madhuban near Karnal; and

(ii) Institute for the blind set up at Panipat (Punjab)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (i) The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Home Affairs have not given any grant or loan. Information from other concerned Ministries is being collected.

(ii) A scheme entitled "Establishment of the Institute for the Blind" is included in the State Plan and is entitled to 50 per cent assistance. According to the revised procedure, grants are sanctioned on the basis of group-wise figures of expenditure and not on individual schemes. The grant released for this scheme, therefore, cannot be indicated separately.

Investments of Life Insurance Corporation

1293. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total investments of the Life Insurance Corporation as on the 30th June, 1959; and

(b) out of that how much is invested in Debentures and Shares of joint stock companies, in private sector?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 391,58,84,515

(b) In India Rs. 77,63,83,504
Outside India Rs. 64,11,724

TOTAL Rs. 78,27,95,228

Petroleum Deposits in Muradpur

1294. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 408 on the 17th February, 1959 and state the further progress since made in regard to the survey of petroleum deposits near Muradpur in Kashmir State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Further surveys have not been carried out in this area so far.

Scholarships to Punjab Students for Training Abroad

1295. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the number of scholarships given to students from Punjab for training in foreign countries under scholarships schemes administered by his Ministry during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Three students from Punjab have been awarded scholarships under the following scholarships schemes administered by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, during 1958-59:—

1 Technical Co-operation Mission (U.S.A.)	1
2 International Association of Students for Technical Experience	2

Removal of Untouchability in Delhi

1296. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be allotted by the Central Government for propaganda for removal of untouchability in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1959-60;

(b) the nature of the schemes on which the amount is to be spent; and

(c) whether the Delhi Administration have submitted any scheme in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c) A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been allotted for the purpose. It is proposed to spend this amount on holding Harijan conferences, awarding prizes and publishing progress reports about the welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

**All India Memorial for the Martyrs
in Delhi**

1297. { Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 134 on the 12th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the construction of an All India Memorial in Delhi for the martyrs of Freedom struggle?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Central Public Works Department have prepared a preliminary estimate of Rs. 9,60,000 for the work and the terms of the agreement, that will have to be concluded between Government and the Architect to be commissioned for the work, are under examination.

Delhi Floods

1298. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 572 on the 20th February, 1959 and state the further progress made in the working of the Relief Committee set up to tackle Delhi floods?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Two hundred and eighty four families of persons rendered homeless during the rains last year have been allotted tenements built by the Delhi Development Authority at Jhilmila Tahirpur.

Iron and Steel Quota for Punjab

1299. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the quota of iron and steel allotted to Punjab during 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Allot-

ments of steel are made quarterly. A total quantity of 47,775 tons of steel has been allotted for the first two quarters of 1959-60—excluding allotment under Small Scale Industries Quota for Pd.II/59-60, the figure for which is not yet available.

A total quantity of 42,900 tons of pig iron has been allotted during the first 6 months of 1959.

Japanese Nationals in West Bengal

1300. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Japanese Nationals or citizens of Japanese Origin in the State of West Bengal at Present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): There are at present 221 Japanese Nationals or persons of Japanese origin (including children) in West Bengal.

Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

1301. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons who had been prosecuted in Bombay State during 1958-59 under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): 229 in 1958 and 91 from 1st January, 1959 to 30th June, 1959.

Issue of Visas to Foreigners

1302. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners to whom visas to visit India were issued during the second quarter of the year 1959; and

(b) the names of the countries to which these persons belonged?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) According to the information received so far, the number (excluding Commonwealth citizens and Pakistan nationals) is 7,918.

(b) Almost all countries in the world

Inquiry Commissions

1958. Shrimati Madda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Inquiry Commissions appointed during 1957-58 by the Government of India excluding those appointed to investigate railway and air accidents,

(b) the amount spent on these Commissions, and

(c) the reasons which necessitated and the constitution of these enquiry bodies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) (a) Fourteen

(b) About Rs 22,30,572

(c) Dalmia Jain Commission of Inquiry was appointed to inquire into the mal-practice of the Dalmia Jain Group of Companies,

Pay Commission was appointed to examine the principles which should govern the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of the Central Government employees and to consider and recommend what changes in the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees are desirable and feasible

Chagla Commission of Inquiry was appointed to enquire into and report on the transaction of the Life Insurance Corporation relating to the purchase of shares in 'Mundra Concerns'

Bose Board of Inquiry was appointed to investigate certain charges against Sarvashri H M Patel, ICS, and G R Kamat, ICS;

The Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee was appointed to advise the Government on the administrative organisation and procedures necessary for implementing the inte-

grated scheme of Direct Taxation with due regard to the need for eliminating tax evasion and avoiding inconvenience to the assesses;

The Customs Reorganisation Committee was appointed to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into customs procedures and organisation and to make recommendation for their improvement,

Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning cases Enquiry Commission was appointed to enquire into the circumstances in which and the causes whereby the food and foodstuffs came to be contaminated and the consumption of which resulted in poisoning of various persons in Kerala and Madras in April and May, 1958, to enquire whether the contamination could have been avoided or detected in time and to ascertain whether action, if any, was taken by the person or persons concerned after detection of such contamination to prevent further distribution of the contaminated food or foodstuffs and to ascertain further whether there was any failure in taking adequate measures for the avoidance or timely detection of such contamination and the person or persons responsible for such failure. The Commission was also asked to suggest measures to be taken to safeguard against similar occurrence in future,

A Committee was appointed to assess and evaluate the present status of Ayurvedic System of Medicine;

Newton Chickli Court of Inquiry was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Manager of the Newton Chickli Colliery,

Burra Dhemu Court of Inquiry was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Manager, Burra Dhemu Colliery in connection with accident in that Colliery on 26th September, 1956,

Chinakuri Court of Inquiry was appointed to enquire into the causes of and circumstances attending the

accident that occurred in the Chinakuri Colliery on the 19th February 1958,

Central Bhowrah Court of Inquiry was appointed to enquire into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident that occurred in the Central Bhowrah Colliery on 20th February, 1958;

Central Bhowrah Court of Inquiry was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Manager and Surveyor of Central Bhowrah Colliery in connection with the accident in that mine on 20th February, 1958,

Manganese Poisoning Inquiry Committee was appointed to investigate the causation, extent, diagnosis and treatment of the different varieties of Manganese poisoning found in the workers of the manganese mines of India

Agra Fort

1304. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the historic Agra Fort is in a poor condition and the ditch surrounding the fort has not been cleared for a number of years,

(b) if so whether Government propose to undertake necessary repair and the clearance of the ditch and

(c) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The structures under control of the Union Department of Archaeology are in a fairly good state of preservation. The ditch surrounding the fort is under the control of the Military authorities

Assistants' Grade Examination, 1957

1305. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of candidates who were called for Assistants' Grade

Examination held in 1957 by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) whether any information was given to them about their chances of employment or non-employment in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 12,696 candidates were admitted to the Assistants' Grade Examination held in 1957 by the Union Public Service Commission, of whom 8,177 appeared at this examination

(b) It was announced in a Press Note on the 1st April, 1958, that it was proposed to recruit 400 Assistants for the Central Secretariat Service, 25 for the Indian Foreign Service (B) and 7 for the Railway Board Secretariat Service on the results of the Assistants' Grade Examination, July, 1957. The Railway Board have since decided to recruit 16 more Assistants and a few other officers not participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme have also decided to make some recruitment to the Assistants' Grade under them, on the results of this examination. The appointments on the basis of these decisions are at present in progress, it is not, therefore, considered necessary to make any further general announcement in this regard

Boarding Houses for Tribal Students in Tripura

1306. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the total number of boarding houses for Tribal students at present in Tripura

(b) the total number of students residing in these boarding houses,

(c) the number of such students getting boarding stipends;

(d) the reasons for not extending boarding stipends only to a section of the students residing in the Government boarding houses for Tribal students, and

(e) whether the Government intend to extend this facility to all students residing in Government boarding houses for Tribal students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 24.

(b) 284.

(c) 85.

(d) The stipends are given only to deserving tribal students residing in boarding houses under the direct control of the Administration.

(e) No Sir. Only the deserving students will be helped beyond the primary stage.

Foreigners in Steel Plants

1307. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign technicians working in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel projects, separately; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon, project-wise?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The number of foreign technicians working in the three projects is as under:

In the employment of	Rour- kela	Bhilai	Dur- gapur
Projects directly	1	937	Nil
Contractors	938	Nil	251
Consultants	40	70	9

(b) The expenditure incurred by Hindustan Steel on foreign technicians has been as follows:—

<i>Rourkela</i> :	Rs. 2,32,27,952.34
	+ DM 1,67,62,744.92
	+ £ 1,412.2sh. Od.
<i>Bhilai</i> :	Rs. 2,77,23,969.58

Durgapur: All the foreign technicians are employees of the Contractors

and the Consulting Engineers and as such, their pay, etc. has not been paid by Hindustan Steel.

Tobacco Cultivation in Andhra Pradesh

1308. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total area brought under tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59 (District-wise); and

(b) the income accrued in excise duty therefrom?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 132].

Iron Ore Deposits in Orissa

1309. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated reserves of iron ore deposits in Orissa;

(b) the total estimated reserves of manganese ore, chromite and bauxite ore deposits in Orissa; and

(c) the total estimated reserve of coal, china clay, dolomite, fireclay, kyanite, and limestone deposits in Orissa?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The total reserves of iron-ore in Orissa (including Singhbhum) have been estimated at 1,696 million tons (Proved), and 8,000 million tons (possible).

(b) The total estimated reserves are as follow:

Manganese-ore	8 million tons
	approximately.
Chromite	520,000 tons
Bauxite	862,000 tons

(c) The total estimated reserves are as follows:

Coal	744,280,953 tons
China clay	195,000 tons.
Dolomite	300.9 million tons.
Kyanite	Insignificant.
Limestone	200 million tons.

The reserves of fire clay have not yet been estimated.

Gold and Flourite Mines in Rajasthan

1310. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state-

(a) when the newly found gold mines near Ranchi and flourite mines in Rajasthan will begin to operate, and

(b) whether the operation will be done through Government or by any public concern?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): (a) No gold mines have been discovered near Ranchi

Prospecting of flourite in Dungarpur area of Rajasthan is continuing by the State Government and the question of operating the mines will arise only after the final report about the deposits is received

(b) Does not arise so far as gold mines are concerned. As regards flourite mines, the State Government will consider the matter after receipt of the final report about the deposits

Indian Medical Students in Foreign Countries

1311. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Indian students receiving medical education in foreign countries (country-wise) and

(b) the number out of these students (State-wise) who are in receipt of scholarships or any other financial assistance from the Government of India or of the foreign countries in which they receive education?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No. 130].

Smugglers on Indo-Pakistan Border

1312. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) how many smugglers on the East and West Indo Pak Border were arrested or killed during the last 6 months (separately),

(b) what is the value of property seized, and

(c) the number of smugglers convicted (nationality-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

	Indo-West Pak border	Indo-East Pak border
	(from 1st January, 1959 to 31st July, 1959)	
(a) Number of smugglers arrested	46	52
Number of smugglers killed	15	2
(b) The value of property seized	Rs 60,904	Rs 2,47,498
(c) Number of smugglers convicted (nationality wise)	None was 8 Indians convicted and 2 out of Pakistanis number were shown convicted against (a) above	

Ethiopian Consul

1313 Shri Radha Kaman: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ethiopian Consul was involved in a

case of smuggling of foreign currency and expensive diamonds in Bombay in April last; and

(b) if so, the amount of currency and the value of expensive jewellery seized?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of information received by the Bombay Custom House, Shri Ismail M Kanga, honorary Consul to the Government of Ethiopia at Bombay, was apprehended on the 29th April, 1959 at the Santa Cruz airport while he was leaving for Geneva by the Air India International. On a search of his baggage and person, one diamond weighing 19.10 carats valued at Rs 2,85,000 (approximately) and some foreign currency (including travellers' cheques) were recovered from him, the currency consisted of £ 70 (sterling), 1120 (American) dollars, 300 Swiss francs and 2300 (Italian) lira

Huts Outside Palam Airport

1314. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of mud huts outside the Palam Airport at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to shift them from there?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) Yes sir, there are about 55 Kutchu huts belonging to Cantonment Board, Delhi, in Survey No 232. The Cantonment Board has decided to remove these huts and provide alternative accommodation to the occupants thereof by constructing 60 pucca tenements on a new site close by. Necessary funds for the purpose have been sanctioned by Government.

Fuel Efficiency Committee

1315. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Fuel Efficiency Committee appointed by the Government has since been submitted; and

(b) if so, the main observations and recommendations made by the Committee?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) The Fuel Efficiency Committee is a permanent body, and, unlike many other *ad-hoc* Committees, its tenure is not limited to a specified period of time. The Committee will mainly deal with broad problems of fuel economy and efficiency and keep the research aspect constantly in view. It has been asked to submit a report to Government on any specific problem(s), nor has it submitted any so far. Government are, however, in close touch with the progress of work of the Committee. Some of the problems that the Committee is at present engaged on are as under:—

(i) to evolve "industry-wise standards" based upon detailed examination of statistics to be collected from the major fuel-consumers;

(ii) to undertake publication of bulletins on Fuel Efficiency for the guidance of important industries.

(iii) to introduce quarterly routine tests on boiler plant and to obtain detailed results thereof through the State Boiler Inspectorates; in this connection the Committee is examining the question of setting up mobile testing units in some of the larger industrial regions of the country;

(iv) to conduct sample surveys regarding the introduction of mechanical stockers for stationary boilers, in the place of manual stocking.

Purchase of Steel

1316. { Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many contracts have been entered into by Government with

foreign countries for purchase of steel for the year 1959;

(b) how much steel has been received up till now under these agreements; and

(c) from which countries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Government have entered into three contracts direct with foreign countries for the import of steel. These contracts are with the USSR, Poland and Hungary; and the contracts are for 204,200 tons, 5,800 tons and 5,212 tons respectively.

In addition to these, Government are also buying steel for a total value of \$ 60 million from the Development Loan Fund.

(b) and (c) 68,194 metric tons of steel have been received upto June 1959 from Poland, Hungary and the USSR against the above contracts. The first shipment of DLF steel is to arrive this month.

Jama Masjid, Delhi

1317. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 201 on the 12th February, 1959 and state

(a) the further progress made with regard to the repair of Jama Masjid at Delhi; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon so far.

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Further work to the value of Rs 22,575 has been carried out.

(b) Rs. 1,14,936.75 nP upto end of June, 1959.

Common Police Reserve Force in Northern Zone

**1318. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Keshava:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadí:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1089 on the 10th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the formation of a Common Police Reserve Force for the Northern Zone; and

(b) the strength of the Reserve Force to be formed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The matter is still under the consideration of the heads of Governments of the States in the Zone.

Building for Indian Council for Cultural Relations

**1319. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2104 on the 29th April, 1959 and state the further progress since made towards the construction of a building for Indian Council for Cultural Relations at New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The work of construction has started and the overall progress of the project as on 31st July, 1959, is 23 per cent.

**Nuclear Science and Nuclear
Engineering**

1320. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3670 on the 29th April, 1959 and state the progress so far made in the introduction of courses in Nuclear Science and Nuclear Engineering in the Universities?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): On the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Visiting Committee appointed for the Roorkee University, the University Grants Commission has accepted the general policy that there should be no separate courses in Nuclear Science in Universities. The proposal of the Andhra University has, therefore, been dropped. The position regarding introduction of Nuclear Engineering at the Roorkee University has already been stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3670 on 29th April, 1959.

**Libraries for Women and Children in
Punjab**

1321. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Minister of Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Central Social Welfare Board for being given during 1959-60 to voluntary social welfare organisations for libraries for children and women in Punjab State; and

(b) the names of such organisations in Punjab which have already received or will receive the grants?

181(Ai) LSD—3.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Subject-wise or State-wise allocation of funds is not made by the Central Social Welfare Board. However, the Board has so far sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 7,000 for children's and women's libraries in Punjab, to the following institutions, for utilisation during 1959-60:—

1. Hindi Milap Sangha, Jullundur.
2. Child Welfare Society, Gandhinagar, Rohtak.
3. Punjab State Council for Child Welfare, Rohtak.
4. District Council for Child Welfare, Hoshiarpur.
5. Punjab State Council for Child Welfare, Jullundur.
6. Gandhi Study Circle Library, Ambala.
7. Balmiki Dharma Sabha, Patiala.

Expenditure Tax

1332. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the **Minister of Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure tax assessments, collections and arrears upto the 31st March, 1959 (State-wise); and

(b) what steps have been taken to realise the arrears of expenditure tax?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) State-wise figures of Expenditure-tax demand, collection and arrears as on 31-3-1969 are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	Demand	Collection (including provisional collection)	Arrears
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(Figures in thousands of rupees)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,69	11,90	1,06
2.	Assam	15	4	11
3.	Bihar	23	33	
4.	Bombay	26,66	23,73	6,78
5.	Delhi	1,07	1,01	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	32	14	14
7.	Kerala	2	2,05	
8.	Madras	2,09	1,90	28
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4,92	468	34
10.	Manipur	.	.	.
11.	Mysore	7,41	6,33	108
12.	Punjab	3,26	3,31	..
13.	Orissa	6	11	
14.	Rajasthan	4,86	4,54	44
15.	Tripura	27	32	..
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2,32	2,08	24
17.	West Bengal	2,71	3,16	20
TOTAL		69,04	64,67	10,74

(b) According to the latest information available, the arrears now stand at Rs. 6.11 lakhs. These nominal arrears are likely to be collected in the ordinary course during the remaining months of the year, but if it becomes necessary, recovery action as provided in the Act will be taken.

Basic Education in Public Schools

1323. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 936 on the 5th March, 1959 and state the further progress

made by the Committee constituted to go into the question of introduction of Basic Education in the Public Schools in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): The Committee has completed its tour programme and all necessary data has been collected and studied by it. The Report of the Committee is under preparation.

Children's Book Trust

1324. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 120 on the 19th November, 1958 and state what further work has been done by the Children's Book Trust?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

The Trust has taken steps:

- (1) to acquire and take possession of the land allotted to it;
- (2) to construct a building for its press and office;
- (3) and has placed an order for the purchase of an offset unit from West Germany

Report of M.E.S. Construction Committee

1325. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 882 on the 25th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made in examining the report of the M.E.S. Construction Committee; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Preliminary examination of report, in the

light of the views expressed by various authorities, has been completed. Decisions on the recommendations of the Committee are likely to be taken shortly

Oil Survey in Jammu

1326. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2798 on the 7th April, 1959 and state the progress made so far in finding oil in Jammu Province, especially in Ramnagar, Mansar, Rajouri and Nowshera areas?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Geological mapping of Mansar-Suruinsar-Ramkot (Mastgarh) anticline was completed and reported seepages of oil and gas were investigated

Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes Students

1327 { Shri R C Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1028 on the 8th March, 1958 and state

(a) whether the information regarding some Scheduled Tribes who have not yet come to the level of getting post-matric stipend, has been collected; and

(b) if so, whether the list of such tribes will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) Piecemeal information has been received from all the State Governments/Union Administrations continuously up to last week (except from the Government of Orissa, regarding Balangir District)

(b) The material is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Unused Lands inside the Cantonment Areas

1328 { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government keep any account of unused lands inside the Cantonment areas;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to cultivate them under Grow More Food Scheme;

(c) total acreage of land cultivated at present and by whom; and

(d) the average quantity of food-grains produced from these lands annually?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir of all lands

(b) It is the present policy of Government that all cultivable lands under the Defence Ministry, which are temporarily surplus to military requirements should be brought under cultivation by military farms/regiments/units subject to defence considerations. To the extent that they cannot do it themselves such lands will be leased on yearly terms to private organisations/parties in certain prescribed order of priorities

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible

Police Stations in Out-lying Colonies of Delhi

1329. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for opening of police stations in the out-lying colonies of Delhi has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) Police

Stations on Police Posts have been opened in the following out-lying colonies of Delhi:—

<i>Police Stations</i>	<i>Police Posts</i>
1. Patel Nagar.	1. Moti Bagh
2. Vinay Nagar	2. Chanakya Puri
3. Moti Nagar	3. Kotla Mubarakpur.
4. Lodi Colony	4. Friends Colony
5. Gandhi Nagar	5. Rajouri Gardens
6. Alipore	6. Naraina Phatak
7. Tilak Nagar.	
8. Lajpat Nagar	

Police Stations or Police Posts in other growing colonies will be opened as and when necessary.

Defence College

1330. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1198 on the 13th March, 1959 and state at what stage stands the proposal to establish a college in India on the pattern of Imperial Defence College, London?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It has been decided to set up a National Defence College in India on the lines of the Imperial Defence College, London. The college will be located in New Delhi and the first course is expected to commence in a few months.

Manufacture of Revolvers and Pistols in India

1331. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start a factory in India for the manufacture of revolvers and pistols; and

(b) if so, when, and the estimated cost of the factory?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No Sir. It

is, however, proposed to manufacture .32" revolvers in one of the Ordnance Factories, if there is adequate demand in the country which is being assessed.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Indebtedness

1332. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to conduct a sample survey of the problem of indebtedness amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands at present?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Summer Drama Festival

1333 Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a clash of opinion between the authorities of Song and Drama Division of All India Radio and Sangit Natak Akademy in holding Summer drama festivals in New Delhi, recently,

(b) whether the heads of these two bodies issued contradictory statements criticising each other for holding festivals at the same time; and

(c) if so, why this happened at the same time?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Colleges for Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

1334. **Shri Pankaj Mohi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 213 on the 12th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any of the 26 Colonies proposed to be constructed for Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1958-59 have actually been constructed; and

(b) the amount advanced by the Central Government for this purpose to Orissa during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b) Eighteen Colonies have been started for the Scheduled Tribes

Rupees 2-405 lakhs

King George's School

1335. { **Shri Kam Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2030 on the 24th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have selected a site for locating the King George's School which is being shifted from Nowgong (Jhansi) to Punjab; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the site selected?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) K.G. School, Nowgong will shortly be shifted to Chail (near Simla) where suitable buildings and land have been made available on lease to the Defence Ministry by the Government of Punjab.

बिहार में ईसाई आदिवासी

१३३६. श्री प्रकाश वीर साहू : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में ऐसे कितने आदिवासी हैं जिनके ईसाई हो जाने के बाद भी उन्हें आदिवासियों के लिये ही जाने वाली रियायतें और सुविधायें प्राप्त हो रही हैं, और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने आदिवासी ईसाई हो गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

झकीम

१३३७. श्री डाक्टर क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि झकीम की खरीद और बिक्री से केन्द्रीय सरकार को वार्षिक कितना लाभ होता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

३० सितम्बर को समाप्त वर्ष में	लाभ (हजार रुपयों में)
१९५५-५६	३५,६२
१९५६-५७	३६,२८
१९५७-५८	६६,३५

राज्यों से कच्चे गन्ने पचाविकारों

१३३८. श्री डाक्टर क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से प्रकृत अन्तर्लीक सेवा और राज्य प्रवैजिक

सेवा के कितने पदाधिकारियों की सेवायें मांगी;

(ख) ये पदाधिकारी अपने-अपने राज्यों में किन पदों पर थे; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वे किन-किन पदों पर नियुक्त किये गये?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री वात्सल): (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-घटल पर रख दिया गया है। केन्द्र में नियुक्त होने से पहले ये अफसर अपने-अपने राज्यों में एक्सेक्यूटिव/सेक्रेटेरियट पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे।

विवरण

केन्द्र में नियुक्त किये गये आई० सी० एस०/आई० ए० एन० अफसरों की संख्या

	सेक्रेटेरियट नान-जोड़	
	पदों पर	सेक्रेटेरियट पदों पर
१९५७-५८ में	३१	१८
१९५८-५९ में	२८	२८

केन्द्र में नियुक्त किये गये स्टेट सिविल सर्विस के अफसरों की संख्या

	सेक्रेटेरियट नान-जोड़	
	पदों पर	सेक्रेटेरियट पदों पर
१९५७-५८	४	९
१९५८-५९ में	३	—

N.C.C.

1339. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Cadet Corps have taken to social service; and

(b) if so, whether the National Cadet Corps from Bihar have done any notable work during 1958-59?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The National Cadet Corps have undertaken social work in the Combined Cadre and Social Service Camps since 1953.

(b) Due to certain administrative difficulties no Social Service Camp could be held in Bihar during 1958. Social Service Camps however have been held in Bihar in 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1959.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अस्पृश्यता निवारण

१३४०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५८-५९ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में अस्पृश्यता दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जो अनुसूचित जातियां जानवरों का चमड़ा उतारने अथवा चमड़े के काम में लगी हुई हैं, उन्हें उनकी जाति के लोग जाति से बाहर कर देते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीवती शाल्वा) : (क) बहुत से काम किये गये हैं जिनमें से मुख्य नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

- (१) अस्पृश्यता निवारण ऐक्ट : मातहत कार्यवाही करना;
- (२) अनुसूचित जातियों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक उन्नति की विकास योजनाएं;
- (३) विशेष हरिजन दिवस मनाना और इत्तहार, पब्लि, फिल्म, भाषण, रेडियो-वार्ता आदि के जरिये प्रचार करना; और
- (४) मिल-जुल हास्टल आदि लाभ-प्रद कार्यों और प्रचार करने के

वास्तो गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को सहायता देना ।

(ख) प्रशासन के पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है ।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश ऐक्स-कम्प्यूनिवेशन ऐक्ट, १९५५ की चौथी धारा के मातहत किसी को जाति से बाहर निकालना एक दण्डनीय अपराध है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश कल्याण-गृह

१३४१. श्री पद्म देव क्या गृहकार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में नारी कल्याण गृह कितने हैं, वे कहाँ कहाँ हैं और प्रत्येक गृह में कितनी नारियाँ हैं, और

(ख) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में उन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है और उमका न्यौर क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्पा) :

(क) छुड़ाई गई स्त्रियों और सुधार-गृहों (करेक्शनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स) से रिहा की गई स्त्रियों के लिये एक स्टेट होम और एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट डॉक्टर क्रमशः सोलन और चम्बा में कार्य कर रहे हैं। मार्च १९५९ में इनमें क्रमशः १० और ७ स्त्रियाँ थीं ।

(ख) किराये फर्नीचर और अन्य साज-सामान की खरीद, कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा होम और डॉक्टर में रहने वाली स्त्रियों पर ३२,२०४ रुपये खर्च हुए ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सभाज कल्याण केंद्र

१३४२. श्री पद्म देव क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राज्य सभाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अस्तमंत हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने केंद्र कहाँ कहाँ काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में उन पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) इन केंद्रों में क्या-क्या काम किये जाते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० बीमाली) : (क) मांगी गई सूचना का विवरण साथ लगा है ।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) बालवाड़ी, शिशुगृह (श्रेयों), स्त्रियों के लिए सामाजिक शिक्षा और दस्तकारी की सिखलाई, जन्म से पूर्व और जन्म के पश्चात की सेवाएं तथा स्त्रियों व बच्चों के लिए दूसरे सामान्य और मनोरंजक क्रियाकलाप ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	प्रयोजना केन्द्रों की स्थिति का नाम	
	१	२
१	महासु १ (१) बतली (२) सिंगला (३) नेरासु (४) चाहू (५) काण्डा ।	३
२	महासु २ (१) कोल्वी (२) देयो-रीघर (३) कागल (४) कारल ५ कन्हर ।	
३	बिलासपुर १ (१) बिलासपुर (२) कुशेडा (३) बलबाडा (४) दादोग (५) बलाई ।	
४	बिलासपुर २ (१) बारोधा (२) फरोह (३) बारोधा (४) मदगांव (५) छत ।	
५	चम्बा १ (१) साहू (२) सिताघाट (३) सुगल (४) महिला (५) घाघना ।	

१	२	३
६	बम्बई २ (१) राजनगर (२) भगोबी (३) खगियार (४) चानीद (साक) (५) खवेद ।	
७	सिरमूर १ (१) मोलारकोटला (डाडाह) (२) भानू (पारदा) (३) मोराह (४) त्रिलोकपुर (५) पुरुवाला (काशीपुर) ।	
८	सिरमूर २ (१) कोलार (२) हरिपुर (३) तिकारी पजाली (४) भगनी (५) नागेथ ।	
९	मण्डी १ (१) घाट (२) उरला (ग्वाली) (३) जमनी (४) विजाही (५) रधार ।	
१०	मण्डी २ (१) बस्वातर (२) कुमी (३) बाथेड (४) माही (५) खतरवार ।	
११	चूरा २ (१) दीउर (२) भदाल (जिलाबम्बा) (३) लारा (४) मुदरा	
स्टेज १	ब्लाक (५) मजीर (६) कीहार	
को-ऑर्डिनेटिड	(७) सुन्दला (८) सालूनी	
पट्टन	(९) चाकोली (१०) दियोग ।	

संस्कृत शिक्षा के विकास के लिये सहायता

१३४३. श्री नरदेव स्नातक क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार उन शिक्षा मस्याओं को, जो बहुत समय से संस्कृत भाषा के विकास में लगी हुई हैं वित्तीय सहायता देना चाहती हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन मस्याओं के नाम क्या हैं, और प्रत्येक को कितनी धन राशि देने का विचार है और

(ग) इन मस्याओं को कब तक वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

विला मंत्री (डॉ० श्रीमाली) :

(क) से (ग) भारत सरकार ने उन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों/संस्थाओं/व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की एक योजना बनाई है जो संस्कृत शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उपयोग, कार्य कर रहे हैं। जब-जब सहायता की प्रार्थनाएं प्राप्त होती हैं उन पर निम्नानुसार विचार किया जाता है।

Vellore Fort Temple

1344 Shri N. E. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the renovation of Vellore Fort Temple in Madras State,

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, and

(c) its estimated cost?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir The Union Department of Archaeology does not renovate monuments, but looks after their maintenance and repairs

(b) and (c) Does not arise

हिमाचल प्रदेश में क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति

१३४५ श्री पद्म देव क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सचिवालय में ऐसे जूनियर क्लर्क, जिन्होंने मैट्रिक पास नहीं किया है, सीनियर क्लर्क नहीं बन सकते,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने पदोन्नति पाने के लिये अपने प्रारूपको मैट्रिक पास दिखाया और इस प्रकार अविस्टिटेड बन गये और

(ग) ऐसे कितने मामले हुये और ऐसे व्यक्तियों को क्या मजा दी गई ?

नूतन-कार्मिक नूतन-कर्मियों (की, छात्राध्यक्ष) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सचिवालय में पहले कुछ नान-मैट्रिक जूनियर क्लर्क नियुक्त किये गये थे। उनका वेतनक्रम मैट्रिक पास जूनियर क्लर्क से कम था और वे सीधे सीनियर क्लर्क या असिस्टेंट के पद पर तब तक तरक्की नहीं पा सकते थे जब तक कि वे मैट्रिक पास क्लर्क के वेतन-क्रम में न आ जायें। अब इन नियमों में संशोधन कर दिया गया है। संशोधन नियमों में नान-मैट्रिक को जूनियर क्लर्क के रूप में भर्ती करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वर्तमान नान-मैट्रिक क्लर्कों के वेतन में संशोधन करके उन्हें मैट्रिक पास क्लर्क के बराबर कर दिया गया है। अब वे मैट्रिक पास क्लर्क की तरह सीधे सीनियर क्लर्क या असिस्टेंट के पद पर तरक्की पा सकते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). एक मामले में एक विस्थापित व्यक्ति ने अपने प्रापको मैट्रिक पास बता कर मैट्रिक यूलेट क्लर्क के वेतन क्रम में जूनियर क्लर्क का पद प्राप्त कर लिया और बाद में वह असिस्टेंट के पद पर तरक्की पा गया। जब यह बात मालूम हुई तो संबंधित व्यक्ति के खिलाफ डिसिप्लिनरी कार्यवाही की गई लेकिन चूंकि उसने अब मैट्रिक की परीक्षा पास कर ली थी इसलिए उसके प्रति उदारता का रुख अपनाया गया और उसे 'सेंसर' की सजा दी गई।

Survey of 'Kohlus'

1346, Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the 'Kohlus' crushing non-essential vegetable oils by mechanical power prior to the 1st March, 1959;

(b) if so, their number and how many of them were in running condition before the imposition of excise duty prior to the 1st March, 1959 (State-wise); and

(c) the number of such 'Kohlus' which are working (State-wise) after the imposition of such duty on the 1st March, 1959.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Muzarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Retirement Benefits to J.C.Os.

1347. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the benefits which are available to Junior Commissioned Officers at the time of retirement; and

(b) the benefits that will accrue to them for resettlement after retirement as ex-servicemen?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) At the time of retirement, JCOs are granted the following benefits:—

(1) *Leave pending retirement.*—They are granted 60 days annual leave, or 90 days accumulated annual leave, if due. In addition, 60 days leave is admissible to those who go on retiring pension, subject to a total period of 120 days. Wherever more favourable, 56 days release leave and overseas service leave at the rate of one day for every month's service overseas are given.

(11) *Pension/gratuity.*—They are given a service gratuity or pension on retirement, depending upon their length of qualifying service, rank, pay group and the cause of retirement. The latest rates of service pension/gratuity are given in a pamphlet entitled "Pay and Allowance, and Pensions—Defence Services Personnel". Copies of this pamphlet are available in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament.

(b) The following benefits are available to ex-JCOs in the matter of resettlement.—

- (i) preferential treatment by the Central and State Governments in filling up appointments in various Departments for which military training is a qualification,
- (ii) relaxation of age to the extent of service rendered in the Armed Forces plus a grace period of three years for appointments under the Central Government, other than those made on the basis of open competitive tests held by the Union Public Service Commission,
- (iii) allotment of land in colonies organised by the State Governments in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence, and
- (iv) training in Vocational/Technical Trades as well as Basic Agriculture in various institutions set up by the Central and State Governments

Allowances to J.C Os

1348. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) what are the conservancy services and allowances that are available to the JCOs posted in peace stations, and

(b) what are the accommodation facilities, conservancy services and allowances that are available to them in the concessional areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) In peace stations, JCOs are provided with free services of a sweeper and a water carrier provided no water supply exists in the accommodation allotted to them. Where these services cannot be provided, a conservancy allowance in lieu is granted. The rate of the allowance is fixed by the Station Commander on the basis of the rate at which such services are obtained by

civilians of equivalent status in the locality, subject to a maximum of Rs 9 per mensem. In stations where these services cannot be obtained at the maximum rate, the allowance can be granted by the local authorities at the rate of Rs 10 per mensem.

(b) In concessional areas, JCOs are provided with free single accommodation and allied services including conservancy

Dearness Allowance

1349. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government Civil Employees and Military Officers get full dearness allowances while serving in concessional areas,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks get half the dearness allowance, and

(c) if so the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) On the civil side there are no "concessional areas", and dearness allowance is given at full rates to all Central Government servants posted anywhere in India

Military officers also receive dearness allowance at full rates, whether they serve in a "concessional area" or not

(b) JCOs and ORs receive dearness allowance at half the corresponding civilian rates, whether they serve in a "concessional area" or in any other place in India

(c) Dearness allowance is admitted to JCOs and ORs at half the corresponding civilian rates, having regard to the fact that they receive, in addition to normal pay and allowances, the following concessions free as a condition of their service or an allowance in lieu when any of the

concessions cannot be provided in kind:—

- (i) ration (cooked);
- (ii) accommodation (including furniture, light and water) subject to the prescribed regulations;
- (iii) conservancy;
- (iv) hair-cutting/hair-cleaning and washing services; and
- (v) clothing.

Civilian Government servants who are entitled to free board and lodging concessions as a condition of their appointment are also given 50 per cent of the dearness allowance which would otherwise be admissible to them.

भारतीय उद्योगों में विदेशी पूंजी

१३५०. श्री डामर : क्या वित्त मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९५८ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या २९४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन देशों के नागरिकों ने भारत के विभिन्न उद्योगों में १९५७ से अपनी पूंजी लगाई है, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कुल कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगाई गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख) सभा की मेज पर दो विवरण रक्त दिये गये हैं जिन में बताया गया है कि १९५७ में अलग-अलग देशों ने, बैंकों की पूंजी के विद्य, कितनी पूंजी भारत के उद्योग-धर्मों में लगायी और इस तरह किस उद्योग में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगायी गयी। [वेबसाइट पर लिखित २, अगस्त संख्या १३५]

राज्य शिक्षा सचिवों का सम्मेलन

१३५१. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों के शिक्षा सचिवों और शिक्षा संबंधी कार्यकारी दलों का एक सम्मेलन २६ और ३० जून, १९५६ को दिल्ली में हुआ था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्मेलन में क्या निर्णय किये गये अथवा सिफारिशें की गईं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रक्त दिया गया है। [वेबसाइट पर लिखित २, अगस्त संख्या १३५६]

Private Primary Schools of Tripura

1352. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) what is the grant-in-aid given to the private primary schools in Tripura;

(b) whether representations have been made to increase this aid;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the aid reaches these schools in time every month?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs 30 pm per school.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration

(d) There has been some delay this year in the payment of grant-in-aid to private schools due to the proposed transfer of work relating to payment of grant-in-aid to the Territorial Council.

Corruption among Government Employees in Tripura

1353. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints of corrupt practices against Government employees received by the Tripura Administration during the years 1957 to 1959;

(b) the number of such complaints investigated; and

(c) the number of such cases in which the employees have been punished after the complaints were substantiated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course

Realization of Dadan Money in Tripura

1344. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many tribal landless jhumias have been served with 'shan-shit' notices for realisation of Dadan Money in Tripura, during 1958-59;

(b) whether representations have been made to suspend realisation of Dadan Money in view of the fact that food crisis prevails throughout Tripura; and

(c) the decision taken by the Administration in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 223.

(b) Yes. Some representations asking for suspension of realisation have been received by the Administration.

(c) The representations are being enquied into. Certificate cases, in respect of which representations have been received, have been kept in abeyance till the completion of enquiries

Orders have, however, been issued for the postponement of cases against the persons who are incapable of paying.

Grants to Political Sufferers in Manipur

1355. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political sufferers who have been given monetary grants during 1958-59, 1959-60 so far in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) the total amount of monetary grants given so far, and

(c) how many applications are pending for disposal at present?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 27

(b) Rs 13,500

(c) 17

National School of Drama

1356. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether admission to the two-year course at the National School of Drama is restricted to the academic qualification of matriculation,

(b) whether any exception is made in respect of those who possess unusual gifts, even though they do not possess the minimum academic qualification; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Matriculation or any equivalent examination is normally one of the basic qualifications required for admission

(b) A candidate possessing unusual gifts though not having the minimum academic qualification can be admitted on merits

(c) Does not arise.

Sahitya Akademi

1357. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sahitya Akademi has decided to set up a zonal office in Madras; and

(b) if so, when this will be set up?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During this financial year.

Indebtedness of Government Employees

1358. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports about the widespread indebtedness among the Central Government employees especially in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the measures under contemplation to meet the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Number of Vacancies in Assistants Grade

1359. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the Assistants Grade lying vacant at present;

(b) the number of posts to be filled in as a result of the Assistants Grade Examination held in May, 1959; and

(c) the number of posts earmarked for being filled in by promotion of Upper Division Clerks working in various Ministries of the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

On the 1st July, 1959, the number of posts in the grade of Assistants reported to be vacant in all the Ministries and offices participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme was 274.

(b) and (c). The vacancies will be filled partly by direct recruitment on the results of the two Assistants' Grade competitive Examinations held in April and May, 1959, respectively, and partly by promotion. The exact number of vacancies to be allotted to the two categories has, however, not yet been decided.

Auto Car Refuellers

1360. **Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of auto car refuellers (bowser) rebuilt for refuelling Indian Airforce Aircraft by the Defence Department during 1957, 1958 and 1959 so far;

(b) how many such auto car refuellers can be built out of discarded auto cars scattered in various parts of the country; and

(c) what is the estimated value of the saving to the Ministry by undertaking this task?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 1957 — Nil
1958 — Nil
1959 — 30
(so far)

(b) In all 70 (approx)

(c) The estimated cost for a new refueller is 1,10,000 lakhs. It is difficult to say what their disposal value would be Air Headquarters estimate the saving to be about 70 lakhs

Educational Concessions to Children of Political Sufferers

1361. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concessions are given to the children of political

sufferers in regard to admission for technical courses;

(b) whether any financial assistance was given during the last five years for such students;

(c) if so, the assistance given year-wise;

(d) whether Government have set apart for the assistance of such students any amount for 1959-60; and

(e) if so, the amount set apart?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No concessions are given specifically for Technical Courses; but the Scheme approved by the Government of India for grant of educational facilities to the children of political sufferers provides for special consideration in the matter of admission to recognised institutions for all courses.

(b) and (c) Do not arise as the scheme is expected to be implemented only from the academic year 1959-60

(d) No, Sir, since no specific reservations have been made for Technical Courses.

(e) Does not arise

Coaching of Indian Cricketers

1362. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for giving special coaching to some young Indian cricketers has been formulated;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme, and

(c) how many cricketers will be included in it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not formulated any scheme for giving special coaching to some young cricketers. The Board of Control for Cricket in India had, however, proposed to depute seven young cricketers for coach-

ing in Alf Gover's School in the U.K. The Board has been informed that no financial assistance could be given for this purpose at this stage since the current year's cricket season in the U.K. is coming to a close.

Ways and Means Advance to Orissa

1363. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central aid was given to the Government of Orissa as interest-free ways and means advance during the year 1958-59 against the amounts of loans and grants;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) for what purpose?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs 965.34 lakhs, representing three-fourths of the Central assistance allotted to the Government of Orissa for their Plan Schemes during 1958-59, was given to them as ways and means advance in nine equal monthly instalments beginning from May 1958. Of this, a sum of Rs. 817.87 lakhs was subsequently converted into loans and the balance of Rs. 147.47 lakhs into grants for specific plan schemes according to the pattern of Central assistance applicable to them.

While no interest is charged on the ways and means advance as such, the portion of such advance converted into loans carries interest from the 1st October, 1958.

British Council Scholarships

1364. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection of candidates has been made for the award of British Council Scholarships for the year 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the basis on which the selection was made?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The candidates were selected by the Government of India on the basis

of merit, with the assistance of a Selection Committee, duly constituted for the purpose.

Retirement of Government Servants

1365. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government servants drawing a salary of over Rs. 2,000 per month had become due for retirement during 1958;

(b) how many of these continue on extension and how many have been re-employed in Government or in (i) public enterprises, (ii) private firms; and

(c) whether a statement giving particulars of services and salary will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Information regarding the number of Central Government servants drawing over Rs. 2,000 p.m. who became due for retirement during 1958 is not available 8 such officers were, however, granted extension of service and 1 was re-employed. Government have no information about officers of this category re-employed in private firms

(c) A statement is laid on the Table giving particulars of the salary and posts in which extension/re-employment has been granted

STATEMENT

Central Government servants drawing over Rs 2000 per month who became due for retirement on attaining the age of superannuation but were granted extension of service or re-employment during the year 1958.

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay
		Rs
<i>Officers given extension of service :</i>		
1.	Director, Geological Survey of India	3,000
a.	Commissioner for India, Hongkong	2,250

Sl. No.	Designation	Pay
3.	General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	Rs. 3,500
4.	Chief Engineer, Central Railways	2,500
5.	Controller of Stores. Ministry of Railways	2,500
6.	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer (Construction), S.E. Railway	2,400
7.	Financial Commissioner, Railways	4,000
8.	Additional Member (Works) Railway Board	3,500

Officers re-employed.

1.	Chairman, Delhi State Electricity Board	2,200
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Image Found at Bajragiri Hill

1366. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a stone image about 4 feet in length has been found from Bajragiri hill at Kotapur in Cuttack district of Orissa during May, 1959;

(b) if so, the nature of this image; and

(c) whether it has been removed to Bhubaneswar by the Superintendent of Orissa Museum?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been identified as an image of Tara. It is an unfinished image and was found in broken condition (two pieces). Its height is 4' x 6 breadth 2' x 9". It is an image of 8th Century A.D, which has been brought to the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, by the Superintendent, State Archaeological Department

Relief to Political Sufferers in Orissa

1367. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers or their

families in Orissa during the period from 1957-58 to 1958-59;

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

(c) the amount given to them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Two.

(c) Rs. 700

Linking of Educational Facilities with Plan Requirements

1368. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to link up the output of students from higher institutions of learning, technical as well as academic, with the developing needs of the country,

(b) if so, the nature of the plan formulated; and

(c) when it will be introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government is examining a proposal for conducting a survey of the supply of, and demand for, graduates to determine the relationship between the output of institutions of higher education and the needs of professional and technical manpower for the social and economic development of the country

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Welfare Extension Projects, Punjab

1369 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Welfare Extension Projects allocated to Punjab by the Central Social Welfare Board for 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Seven Welfare Extension Projects of the co-ordinated pattern have been started by the Central Social Welfare Board in Stage-I Blocks selected by the Minis-

try of Community Development during 1958-59. Twelve such Projects are proposed to be started during 1959-60.

Indians Participating in Channel Swimming

1370. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian nationals from Bengal left for London to take part in the Channel Swimming this year;

(b) whether they asked for any assistance and financial help from Government, and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both of them asked for foreign exchange facilities but only one asked for financial assistance.

(c) Whereas the foreign exchange facilities were granted the request for financial assistance has been rejected

Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Delhi

1371 Shri Siddiah Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to start hostels for the Scheduled Castes students in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Under the Second Plan schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in Delhi there is no provision for starting hostels for Scheduled Castes, nor has any such proposal been received from the Delhi Administration. The setting up of separate hostels exclusively for Scheduled Castes is not encouraged

Legal Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1372. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the nature of the cases in which free legal assistance was given to poor litigants in each of the States and Union Territories belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes during the year 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Under the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes, free legal assistance is provided to the poor litigants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only but not to other Backward Classes. The information regarding the nature of cases in which free legal assistance was given in each of the States and Union Territories during the year 1959-60 so far is not available.

Branches of State Bank of India in Himachal Pradesh

1373. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total number of the branches of the State Bank of India opened so far in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The State Bank of India has opened two branches in Himachal Pradesh between the 1st July, 1955 and the 31st July, 1959.

Basic Schools in Himachal Pradesh

1374. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of basic schools proposed to be opened in Himachal Pradesh during 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): 95 (Ninety five).

Excise Duty on Khandsari

1375. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how much money by way of Central Excise duty apart from ad-

ditional duty of Central excise has been collected (i) from Khandsari sugar manufactured by sulphitation process, (ii) from Khandsari sugar manufactured by a process other than sulphitation process during the months of March, April, May and June, 1959; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in the collection of the above excise duties?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 134B]

(b) Information about the cost of collection is not available commodity-wise as the Central Excise staff is not deployed solely for the administration of the excise on one particular commodity.

Archaeological Survey of Punjab

1376 { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 575 on the 20th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the survey of ancient temples and other places of archaeological and historical importance has been completed in Punjab State; and

(b) if so, the names of such places included in the finalised list of monuments of national importance in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) This can be settled only after the completion of the survey work.

18 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEATH OF SYED FAZL ALI

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr Speaker, Sir, may I have your permission to inform the House of a sad event that took place early this morning—the passing away of a very distinguished public servant, Shri Fazl Ali, the Governor of Assam? It is not usual in this House to make references to the deaths of people unless they are, or have been, Members of this House, or the Assemblies that preceded it. There have been, however, special and rare cases when this has been done. I think that this case is a special case in which it is proper and appropriate that with your permission I might make a mention in this House.

Shri Fazl Ali was a lawyer and his principal career was on the Bench, a long career as a judge of the Patna High Court, then Chief Justice of Patna, then a judge of the Federal Court of India and then a judge of the Supreme Court of India. Altogether that covers a very long period of time. And he was a very distinguished judge too. Later he became the Governor of Orissa. After that, for a period he served in an important commission—the States Re-organisation Commission. Then he went to Assam as Governor. It was really his quite extraordinary qualities which led us repeatedly to seek his assistance in such important and exacting work.

There is hardly any office, certainly not the office of Governor in India which is more difficult and more exacting than that of the Governor of Assam, because, apart from being the Governor of an important State, he is the Special Representative of the Government of India in regard to tribal areas there and in regard now to the Naga Hills-Tuensang area.

And as the House knows, we have had, during the past two-three years, a good deal of trouble in this area, a good many difficulties. We have always approached this problem, not from the point of view of just police work or army work of suppression, but always as that of trying to win these people in friendly ways—certainly, where there has been gross misbehaviour the police and the army come in—but otherwise to win them over, as we always went to win over people, our fellow citizens and our fellow nationals. In this work Shri Fazl Ali played an extraordinarily important and effective part.

I came in contact with him very intimately in this matter during the last two years as Minister of External Affairs, because the External Affairs Ministry is specially connected with it. So, I can speak with personal knowledge of the great tact, wisdom, ability and patience with which he dealt with all these questions in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area. In fact, it was largely due not to any coercive apparatus that we employed but his wisdom that we have succeeded in a very considerable measure there. In fact we had hoped and he had hoped and looked forward, to a very big step forward in regard to the future set-up there at a convention—not an official convention but a non-official convention of the Naga communities—which was going to consider it.

So, it is a very big loss to us, not only of a great Indian, a great public servant, but of a person engaged in this important and delicate task of winning over really by his goodwill and affection many of those people who are dissatisfied and who are troubled. Many of us will mourn his loss all over India. I am sure that the people of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Division will also greatly mourn his loss.

So, Sir, I venture to make this statement before this House and to request you and the House, to convey our feelings on this occasion to the devoted wife of this great Indian and his family. I am not asking for this House to be adjourned, because on a previous occasion I gave an assurance that when such a thing happens we will not ask for this and create precedents for repeated adjournments. But without an adjournment I do think we might express our sorrow and our deep sympathy to the family on this occasion.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch Tribes) Mr Speaker, may I, with your permission, associate myself with what the Leader of this House has said? And, in rising to speak, may I with all humility say that I am speaking on behalf of all the Members of Parliament of Bihar and Orissa? The last time I met him was at Dibrugarh and I was very surprised that the Governor should come to meet me at the aerodrome. He had known that I was going to the tribal areas in Assam. He had his itinerary in the Naga area but he altered that in order that we should meet, because he was very anxious that I should benefit from his experience and that he should benefit from mine. When he was the Governor of Orissa that was the first time I came across his special affection for the tribal people. He made his mark there. In Bihar itself I was associated with him in very many committees. By his death not only Bihar and Orissa but, I am quite certain, the country has lost a very distinguished Indian.

Shri Bagnunath Singh (Varanasi): May I say a word as he belongs to my constituency?

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the House has referred to him. It is not unusual to make an obituary reference here regarding the death of great men, eminent men.

Shri Fazl Ali was certainly a great man and an eminent son of India.

He has served in various capacities and that has been referred to by the hon Prime Minister. He was an eminent judge. But he was more useful as a member of the States Reorganisation Commission. It was a very delicate task to handle when various interests were represented, and he had to be more or less a judge in deciding issues which have had far-reaching consequences. He endeared himself to one and all for he was affable in his manners. Really we find very few men of this type. He was an Indian first and everything else afterwards. We deeply mourn his loss. I fully associate myself with all the sentiments expressed so well by the hon. Prime Minister and I am sure the House will agree with me in conveying our condolence to the members of the bereaved family. As a mark of respect may I request the hon Members to stand in silence for a minute?

(The Members then stood in silence for a minute)

STATEMENT RE ACCIDENT TO HOIST CHAMBER AT BHAKRA

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): On the 21st evening the General Manager, Bhakra Dam, phoned up the Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Government of India, and informed him of the failure of the structure of the hoist chamber which controls the regulating gates of right diversion tunnel. This failure occurred at 18.00 hours and, as a result, water entered the galleries of the Dam and from there entered the left Power Plant. The structure of the dam was, however, reported safe.

A telegraphic message addressed to Bhakra Control Board received this morning from the General Manager, Bhakra Dam, reads as follows:

"Due to failure of structure of hoist chamber controlling regulating gates in right diversion tunnel at 18.00 hours today, the 21st August, the water entered

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

galleries of dam and from there flooded left Power Plant drowning generator units 1, 2 and 3 under erection. Structure of dam safe. Report follows."

On receipt of the telephonic message Dr. A N Khosla, Chairman, and Shri Kanwar Sain, Member, of the Bhakra Board of Consultants and Dr K L Rao, Member, C.W & P.C were requested to proceed to the site immediately

I shall make a further statement on the accident to the hoist chamber as soon as fuller details are available. With your permission, Sir, I may add that myself and the hon Deputy Minister are also going to the spot to see and gather further information in order to be able to lay it before this House

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): The whole House is concerned about it.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur) May I submit

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ACCIDENT TO HOIST CHAMBER AT BHAKRA

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion regarding this, but I thought that at this stage the hon Minister himself would make a statement. He has made that. It is a very serious matter and the whole House is exercised about it. I can say that all of us are proud of the Bhakra Dam which was rising comfortably well to the height of 760 feet.

Some time ago there was an adjournment motion relating to some crack in the wall. But the crack in the wall did not matter. Now it seems to be a more serious matter and the hon Minister is aware of it. He is sending his Deputy Minister (*Interruption*) He is going himself.

I am sure he will inform us at the earliest when we meet on Monday or in the evening if he gets any information by telegram or telephone. He will inform us before we disperse at 5 o'clock as to what exactly the situation is and will keep us informed from time to time.

Shri Narayanaakutty Menon (Mukandapuram): In the absence of fuller information now, may I request you to keep the adjournment motion pending till Monday because all of us feel that such a serious thing should be discussed? It has happened previously also. It is the nation's show-piece and everybody is proud of it. When the showpiece starts cracking certainly it is a matter of very serious concern. We shall know by Monday as to what has happened and what the extent of the damage is. So, I request you to keep the adjournment motion pending till Monday or till fuller details are available and also till we know the extent of the damage to the dam.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As you have been pleased to say, this is a matter in which every hon Member of the House and indeed people outside this house are intensely interested. It is the duty of Government to keep the House informed of every relevant factor in this. They will do so, as my colleague has said. But I do not quite see a connection between that and an adjournment motion being kept alive till Monday. An adjournment motion serves two purposes. One is keeping the House informed of facts and the other, when the time comes, for the House to discuss the matter with as much information as is available. In regard to both these matters, Government will be glad to try to give the information or find the time for discussion. But merely to deal with this matter as an adjournment and keeping that alive, I would submit, is hardly suitable.

Mr. Speaker: I think the object of Shri Narayanankutty Menon is only to have an opportunity to discuss this matter. But, as the hon Prime Minister observed, it is unnecessary to keep this matter pending. Certainly, I will allow an opportunity. The hon Prime Minister himself says that we shall have an opportunity to discuss this, if necessary.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We may, but on facts and not in the air.

Mr. Speaker: Monday morning or even before this evening, if more information is received it may be made available.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If we have any information before the evening that is, any important information.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly. It will be given to us. Then we will have more information on Monday.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My only intention was to have a discussion on the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Let us wait for the facts and on the facts, if there is anything very important which we want to discuss here I will certainly allow an opportunity to this House to discuss that matter. Therefore this adjournment motion need not be kept pending. I disallow it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is one point I gather that the dam is not affected. It is not the dam. (Interruption).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Diversion tunnel only.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. Water overflowed in one place and went into some place where engines were being erected. That is serious enough. But let us be clear that the dam is not affected.

Mr. Speaker: I am happy. There was some misunderstanding.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I understand that water has flowed into the generating station submerging all the generating units. I think

that must have caused considerable damage. We would like to know as to what extent damage has been caused to the generating station.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure all that will be reported to the House.

12 16 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha —

- (i) Supplementary Statement No V—Seventh Session, 1959 [See Appendix II, annexure No 135]
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No IX—Sixth Session, 1958 [See Appendix II, annexure No 136]
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No XII—Fifth Session, 1958 [See Appendix II, annexure No 137]
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No XXI—Fourth Session, 1958 [See Appendix II, annexure No 138]
- (v) Supplementary Statement No XXVII—Second Session, 1957 [See Appendix II, annexure No 139]

AMENDMENT TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha): I beg

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

to lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No GSR 915, dated the 8th August, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules 1944 [Placed in Library See No LT-1547/59]

**CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES
EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL)
RULES**

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944, a copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959 published in Notification No GSR 917, dated the 8th August, 1959 [Placed in Library See No LT 1548/59]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 24th August, will consist of—

- (1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill 1959
- (3) Consideration of a motion for the concurrence of the House to join a Joint Committee of the two Houses on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959
- (4) Discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1959-60
- (5) Consideration and passing of the Andhra Pradesh and

Madras (Alteration in Boundaries) Bill, 1959

- (6) Further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Shradhakar Supakar on the 8th May, 1959, regarding Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, at 3 P.M., on Tuesday, the 25th August
- (7) Discussion on the following subjects will also come up on the dates and at the time mentioned —

- (1) Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission on the Reform of Judicial Administration (Volumes I & II), on a motion to be moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and others on Thursday, the 27th August at 2-30 P.M.

- (11) Policy of the Government in regard to public borrowing on a motion to be moved by Shri Anand Chandra Guha and others on Friday, the 28th August, after disposal of question

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pah): May I know what has happened to the Report, which was for discussion this week and which was postponed? As a matter of fact it had been kept on the list of business for the 20th August, 1959. Then it was pushed on to the list of business for the 22nd August 1959. Again it was to come next week but now I find that it has been pushed out.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think during the first week of the next month the hon. Member's motion will be there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How is it that this Report is not coming up for discussion next week and some other motions have been inserted?

Mr. Speaker: It was postponed yesterday. (Interruption). The hon Minister will consider that matter whatever is postponed from one day will be given top priority in the next week

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That should be given top priority

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad) What has happened to the sugar-cane price motion? We understood that it was to be taken up next week

Mr Speaker: Let us see

12.19 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha on the 20th August, 1959, namely,

“That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1945, be taken into consideration”

The hon Minister may continue her speech

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, may I just read a few sentences, with your permission to establish the link with the previous day's remarks which I have already made?

“Recently, it became clear ” Continuing my speech I was referring to the necessity of the World Bank fund being increased and our contribution to the International Monetary Fund being raised because of the need for more money with that international agency to advance loans for the under-developed countries

Now, coming to the Bill, we find it became clear that the resources of the Bank were likely to become inadequate in the not distant future The capital needs of under-developed

countries have increased with the rising tempo of their development programmes Currently, the Bank is lending at a rate of 700 to 800 million dollars a year Its borrowings in the last year amounted to 650 million dollars and if it is to continue to serve its purpose, as it has so admirably done in the recent past, it may have to borrow even larger amounts in future years But favourable response to its efforts to borrow increasingly larger amounts in future years will depend on prospective investors being convinced that the Bonds of the Bank will continue to be of the same financial strength as before In the considered judgment of the management of the Bank which has received the acceptance of its Board of Governors, with the continuance of its present scale of operations, the Bank's borrowings are likely, within a few years, to reach the limit to which these are backed by guarantees, namely the 80 per cent uncalled portion of its capital stock

In order to enable the Bank to continue its operations at the present growing tempo, the Board of Governors, at its 12th annual meeting in New Delhi, considered it necessary to augment its resources, and asked the Executive Directors to formulate concrete proposals for the purpose The Board of Executive Directors accordingly examined the matter carefully and recommended an increase in the authorised capital of the Bank from the present \$10 billion to \$21 billion, involving a general 100 per cent increase in the subscription of all member Governments The Government of India are in accord with this recommendation, as the increase in capital will give renewed assurance to investors that the Bank's bonds will continue to be of the same high quality and will provide the basis for continued favourable reception of the Bank's securities The Board of Governors has since unanimously approved of this proposal

The general 100 per cent increase in the subscriptions will more than double the security behind the Bank's

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sunha]

bonds Under the proposal of the Executive Directors, which has met with the approval of the Governors, the Bank will not call up any part of the increased capital subscriptions, unless it is necessary to do so to meet the obligations of the Bank. In other words, unlike the original subscriptions to the Bank, no part of the additional capital will be called up for use in the Bank's operations. Thus the additional subscriptions will remain wholly 'uncalled' and enhance the guaranteeing ability of the Bank to raise money from the world's capital markets.

The acceptance of the proposal for a general 100 per cent. increase in the subscriptions of member-Governments to the capital stock of the Bank raises India's subscription to the Bank from \$400 million to 800 million dollars. But, no payment is required to be made on account of this increase in view of the decision that this additional subscription should remain uncalled. However, one thing is very necessary and that is our consent to the increase in the subscriptions. It amounts to a contingent liability, as in the unlikely event of any incapacity on the part of the Bank to discharge its obligations from its normal resources, member-countries may be required to meet them through calls on the thereto before uncalled portions of their subscription.

12.24 hrs

[SHRI MOHAMMED IMAM in the Chair]

The International Bank and Fund Ordinance 1945, as Members are aware, was promulgated to implement the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund of which India is a founder-member. This Ordinance is still in force. Section 2(1)(a) of the Ordinance requires the Central Government to pay out of Central revenues such sums as may from time to time be required for the purpose of paying India's original quota in the

International Monetary Fund and its initial subscription to the capital stock of the International Bank. The section also requires the Central Government to make subscription towards an increase in the quota in the IMF. The Ordinance, however, contains no provision empowering the Central Government to subscribe towards additional shares in respect of an increase in the authorised capital stock of the Bank. Legislative authority is, therefore, necessary to an increase in India's subscription on account of an increase in the authorised capital stock of the Bank. Clause 4(u) of the Bill seeks this authority. Opportunity is also being taken to convert the Ordinance into an Act. The Bill is thus a simple piece of legislation. May I express the hope that the House will have little hesitation in enacting it? I move

Mr Chairman Motion moved

"That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1945 be taken into consideration."

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal) Mr Chairman the hon Minister has characterised this Bill as very simple measure. Indeed, nothing could be a simpler measure than the Bill that she has introduced in this House. But, with all humility may I venture to say that this is a piece of legislative enormity which really I could not imagine that should be brought before this House in the manner in which it has been introduced. What is the genesis of this Bill? In 1945, two years before India achieved its independence, the Governor General was pleased to issue an Ordinance in December 1945 under section 72 of the IX Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935. It is better I read out section 72 of the IX Schedule. It says that the Governor General can issue an Ordinance for the good governance of British India or any part thereof. In all humility, I would like to know how an Ordinance for contri-

buting funds to the International Monetary Bank could come under the classification of good administration of India as contemplated in section 72 of the IX Schedule of the Government of India Act of 1935.

Section 72 of the IX schedule under which this Ordinance was issued says

"The Governor General may, in case of emergency, make and promulgate Ordinance for the peace and good government of British India or any part thereof"

In the first place, I would like to know under what propriety an Ordinance could be issued for this by the Governor General under section 72 of the IX Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935, and how our contribution to the International Monetary Bank will contribute to the good government of British India. Be that as it may, even this section stipulates—it is mandatory in character—that this should have been regularised in a period of six weeks. Nothing was done. The hon Minister is coming to this House after 14 years to validate an Ordinance which was promulgated by the Governor General. One has to go to the archives of the National Museum to find what was working in the mind of the Government of India, what was in the back of their mind to have promulgated this Ordinance in that period. We would like to know what the Government of India has been doing all these years. It is true, subsequently, I think, after a lapse of one or two years, the then Assembly had approved of the Ordinance. Approval of the Ordinance does not take away the mandatory provision to enact a piece of legislation as is sought to be done now. I would, therefore, in all humility venture to request the hon Minister, if she cares to listen

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am listening

Shri Mahanty: .to take back this Bill and come to this House, without any reference to that kind of Ordinance, with a Bill for contributing 800 million dollars. Nothing will

be lost. But, if we are asked to approve of the Bill in the form in which it has been introduced, the Government with the backing of the majority may get it passed; but, let me warn this House, it will be a legislative enormity and it will be a violation of the very concepts of the Indian Constitution. It will be putting a premium on legislative lawlessness that is pervading in the Government of India.

There is another aspect to which I would like to invite the critical attention of the House. It concerns the functions of the Bank. It is true, India is one of the five Members of the Executive Board. It is true we have got so far about 572 million dollars, if I am correct, from this particular Bank. But I venture to think that the sympathies of this Bank are much too lop-sided. They are lop-sided so far as the private sector is concerned. If we look at the functioning of this Bank, it stipulates:

"The Bank is not intended to provide the external financing required for all meritorious projects of reconstruction and development, but to provide a catalyst by which production may be generally stimulated and private investment encouraged"

I readily concede that so far as the railways, the ports and many other projects in the public sector, not of a productive nature, are concerned, they have received loans from this Bank. A substantial share has come to the Tatas and to Indian Iron and Steel. I do not grudge the good fortune of the Tatas. They have got their own way with the Party in power. Therefore it is only natural that the Party in power will always wish well of Tatas. But I ask why should the Tatas be patronised at the cost of the Indian Taxpayer? Out of \$572 million, the Tatas have got \$133.5 million. Out of the total loan that has been granted to various concerns, public and private, the Tatas alone have got \$133.5 million and the Indian Iron and Steel Company have got \$51.5 million. I am not very good in arithmetic. The hon.

[Shri Mahanty]

Finance Minister may work out what percentage it comes to. But I would like to ask this House a question, and it is for the hon. Minister to reply—are we going to contribute to this Fund for the benefit of one or two industrial houses of this country? Are we going to be told that there are no other industrialists barring Tatas and Indian Iron people who, incidentally have contributed Rs. 1 million each to the Congress election fund?

Then I come to another matter which has got a very important bearing on this issue. All these loans have been issued under the guarantee of the Government of India. I hope the hon. Deputy Minister will not contradict the fact that the Government of India in all these cases have always guaranteed the loans to the Tatas and Indian Iron and Steel Company. I would like to know from the Finance Minister what legal and constitutional propriety was there in guaranteeing loans to private concerns without taking the consent of this Parliament. If Parliament is going to function as a sovereign body,—it is no good saying that they have done it merely by executive fiat—if Parliament is going to sanction the allotment of funds to the IMF, then Parliament is within its rights to see how the funds of this Bank are being put to use. I hope the hon. Minister will lend some constructive thought to this suggestion. Nothing is going to be lost. Neither the Tatas nor the Indian Iron and Steel people are going to lose anything. They are going to get the loans all right. But in all propriety, Parliament should be kept informed about it. Parliament should also be asked to offer its views before Government guarantee such loans.

Then I come to my last point. In India, we are in a peculiar context of developmental economy. We know how many of our projects, however meritorious they may be, are thirsting for funds, how they are being thwarted, how they are being held up. In this particular context, why should the Government of India so arrange

things that the private sector should get more such help from the IMF whereas our own projects are languishing for lack of funds?

With these few and brief remarks, I once again make an appeal to the hon. Minister. It is not a question of opposing or supporting the Bill. I quite concede that the Bill is unexceptionable so far as the principle is concerned, but so far as the procedure is concerned, it is a piece of uncouth violation of all the parliamentary concepts which we have accepted or to which we have given our assent in our Constitution. Let the hon. Minister withdraw this Bill. Nothing is going to be lost. Let them frame another Bill and come to the House whereby we can make provision for a contribution of \$800 million to the IMF. With these words I resume my seat.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur) : I have tried to understand the scope and purpose of this Bank from the speech that has been delivered on behalf of Government by the Deputy Minister. This is the first time we have been discussing our connection with this Bank and we expected a declaration as to how far our relation with this Bank is going to help us in our progress towards a socialist pattern of society in accordance with our objective. Of course it looks as though on the face of it, the Bill is very innocent and therefore, there is nothing much to discuss about it, it is so innocent that we can accept it, on the face of it. But with the experience of the past 15 years of the functioning of this Bank and our relation with it, I must say at the very outset that I am opposed in principle to the acceptance of this Bill and I am opposed in principle to the principles that have been declared by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Therefore, this Bill, as it has been placed before us, should be rejected outright.

We have been told that the capital needs of under-developed countries have increased with the rising tempo

of their developmental programmes. Therefore, we are told, currently, the Bank is lending \$700 million to \$800 million. I would say that this is not the whole truth behind the lending of \$700—\$800 million to other countries. Even though the Bank was founded in 1945, actual lending by this Bank to under-developed countries, and mostly to our own country—if we take into account facts—began in 1957. Before 1957, our own country did not take much from the Bank. We had to hurry to the Bank after 1957, not because of the rising tempo of our developmental programmes but because of the rising tempo of the cyclical crisis of the capitalist society. To avoid the immensity of the crisis that has been facing us, we had to run to the World Bank to save us from the clutches, which are in the very nature of capitalist society, into which we have fallen. Therefore, the way in which the Bill has been proposed, as though we are now regulating it and trying to have closer co-operation with the World Bank because of the rising tempo of developmental activities and programmes is not a fact. Actually on a world-wide scale and internally in our own country we do know, on the basis of facts that we have had to revise our Second Plan twice, and that the development activities in our country, if they have not come to a dead stop, have not been proceeding at the same rate and tempo as in the previous years. One thing has become clear that the main trouble with the under-developed countries in these three years has been in its foreign trade loss due to the fall in the prices of the primary products that the under-developed countries have been exporting and, at the same time, the rise in the prices of the capital goods that they have been importing. This is the crux of the problem. This is exactly the reason why the developmental activities of all under-developed countries in general, and of India in particular have been facing difficulties.

We have been told that since the nature of the Bank's operations

requires the repayment of loans in the currency lent, it has to form an assessment of the balance of payments prospects and of other factors bearing on the borrowing country's ability to earn adequate amounts of foreign exchange before any new loan can be made. That is one of the principles on the basis of which, we are told, this International Bank functions.

Last year, after the Bank's conference was held in Delhi, there were quite a number of questions asked on the floor of this House to which no reply was given by the Finance Minister. The major question which was asked and asked pointedly many times was what exactly is the attitude of the Bank to the falling proceeds of the exports from India as in the case of other under-developed countries which is leading us to greater and greater financial troubles. Because of this all the flow of loans and aids that are coming from the western countries is almost offset by the foreign exchange crisis that we are facing. What exactly is the position of the Bank in relation to this? What is the attitude of the Bank? It is very easy to give.

I think it was Mr Eugene Black that once said that there should be more exports from under-developed countries to the other countries and we should export different kinds of materials and not fall back on only 2 or 3, but should more and more diversify our exports. It is very easy to talk all that. But for diversifying the exports industrialisation is necessary, and for industrialisation of the country the foreign exchange crisis must be resolved. This looks a kind of vicious circle.

What is the reply of the Bank and what is the help that this Bank is giving to the under-developed countries to resolve this vicious circle of the capitalist society into which we have fallen because our connections are mainly with the capitalist countries. In comparison with our relations with the capitalist countries, our

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

relations with the socialist countries, which do not have this cyclical crisis, are very meagre.

Without replying to this and without taking note of this point, for the Deputy Minister and the Government to come and say that the capital needs of under-developed countries have been increasing these few years—these two or three years and therefore it has begun to lend and it has become necessary to lend, is not right. The Bank is not lending for the development of the under-developed countries, but it is lending money to resolve this foreign exchange crisis. We all know that there has been a dead stop in the progress of under-developed countries including India because we are unable to take any new major project because of this crisis.

What is this Bank and how does it work? I oppose this Bill for a second reason and it is this. This Bank consciously tries to attack the socialist pattern of society which we have already declared as our objective. It intrudes. I should say it has become a super-Government over our Government. I am not saying this without any basis. They come and check our policies. They go into our economic policies and say whether they are good or bad. They are a super-Government over the Government of India.

Look at what Mr Eugene Black says in the Annual Number of *Commerce*

“When new lending is under consideration, it undertakes a revision of the country's economic situation and of the Government's economic policies in so far as they affect repayment prospects”

That means that before any new loan is given to the Government of India or to any under-developed country in the world it undertakes

as its own responsibility a revision of the country's economic situation, Not only that. It does not stop with that; it goes further. It undertakes a revision of Government's economic policies. Therefore, this Bill is not innocent. At least it is not as innocent as the Deputy Minister tried to make it to be. She did not give us the truth of the actual connection between the Government of India and the Bank which is creating a lot of doubts in the public mind as to what this Bank is and what its relationship with the Finance Department is, what this Bank is asking us to do and what we have promised to the Bank.

The Bank had sent a Mission to India to study the progress made under the Second Five Year Plan. The Bank has given suggestions to the Government of India that its “efforts henceforth should be concentrated upon completing the projects in progress before any large new investments are embarked upon”

This declaration of Mr Eugene Black—there is nothing secret about it—is to tell us plainly, ‘Stop your progress for the present, put an end to that, you have progressed enough especially in the public sector. Now stop your progress in the public sector and let us be offering what we can to the private sector’ I would like to ask with what authority does this man from a foreign country send a Mission to study the progress made under our Second Five Year Plan and then tell us that we should now stop further increase in new investments and concentrate on old investments.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: We have asked for their opinion. They have not given their opinion without being asked.

Shri Nagi Reddy: And, without asking, they have been giving opinions of a different type (*Interrupted*).

tions). We have always called them to give their opinion. (Interruptions).

They say that the State has played a vital role in stimulating the progress of economic development so far and now the process is under way. What should we do? We are told that "the Government would be well advised to avoid assuming new responsibility especially so far as investment in industry and mining is concerned."

This is foreign capital speaking through the mouth of the International organisation. We know that from day to day immense pressure is being brought to bear on the Government of India that even the oil industry should be handed over to them if India were to progress faster. Here is a Bank calling itself international coming forward to tell us that the Government of India should not assume any more new responsibilities, especially so, in relation to mining and industries. It is because of these things that the country has got a bit perturbed.

An announcement was made from New York on March 19, 1959. On March 18 of this year, in the statement of the World Bank spokesman after the meeting of the 5 creditor countries of India, it was said that "India would continue to pursue the economic and other policies which had been discussed at the August meeting."

What are these policies? Why is it that Parliament has not been taken into confidence and told what policies were discussed in the August meeting? How is it that the Finance Minister has failed to make a statement here as to what guarantees have been given to the World Bank in the August meeting? Is it because the Finance Ministry has accepted every sentence of the report of the World Bank which talked of cutting short all the development programme in the public sector. Or, is it because the Finance Minister was afraid to

face the country with the truth? I am not the only person who is worried about it. The *Economic Weekly* of Bombay in its March 21st issue has questioned the Government's sincerity and condemns its failure to tell the truth to the people. They would say: the communists of course are always attacking the Government, good or bad you would attack us and therefore, your worry is not ours. But the worry caused by this particular statement is expressed by this magazine which is almost as bourgeois as my friend on the other side. This is what it says.

"The fact is, and we better face it, that foreign aid has exerted pressures on us and has influenced our domestic policies, in spite of what Pandit Nehru may say. True, Pandit Nehru may not be aware of it, but it is no secret that those who are in charge of aid negotiations abroad often give quite a distressing interpretation of our domestic policies to create a favourable climate to ask for more aid. Why we insist on planning and why we want an expanding public sector, such inconvenient questions are either brushed aside or dismissed as concessions to politics. 'We too have our politicians', that sort of thing goes down very well with Americans. Double talk seems to be justified, if it gets us the dollars."

Why they don't take us into confidence as to what type of negotiations are being carried on; what terms are being given and what questions are being asked and whether this International Bank is not bringing pressure on the Government of India and the people to change our policies from the declaration of the Congress Party about the socialist pattern of society, to strengthen the monopoly of capitalists in the country. That is exactly what the bank wants. Shri Mahanty has given us an idea as to how the

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

Bank has functioned. Most of the loans that have been given for the industrial development are in the private sector and only such kinds of loans have been given to the Government which would help the development of the private sector in the future—overheads, as they are called in the economic term, overheads which are needed for the development of the private sector. It refuses to give loans on other projects; it has not given a single pie for any development of industries in the public sector.

Their intervention is of a serious type. It is not only telling us that we should concentrate on from a high pedestal. They say that the Central Government is so weak today that the State Governments come and press it for an industry here or an industry there and so it falls a prey to them and that is very bad; it should be influenced by the great men of the International Bank and not by the small State Governments. They say: do not get influenced by the State Governments. This is what they say:

"The experience of the last two years has revealed serious deficiencies in the organisation for planning in the Centre. The economic decisions have at times been unduly influenced by pressures from the State Governments."

This is a super-Government functioning over the head of our Government. This is humiliating and it goes on from year after year and it is impossible to keep one's mouth shut when this goes on and when our Government does not take Parliament into confidence.

Now, what is the Bank's idea about reducing inequalities and about the taxation policies?

"Government's policy of progressively reducing inequalities of

income and wealth, if carried beyond a certain point, may be difficult to reconcile with the aim of rapid economic development. This policy, which operates mainly through high marginal rates of direct taxation and through limitations in salaries of public employees "

They criticise this policy: it looks as though the Forum of Free Enterprise is speaking from America through the mouth of this bank. It is criticised as discouraging private foreign investment.

Therefore, this Bank is the mechanism through which the foreign monopolists are trying to get control over the Indian industrial investment. This bank is the link between the world monopoly and certain sections of the Indian monopoly and so it is not in our interest and in the interest of the further development of the country that we should pass this Bill without further explanation from the Government as to what is actually happening in our relation with this Bank.

Their aid to the projects is subject to certain conditions. It has been very clearly stated.

"It is recommended that subject to achieving appropriate understandings with the Indian Government on its economic and financial policies, the bank should be prepared to continue its participation in financing India's development programme. The Bank's first step, therefore, should be to explore the possibilities for such a programme."

Has the Finance Ministry explored such a programme? If so, what is that programme? Is it prepared to take the country into confidence and tell us what exactly is the programme which this Bank talks about? I charge this Ministry for keeping silent for far too long in the nefarious

deals with this Bank. I can only wish that they can come out and speak the truth in open.

Now, it has not left us with the Second Plan. The Bank seems to be much more anxious about the Third Plan and has told us that we shall not proceed much farther than what it has gone. It has come forward to influence the policies of the Government of India and has told us: "No further public enterprises except in those items such as hydro-electric projects, railways, ports, etc. but not in building up the heavy machine building factories and so forth." It is trying to stop development of industrialisation by public enterprises. Is it not a fact that it has been trying to do so? If it is so, what is the policy of the Government of India?

13 hrs.

In the end, I would only give a solemn warning. We are being tied up through the loans which are not productive to the International Bank and international financiers. Already the loans that we have got from them, from different sectors of international finance and western countries, are mainly for wheat or for the railways or for the "jet age", as it is called, for the development of our Air-India International—what a great productive scheme it is! It is for such things that India is trying to mortgage its economic independence to those of the west. This certainly is not the way of progress for the country. Unless we make a demarcation and be clear as to what our aims are and what our aims should be nothing can be done so far as further development of the nation is concerned.

Their rates are high. Their conditions are, I should say, very severe. Their loans are not for developmental projects or industries. Therefore, till the Parliament is given a complete picture of the role that the Finance Department is playing with the International Bank, and the Parliament is taken into confidence as to what

the Finance Ministry thinks in terms of the development of public enterprises in our country in relation to private enterprises, I think, Sir, this Bill is a very dangerous Bill. Therefore, it is that the Government of India has more and more been giving licences to 100 per cent foreign capital investment in our country. What happened to our Industrial Policy Resolution? So, Sir, this Bank has played a very nefarious role in the economic development of our nation and this should not be allowed to be continued.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore) Sir, the Bill is a very simple one and there is no dispute about it.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): As simple as the Minister herself.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: But he does not accept that.

Shri Shankaraiya: The object of the Bill is to increase the capital of the International Bank as per the decision of the Directors or the Governors therein, so that they may be able to borrow more money for the purpose of advancing to member countries, and also to see that underdeveloped countries are being financed. Of course, it is a laudable object, and India is able to a very great extent benefited by this. Being a founder-member of this Bank, India has played a very important role. India has taken loans.

Just now Shri Nagi Reddy raised an objection that the benefits have gone more and more to the private sector than to the public sector. Of course, it may have been so but, nevertheless, the benefit goes to the whole of India. I do not want to go into the question as to what should be the relationship between the private sector and the public sector. The disharmony that has been prevailing there should go. But taking an overall picture, any amount of loan that is advanced either to the private sector or to the public sector

[Shri Shankaraiya]

will ultimately go to the development of this country, and to that extent India will develop. As regards private sector and public sector, it is an internal question, an internal policy which we can adjust ourselves. That is a matter between us, but on account of this reason we should not forego the benefits that we are going to derive out of this International Bank. To that extent the object is laudable.

But my one fear is this. Of course, the International Bank and the Monetary Fund try to enhance their capital to the extent of 100 per cent and India is contributing her share of 400 million dollars more. This decision, if I remember correctly, to raise the capital was taken during last December. While taking this decision they had taken an overall picture of the under-developed countries in the whole world, who are all the developed countries, who are all the countries that have got surplus capital and who can spare capital and income to contribute to this Bank and so on. After taking all those things into account they have come to this conclusion that the capital of the International Bank should be doubled. But of late there has been a feeling or there has been a move from the bigger countries, who are members of the International Bank also, to the effect of starting another institution parallel to this one. The other day we read in the papers a suggestion that some member-countries should form into an association or form another bank or an institution and contribute their surplus amounts for purposes of advancing to the under-developed countries. As I said, the decision to raise the capital of the International Bank was taken last December. Subsequently, about a month or 15 days back, the President of America made a statement that another fund should be started, particularly, with the same object and reason.

If different institutions are likely to be started and encouraged by member-countries, I think it will lead to an unhealthy atmosphere in the international sphere particularly in the field of finance. I shall explain it. If the International Bank, the main Bank, the original Bank as it is, were to take some decision with regard to advancing loans to member-countries, if they were to come to the conclusion either to give a loan or not to give a loan, there is the other institution to take advantage of this decision.

My fear is, if two or three institutions of this kind are likely to be started, a sort of a political string is likely to be introduced in the long run so that in advancing these moneys they will have the upper hand, particularly those who have contributed more capital. The under-developed countries are obliged to borrow money and they have to be guided by the conditions and other impositions. Naturally, it leads to indirectly putting in their political strings.

Therefore, if the decision to raise the capital by 100 per cent so that under-developed countries may be given advances was taken after taking into account the overall situation and the world picture as a whole, why should there be another institution? No doubt, India has to contribute and should continue in it, but I think, at the same time, the opinion of India is called for. Some of the major countries are trying to think on these lines. Since it will work as a great hardship to the under-developed countries, since it will lead to competition, since it will try to introduce more political strings into the affairs of a State, I think that question has to be examined seriously and I hope the hon. Deputy Minister will explain the position in her reply.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I am very grateful and thankful to the House for more or less giving sup-

port to this measure. The hon. Members who participated in the debate, two of them, have agreed on the principles and the working of the Bank, but they have made certain points which I would like to reply just now.

The hon. Member from the Communist Party doubted the very principle of the Bank, not only in respect of lending but as an institution itself. I do not specialise, Sir, in the shrewish language that he used all the time, but I will try to answer his points by certain facts which I have before me. I do not know whether he wanted to be more effective by using that language, but I can assure him that it has not created any effect or any reaction on me. I thought that the hon. Member, when he came before the House to speak on this and doubted the very basis of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund institutions, would take at least this precaution of looking to the character of the loans that have been advanced so far to various countries. In my speech, Sir, I made this point clear that out of the 44 countries to which the World Bank has advanced loans India has been the largest beneficiary. We have secured so far 23 loans totalling 592 million dollars. For his interest and for the interest of the House—though it is not really to the point of my debate here—I would like to mention the figures of loans that various other under-developed countries have got, and which may be interesting. I would like to name some of them: Burma has taken 19.35 million dollars, Ceylon, 24.77 million dollars, India, as I said, has taken 592.1 million dollars; Iran, 147 million dollars; Pakistan, 126.45 million dollars; Philippines, 18.50 million dollars; Malaya, 35.60 million dollars. This is the account of the various other countries. I would not take the time of the House in giving all the details about all the other countries. But from the figures it seems that India has been the largest beneficiary of these loans. So, it does not really become us to say that we

are being exploited. I think if one country is to be grateful to this institution for helping us in our financial crisis, it is we. I would expect the hon. Member to forget the political party to which he belongs and as an economist and as a person who is interested in the economy of the country he would at least care to understand and interpret the basic principles of these things and not try to make political capital of them in his argument. I have much more faith and respect for the hon. Member's knowledge of economics but I am afraid he does not want to make use of that knowledge.

Then, the hon. Member made a second point, and that is, why the World Bank always comes here and assesses our economic conditions. Of course, it is not the business of the World Bank to advise us on our economic policies; they never do that, when we do not ask them to give us some report or something. But as a financial institution, we have full faith in them and they also think it proper and it is very necessary for them that, if we ask for their assessment, they should come forward and give their assistance because they have got their agencies to make a specialised study of the economy of countries. Therefore, sometimes we have asked for their help and they have extended to us their help, and we are very grateful to them for that.

Secondly, as a student of economics, may I ask the hon. Member, is it not really the responsibility of an institution which lends you money to see how the money is going to be spent, and for what purpose that money is going to be spent? An institution or an agency or a person who advances a loan or money to a different institution or to a different person has, I think, as a giver, the right to assess and see whether the loan is spent in proper channel or whether it is spent for the purpose for which it is earmarked.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Again, it is not for the benefit alone of other countries for which they give loans; it is indeed for their own very existence that they want to have their assessment, and if the World Bank has made those assessments, I think they have been not only benefited but something more. The other countries have a duty to thank the World Bank and we really acknowledge it. It is a fact that we have also derived a lot of benefit by the information which they have collected for their own use. It may be for their own use but we have also been as much beneficiaries as the World Bank itself, because we have to realise this, that some time it is better to see our country from the other man's—not point of view, but—vision and to know how other people react to certain situations. Sometimes we are so subjective of our own things that we never realise the whole objectivity. Sometimes we forget; sometimes we do not realise the proper perspective of a thing. I therefore think that it is better for us to know what the other people and other institutions who have specialised knowledge over these things say about our proposals and think about our economy. I think one should be modest as to realise that we have not got the monopoly of all the knowledge in the world. We must have that modesty to feel that we also can be enlightened by certain other institutions and certain other things followed by other countries in the world, and it can be an education for us to know how things stand at present.

Therefore, I think that these are benefits of the World Bank which cannot be measured in rupees, annas and pies or in dollars but what can be measured in time of the knowledge given by the specialised agencies for the general economy of the world. Sir, I feel that the hon. Member perhaps does not think of that, really in his mind, but it seems he has more faith in his party than his own self.

It is good for his party but not good for him.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Both.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I think as an economist he does realise that this is a very necessary part of the World Bank's activities.

Now, I come to the other charge that he has levied on the World Bank, namely, that the Bank is having a conspiracy to boost up the private sector all over the world. Other countries may be following different policies. I have nothing to argue about it. The respective countries in the world have their own respective ways of following a certain economic policy, and we are not going to bother about that here. We follow our own policy. But we believe in the mixed economy and we have not disqualified the private sector completely from our economic sphere. I would like to mention few figures for the knowledge of the hon. Member. When he says that the World Bank specialises in a conspiracy against the public sector I refute that charge; I strongly refute that charge, because I have got the figures which cannot be challenged either by the hon. Member or by his party. Out of the total loan, 44 per cent has gone to the railways.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I accepted that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Even then the hon. Member made a charge against us.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I mean industrialisation of the country. I do not say that they have not given help to the railways or the D.V.C. and so on and so forth. I had specifically mentioned the public sector industries.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am coming to the public sector. I would ask for the indulgence of the hon. Member which he sometimes shows for me and I am slowly trying to

cover all the points that have been raised. To public sector industries they have advanced 64 per cent of the loans. But we cannot discriminate. The need of a particular sphere or particular activity may be too wide, and it may take all the loans, as for instance, the railways have the biggest share of the loan. I do not think the hon Member grudges it. We needed money as loan for the railways and we got it. But the total amount of loan in the public sector is 64 per cent and in the private sector, 36 per cent. That I think covers the hon Member's argument which he indulged in. He said that there was a conspiracy. It is not a fact. They have not disqualified the private sector from the orbit of their activities. We have not disqualified the private sector from the help to be given in respect of their economic activities. We are as much keen to help the private sector as we are to help the public sector. Therefore, his argument does not hold much ground.

13 18 hrs

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, the hon Member tried to create an impression in this House that there was some conspiracy during the World Bank Conference. I think it was as open to the public as to any board of governors of the World Bank. The hon Member did not avail himself of the opportunity of attending the World Bank Conference, thinking perhaps that it was a body of untouchables. It was not confined to the board of governors of the Bank. All the people, the laymen, who were interested in the World Bank proceedings had free access to attend the Conference. It was open to the public. It was not held in camera. So, I am sorry for the hon Member as he had missed the opportunity. The Conference was held in Delhi and therefore those people who had no opportunity of knowing the activities of the Bank could have attended it. Perhaps the hon Member and some others did not want to have the opportunity of

knowing about the World Bank's activities. I am sorry for him. He missed the bus. But he objects to the steps taken. I cannot understand that. The people who attended the Conference have known what happened there, and if the proceedings are made known to Parliament, as to what happened there, I do not know why he grudges that. Perhaps, if he had attended, he would not have said "This was passed at the Conference and this was not made clear, or was not given to Parliament" or something like that. I fully agree with him when he says that we have no right to hide anything from Parliament and we should not keep Parliament in the dark.

Shri Nagi Reddy: On a point of explanation. There was a question here regarding the report that was discussed in the World Bank Conference. The Finance Minister, in answer to one of the questions, said that the report was a document only meant for the members of the World Bank and cannot be placed on the Table of the House or in the Library. Will the hon Minister give us a chance to look through that particular report?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: My senior colleagues have created enough precedents as to what documents are to be shown to Parliament and what documents should not be shown. I do not want to add my knowledge to it. So, the hon Member will have to be satisfied as to what can be given to Parliament in public interest.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I have got a copy of it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I know that the hon Member specialises in getting documents which are not meant for them to see.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dmajpur): And on that they put questions!

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not specialise in those things and I do not know those tricks. However, I

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

do not think there was anything suspicious about that, if something of a confidential nature has not been read out on the roadsides. Nothing happened which was injurious—and we cannot expect that—to our economic interest. Nothing happened in the World Bank meeting that can be called as not even helping under-developed countries like India. The attitude of the members of the World Bank was to see that the needs of the under-developed countries may be fulfilled. That was the feeling of those countries who are in a position to lend and who are keen to help under-developed countries. More or less this was a unanimous decision of the Board of Governors of the World Bank, of which India is a member, to increase the funds of the Bank, as the under-developed countries will be most benefited by this.

Shri Nagi Reddy: On a point of information. Is it not a fact that so far as the World Bank's distribution of help is concerned, Europe and the western hemisphere get more than Asia, Africa and Australia?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are so many countries in Europe and so we cannot judge it by geography. They might have got a bigger proportion of loans compared to India, but there are so many countries and the total loans add up to a bigger amount. So, we should not grudge that. But the fact remains that India has been the single highest beneficiary of the World Bank loans.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Why is it that the World Bank selects different projects in different countries and does not allow the countries to select the projects themselves? If we want loans for development of co-operatives and for tackling food and agricultural problems, the World Bank will not advance loans. They will advance loans only against railway projects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The lender has also to see the security, advisability, etc. According to the lender also, that must be a project to which it is prepared to advance loans.

Shri Kalika Singh: It is the Government of India which borrow and they can spend it on whatever project they want.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the lender feels that the borrower is going to invest in some venture that would not be useful—he may be right or wrong—the lender has the option to advance the loan or not.

Shri Tyagi: Capacity to repay is also considered.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have nothing to add to what Shri Tyagi has said. The capacity to repay is equally important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kalika Singh meant that the capacity to repay has to be seen and not the capacity of the project. I was pointing out that the utility of the project, the prospects and the results being achieved from that may also be considered by the lender. What Shri Tyagi said, viz. capacity to pay, might mean the capacity of the borrower only.

Shri Tyagi: I suggested that it can give loans for projects which are paying. It is no use borrowing and sinking the money in projects which are not paying.

Shri Kalika Singh: My point is the World Bank has got no belief in the Government of India's paying capacity. It has got belief in the paying capacity of the railway projects only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether it is the World Bank or somebody else, the lender has got full confidence in the Government of India when it invests its money in particular projects, where the lender also is agreed that they would give fruitful results.

Shri Tyagi: He wants it to be invested in dances, songs, music, etc.

Shri Kalika Singh: No; you have not understood me at all. Let me give an illustration. Suppose a landlord wants to borrow money and the lender says, I will give it to that tenant of yours who can repay me, I will not give it to you. In that case, the principle is wrong, because it is the Government of India which is borrowing and it can use it for any project it wants.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is not only the Government of India, India is only one of the contributors to the World Bank funds. There are other countries who have contributed and their judgment has to be taken cognizance of. If the hon Member wants money for co-operatives, etc., I do not know where he stands.

I think I have covered all the points and I need not deal further with the argument Mr Nagi Reddy has advanced, viz, we are depending on them for everything, they are interfering and all that. I do not accept that charge at all. About the first Five Year Plan, the second Five Year Plan and the coming third Five Year Plan, if we think it fit that it is better to take their knowledge also into cognizance, we shall do that. In fact, we have been doing that. I do not want to go farther than that.

Shri Mahanty raised the point as to why this was kept as an ordinance. It was not necessary for that ordinance to be enacted, because our Constitution did not exist at that time. Our Constitution came into operation in 1950 and the ordinance was issued in 1945. So, it was not necessary; by the very nature of the ordinance, the Central Government was empowered to contribute that money to the World Bank fund.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): The hon. Deputy Minister stated that there was no need to validate that piece of ordinance as it was passed in 1945

under the Government of India Act and our Constitution was not in force then. If she kindly refers to section 72 and the Ninth Schedule of the Government of India Act, she will find that when an ordinance is promulgated by the Governor-General, it has to be ratified within six months. This was approved in an indirect way as late as 1946, I do not remember the exact date, but it was clearly after a lapse of more than a year. I would like to know from the hon Deputy Minister as to why there was such inordinate delay in validating that piece of ordinance. By the very fact that it was not ratified within a period of six weeks, that ordinance is a scrap of paper. Under article 123 of our Constitution, unless an ordinance is validated within

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon Deputy Minister follows what the hon Member means. He need not make a fresh speech now.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, if you do not permit me, I will raise it as a point of order, because I consider it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution and of our procedure and we are not within our legislative competence in doing this.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: A point of order on what happened in 1945?

Shri Mahanty: No, I am raising a point of order on what is happening today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear and we will see when we come to the Bill itself.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I said, the enactment of that Ordinance was not necessary. If they want to challenge the validity of the Ordinance, I am no legal expert to reply to them. But we have assured ourselves, after taking cognizance of the opinion of the Law Ministry—we have accepted their advice—that there was really no need to get the Ordinance enacted. However, we have now come

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with this Bill because of the fact that the Central Government was not empowered, under the original Ordinance, to increase the original contribution which was made by our country as a contributor. Therefore, this Bill has come before this House. The purpose of this amending Bill is to ratify the additional contribution that we shall be required to pay to the World Bank.

Shri Mahanty raised the point about private agencies getting loans. As I said before, I repeat again that we have not debarred the private agencies from getting loans from the World Bank in case they deserve it, because the Government of India acts as a guarantor. It is clear that if the World Bank as well as the Government of India think that there are proper agencies to which loans can be advanced, they will advance loans. Even though the loan is going to the private agency, the Government is also there in the sense that the Government of India is the guarantor. So we have just to see the capacity of the person and the importance of the purpose for which the loan has been granted. If the steel plants in the private sector need loans for their expansion programmes and we need steel, I do not see any harm in advancing loans or the Government of India standing as a guarantor for those loans being given to those parties.

Then another hon. friend raised certain points of principles. He said that there are so many agencies channelising these loans. Now the different agencies which have come into the picture—we have two or three such agencies—their sphere of activity is quite earmarked and they do not contradict each other. They may be complementing each other, they may be helping each other in the sense the total effect of all these agencies is that the world economy is strengthened and the power of giving loan to the needy countries is also strengthened. So, they may be complementing each

other, but they never contradict each other. Now the object of these organisations in advancing loans and giving help is to see that the underdeveloped countries are helped in various manners. I do not think the hon. Member can give even one specific instance where he can show that these agencies have contradicted each other and their utilities would have been more if they had been unified under one authority.

Shri Shankaraiya: I think the hon. Minister has not correctly understood my point. My fear was that if several institutions of this kind are started, because members of one institution may be members of other institutions also, if a loan is refused by one institution say, International Bank, they may try to bring political influence and try to get loans by putting strings in the other institutions. They will make use of the other institutions according to their convenience to put in political strings.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is no use indulging in presumptions. We do not consider and we do not think there is any need for having that apprehension when the thing does not exist. And I do not think I should analyse the presumptive arguments which have been advanced by the hon. Member. The different agencies which have been created have different ways of advancing loans to different institutions. The procedure is also different from one agency to another.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): May I point out to the hon. Deputy Minister that while there may be many agencies, in all cases the Government of India has to guarantee the repayment? Therefore, if it has been rejected in the case of one particular institution by the World Bank, and if another institution wants to give it on political grounds, it is open to the Government of India to withdraw. In that case, the lender will have to lend at his own risk. Therefore, I do not

see any point in the argument that some sort of political strings would be attached.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Is the hon. Member replying on behalf of the hon. Minister?

Dr Krishnaswami: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Minister continue.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member has explained that point. When I was asked about this thing, I was also obviously thinking on those lines. The hon. Member who has raised this point is quite well aware that the Government of India is the guarantor in the case of all these loans and advances by all these different agencies. I took cognizance of that argument and I was proceeding on the basis of that argument. Perhaps, the hon. Member was a little bit confused about the argument and the thinking in his own mind. Dr Krishnaswami has now made the point very clear. Because, it depends on the Government of India to accept a loan which they want to accept and to reject a loan which they want to reject, as it is not anybody's bounty which we are going to get. With these words I want to express my gratitude to the House for welcoming this measure.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I was to point out...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he mean to say that we cannot take it into consideration?

Shri Mahanty: I want a clear ruling from the Chair whether we are going to have a precedent in this House of an Ordinance, a scrap of paper which has been promulgated as an Ordinance, being enacted as a piece of law. If you will kindly permit me, I will elaborate my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he feels it necessary, I will allow him as much

time as he wants. But there are two things. One thing is that the point of order that he has taken up cannot stand in the way of our passing this motion on the Bill that is before us. He can raise that point. Even if he raised it, I am sure he is well aware that the Chair has never interfered, so far as this question is concerned. It has obviously been left to the court to decide whether there is any law beyond the legislative competence of this House or not. The Chair has never decided, never taken any decision, on that. It has been left to the courts. This House has the right and sovereignty to pass any law which is *intra vires* or *ultra vires*. It is for the courts to decide whether they are *ultra vires*, or whether we are competent to pass them. But I will not take upon myself that responsibility, because there are so many precedents and rulings by my predecessors, Speakers and others, who have consistently held that the Chair does not take that responsibility. If the hon. Member wants to press it in spite of it, I will give him an opportunity when this motion has been adopted. It is for him to choose, as he likes.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1945, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, does the hon. Member want to raise the point?

Shri Mahanty: Let me make myself absolutely clear. I do not want to embarrass the Chair or the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question of embarrassment for me.

Shri Mahanty: A line of demarcation has to be drawn between the legislative competence of the House to consider a measure which may be declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution and a procedural matter which *prima facie* appears to be a violation.

[Shri Mahanty]

a contradiction, of our Constitutional provision. My point of order comes under article 123 of our Constitution. It will be seen from article 123 of our Constitution that an Ordinance can be passed by the President only during the period when the Parliament is in recess and that it has to be ratified subsequently from the time Parliament re-assembles. Under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935, to which a reference has been made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it will be seen that if an Ordinance is promulgated by the Governor General, it has to be ratified within a similar period, namely, six weeks.

Now, my first point is that since this was not done that Ordinance ceased to exist. Where is the Ordinance? Where is the Ordinance which is being sought to be amended by this piece of legislation? Because the Ordinance did not exist, by the very fact that it was never ratified, the Ordinance is a scrap of paper. Secondly, it baffles my imagination as a layman, not as a Member of Parliament, as to how an Act, how a piece of legislation can amend an ordinance. If an ordinance has to be amended it has to be amended by another ordinance.

Of course, this is a very minor matter, but I am bringing it to your notice because a clear line of demarcation has to be drawn by you, as the Speaker of this House, about a matter which is beyond the legislative competence of this House, maybe on account of this *ultra vires* nature of it fundamentally. I am not going into the fundamental part of it. That is for the law courts to decide. But it is a question of procedure and I find that under article 123 of the Constitution it is clearly untenable, as it was clearly untenable under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935. This is my point of order. I am in your hands for whatever you are pleased to rule

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): May I say a word? This Ordinance was passed in the year 1945 when the Government of India Act, 1935 was in operation. Now, this Ordinance was passed in pursuance of the provisions of section 359.

Shri Mahanty: Section 72.

Shri A. P. Jain: No, section 359 of the Government of India Act, which runs as follows:

"If at any time when the Legislature is not in session "

No, that is for the States.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): May I, with your permission.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister says that it is section 359. You may kindly see the annexure which has been appended to this. Here, it is mentioned.

'Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, as set out in the

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is coming to that section. He has realised that the section which he was referring to concerns only the States.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): He has realised his mistake.

Shri Mahanty: He has corrected himself.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This Ordinance was passed in 1945. At that time the India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1946, was in force and under that Act Ordinances passed during the period of emergency had effect as permanent laws. Also, the ordinary limitation placed on the life of ordinances of six months from the date of promulgation was removed in the case of ordinances passed during the period of the emergency by the Act of 1946 that I have referred to just now.

I would also like to clarify that even under our own Constitution laws which were in force before the 26th January, 1950, enforced either by way of an Act of Parliament or promulgated as an Ordinance, may continue as the existing law at that time

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: May I add a word to what the hon Minister has said?

Shri A. P. Jain: May I finish what I was saying?

Now, I will refer to section 42

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Of the 1935 Act or of this Act?

Shri A. P. Jain: Of the Government of India Act, 1935. It says—

"If at any time when the Federal Legislature is not in session the Governor General is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require:

Provided that the Governor-General—

shall exercise his individual judgment as respects the promulgation of any ordinance under this section if a Bill containing the same provisions would under this Act have required his previous sanction to the introduction thereof into the Legislature."

Clause (2) says:

"An ordinance promulgated under this section shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Federal Legislature assented to by the Governor-General, but every such ordinance "

Then this is important

"shall be laid before the Federal Legislature and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature, or, if before

the expiration of that period resolutions disapproving it are passed by both Chambers, upon the passing of the second of those resolutions "

It is presumed that when a law has been passed—it has gone through the regular procedure and moreover in further support of the validity of the Bill the hon Lady Minister has pointed out that at that time this provision of six months was deleted—from whatever point of view we look at it, either from the point of view of legislation or from the point of view of special enactment which removed this condition of six months, the Ordinance should be presumed to be a valid Ordinance

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): May I respectfully submit..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think there is any necessity of discussing it further.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not a question of discussion. I will call your attention to article 372 of our own Constitution according to which an ordinance made by a Governor of a State is quite different from an ordinance made by the Governor-General. My humble submission is that it will be taken to fall under the provisions of article 372. This is not a kind of ordinance which is contemplated under article 123. Therefore it does not cease to operate after six months. It is an ordinance which will be taken to fall under article 372 of the Constitution.

श्री सुशबल राव : मुझे तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बात कही है वह ठीक है कि सन् १९४० का जो ऐक्ट है उसके मुताबिक यह अप्रत्याशित जारी किया गया। लेकिन साथ ही साथ उन्हें यह बात भी कहनी चाहिये थी कि सन् १९४६ में जो इन्डिपेंडेंट ऐक्ट बना उसकी जो धारा १८ (३) है उसके मातहत इसे कांस्टिट्यू किया गया और उसके बाद से अब तक यह कांस्टिट्यू किया जा रहा है।

बीजती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : क्या को
को नाम ही है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the hon. Member, Shri Mahanty, wanted to say was that now that we are amending an ordinance even under the Act of 1935 there was a provision under section 72 of that Act that ordinances would remain in force for six months only, unless approved by the Central Legislature. He asserts that if it had been ratified and approved by the Legislature then it must have become an Act. But because the Government says that it wants to amend that Ordinance, he maintains that if it has not been approved—according to him no further proof is required because still we are amending the Ordinance and not the Act—and if it has remained an ordinance, it is a scrap of paper and what are we going to do here by this Act. Normally, he says, the Chair does not interfere and does not take upon itself the responsibility of deciding whether an Act that is being enacted here is really *ultra vires* or not. He says that a distinction should be drawn between the two, when there is clear proof—the Bill that is before us may or may not be *ultra vires*—but on the face of it it looks that no legislation can be enacted on it. First Shri Mahanty said that he takes objection under article 123 of our Constitution. But that would not be applicable here because no ordinance was passed under article 123. Therefore, there was no question of any approval by this Parliament. That is disposed of so far as this Constitution is concerned.

Now, we come to the provisions of section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1935. But Shri Mahanty has overlooked the provisions of the Act to which our attention has been drawn by the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill, that is, an Act to make emergency provision with respect to the Government of India and Burma

dated the 27th June 1940. It lays down that—

“Section seventy-two of the Government of India Act (which, as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, confers on the Governor-General power to make ordinances in cases of emergency) shall, as respects ordinances made during the period specified in section three of this Act, have effect as if the words “for the space of not more than six months from its promulgation” were omitted;”

This was an Act passed so far as those Ordinances that were passed during that period were concerned. So, we have to read that subject to this, as if these words were omitted. Therefore, these Ordinances, even though they were not approved, remain in force and still are valid laws. Therefore, I think there is no force in so far as this point of order is concerned

We may now take up the clause by clause discussion. I think there are no amendments to this Bill. I shall put all the clauses.

The question is—

“That clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I move—

“That the Bill be passed.”

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is—

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

13.58 hrs.

**DISCUSSION RE RISE IN FOOD-
GRAIN PRICES—contd**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We may now take up further discussion on the situation arising out of rise in food-grains prices in the country with special reference to West Bengal where levy and price control on rice has been withdrawn, raised by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh on the 21st August, 1959. Shri Barman was in possession of the House

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch Castes) Sir, yesterday I briefly mentioned that so far as the policy of food administration in the State of West Bengal in the year 1959 is concerned, the State Government did not take upon itself the whole responsibility, but they, in an advisory character had constituted a State Advisory Board. This Board was constituted taking in it all the important political parties in that State. Not only that in the subdivisional level, they constituted committees. In those committees also, all the political parties were associated. I may state, at the same time, that functions of these committees and this Board were not confined simply to advisory nature. They were also entrusted with supervisory powers. It will take a long time if I want to mention the powers that have been entrusted to the Board and the Committees

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would advise him not to go into a detailed examination because the time would not be so much

Shri Barman: I am not doing that. One or two points need to be mentioned because of the fact that the State Government has been accused by the opposition of mismanaging purposely the functioning of the food and levy policy, and the motive that has been ascribed to it is that it has done so with a pro-hoarder, pro-profitier policy. In that connection, I have to mention that I shall not

mention many, but one or two functions that have been entrusted to this Committee. These powers are not only advisory but are also of a supervisory character. The first is invigilation of execution of Government policies regarding food and relief. The next I will omit. The third is very important. Checking up of anti-social practices like smuggling, hoarding, etc. Besides, they will also advise

The whole object in my mentioning the constitution of this Board and of the committees and of their main functions is because, not in the main resolution, but mainly in the accusation made on the floor of the House by Shri Renu Chakravarty, the State Government has been accused by her of a pro-hoarder, pro-profitier policy. My whole submission in this respect is to place before the House the fact that the policy which was adopted, that is, the Levy and Price control policy that was decided upon, was decided upon, not by the State Government alone, not by Central Government's approval alone, but by all the political parties in Bengal. If that policy had failed through the mal-administration of the State, certainly they must fairly and squarely take upon themselves the whole discredit for that. If that policy itself was such as could not be workable, in that case, they also must share the blame for the failure of this policy. Therefore, I have mentioned about the constitution of this Board, the committees and their functions

I should briefly mention only one matter that the House heard yesterday. Regarding the Price control policy and this levy policy that was formulated and adopted by the Government, a question was asked by the hon. Food Minister here. The question was put to Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and it was "whether the hon. Member objected to the principle of imposing controls on prices and levy. Did he or did he not object?" To that Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri straightforwardly said "It is not a question of our objecting

[Shri Barman]

to the principle because, as Socialists, we accept that principle. The question is of the whole set-up, what you are going to do, and how you are going to do it. To that extent, I accuse this Government in that they permitted this even knowing that it would fail. They either impelled the West Bengal Government or compelled it or were persuaded by it to take up that policy." What I want to say is that Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri has steadfastly accepted responsibility for the introduction of that policy, but he has not fully accepted responsibility for accepting a policy which he knew to be not workable.

I shall presently come to that matter. I presume—that has been my information; but as I was not associated with the Board at that time, I cannot vouchsafe for that—that it is at the instance of the opposition that the West Bengal Government has been persuaded to accept this price control and levy policy. Whatever that may be.....

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) : यह नी कतरा है कि 'वे धार गाइडेड बाई दि मपो-जीशन' ।

14 hrs.

श्री बर्मन : वह नी कतरा है, लेकिन वह तो प्रलग बात है ।

I want now to express my own view upon the workability or feasibility of this policy. I want to submit to this House that this policy was formulated in such a way that it could not be worked for a long time, and ultimately if that policy had to be withdrawn in the month of June, it was not through mismanagement or due to failure on the part of the West Bengal Government; the policy was such that it was bound to fail.

I shall now place a few facts before the House. If you look at the production figures and corresponding average price obtaining in previous

years, you will find that it was in the year 1958 that the production of rice in West Bengal fell heavily. In 1959, it has further gone down by two lakh tons. Before that, though the production was not so much greater, yet there were other factors which helped the State to carry on with a much lesser average price. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri wanted to consider the figures for three years; so I also take these three years' figures, because before that the price did not rise above Rs. 20 a maund. In 1957, the production was 43.84 lakh tons and the average price was Rs. 22.64. In 1958, the production was 46 lakh tons, but the price shot up to Rs. 28.53 per maund. What I want to say is that there is some other factor that contributed to this abrupt rise in price. Before 1958, though West Bengal is a permanently chronic deficit State so far as rice is concerned—and it does not practically grow any wheat—the movement of rice was not restricted between State and State. Orissa being a neighbouring surplus State, it was through ordinary trade channels that movement took place, the private trade purchased rice in Orissa and took it to West Bengal. Therefore, the price could not rise above that. But in 1958, that movement was controlled and nobody could take rice from one State to another State. So West Bengal was left to fend for herself. Of course, the Central Government came to our help. To what extent? To the extent of 2½ lakh tons of rice. But as the joint statement of Dr. Roy and Dr. Ghosh has made it clear, the requirement of West Bengal is at least 53 lakh tons per year. So there is a deficit of 13 lakh tons, but of which only 2½ lakh tons could be contributed by the Centre. I am not at all accusing the Centre for this because the rice market is tight outside India also and whatever the Centre could collect, it had to apportion between different States. I went with the hon. Minister to West Bengal at that time last year and he categorically stated that he had to look after other States

also. He mentioned U. P., Kerala and one other State perhaps; therefore, whatever was possible, he would do to increase the quota. But so far as wheat was concerned, he said that he was ready to give as much as was required. So it was not possible for West Bengal to manage matters in such a way, in the face of this restriction of movement of rice from any other State, as to keep down the price of rice. Hence it went up to Rs. 28.53 per maund.

Now, I come to the next point, for which I do not accuse anybody else; I would rather say that it is a defect in us in West Bengal that we have not adapted ourselves to wheat. Last year I distinctly remember the hon. Minister saying that he could give as much wheat as was required. But our people do not want to take wheat; they want rice. To fill up our deficit, the hon. Minister cannot supply more than 2½ lakh tons.—I think it is 2,58,000 tons.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is 4 lakh tons

Shri Barman: That is this year.

Unless the people of West Bengal take to wheat, it is very difficult either for the State of West Bengal or for the Centre in the present context to meet their requirements of rice. In this connection, I should say, having some personal contact with the rural areas, that last year when there was difficulty with regard to food, I personally toured the rural areas. I asked the people 'Why do you not take to wheat?' They said: 'In our difficulty, we would take wheat also; but if the wheat is distributed from the beginning of the year, we can conserve a substantial portion of our rice for the rest of the year when rice will not be available and the price of rice definitely shoots up. But in the beginning, we are simply left with rice. We consume it and when it is exhausted, we are not used to carry on simply with wheat'.

So I would suggest, both to the Centre here as well as to the State Government, that instead of coming to subsidise or supplement the rice ration with wheat towards the end of the year or towards the latter part of the year—the crisis comes every year at that time—they should manage things in such a way that the poorer section who are the most hardly hit in the rural areas should be able to purchase wheat also from the beginning of the year and supplement their daily rations.

Next, I want to mention about growers resistance also. It is not simply because the Centre could not give enough rice, but we have to remember that there was also growers' resistance. Why was this resistance there? In my view, it was due to an unreal price policy. So far as the growers are concerned, we should have to change certain notions which we had formerly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri Barman: I must have some more time to meet the charge that has been made from the other side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My difficulty is that I have to reduce the time to 10 minutes each. I did not interrupt the hon. Member because I promised him time yesterday. He took 6 minutes yesterday and has taken 19 minutes today.

Shri Barman: If one single Opposition Member takes three quarters of an hour, am I expected to reply to him in 10 minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he also represents one single Group, I would be glad to give him more time. Anyway, he might have another five minutes and not more. The difficulty is that the discussion is on a subject in which all States are concerned. So far we have accommodated 4 Members from West Bengal. Now there is a demand from every side that at least one Member from each

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

State should be given a chance because this problem is common to every State. If I begin to call one Member from each State, there would hardly be any time left. Therefore, immediately after he concludes, I shall have to reduce the time-limit for speeches to 10 minutes. He might take that also into consideration.

Shri Barman: Anyhow, I shall try. What I want to say is that the policy itself was defective and it could not be worked. The result was that even from the very beginning when this control was imposed, rice was selling in that State at a much higher price than the control price. So, there is no question of control at all from the very beginning. The order was violated before the ink was dry on the paper on which it was written. The price prevailing at the end of 1958 was more than Rs 28 and with what imagination could this policy be laid down that on the 1st of January the price of rice will come down to Rs 17.8? Was that feasible at all? If that was not feasible, it was not a correct policy that was laid down. Therefore, if the West Bengal Government could not carry out the policy with any degree of success, it was not their fault, it was the fault of all including the Opposition parties who just lay the blame on the Government and with that as an excuse are trying to launch direct action in my poor State.

There is another charge that this Government failed because of its pro-hoarder and pro-profiteer policies. For want of time I won't dilate on it. But I want to point out just one thing to this House. When rice was selling at a much higher price than the controlled price who is the hoarder or profiteer who will purchase rice with the expectation that he can sell it at a profit? I do not think the hoarders are so many fools. When the Government itself could not procure rice at the controlled price, how could the ordinary people, the hoarders, pur-

chase rice from the agriculturists who were resisting to sell at a lower price so that they could sell it subsequently at higher prices? That is not practical. So this charge that the West Bengal Government failed to carry out the policy because it was a friend of the hoarders and profiteers is nothing but fantastic.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Does he think that the cultivators kept the grains with themselves?

Shri Barman: At the end of the year that is in December, the price that was ruling was Rs 28. How can it be suddenly possible to reduce the price to Rs 17.8 in the beginning of this year?

Formerly there were big cultivators from whom Government could easily procure rice. Now, because of this imposition of ceiling, there are very few surplus growers, save and except in the canal areas. Those people who formerly had to carry on with half rations—for six months in the year they had to take only one meal—are certainly taking two meals a day now. Therefore, the statistics that were drawn up on the supposition that so much of population would require so much have to be changed as they hold good no longer. They have to remodel their policy because the half-starved people are consuming a little more than they did formerly.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): And the food problem is created by that!

Shri Barman: I do not say that the food problem is created by that. It is created because those people who had no land before are now in possession of land. Formerly they had to deliver the whole produce to a single landlord. Now they are not delivering to the landlord but are taking the produce themselves and

they take two meals a day. I do not mean all; but many of the people who have got lands in their possession do so.

I will finish after mentioning only one point. Is there any justification for the Opposition parties to launch direct action? Dr. Roy in giving a reply to the charges has asked: Is that going to grow a single grain more? They have already launched upon the picketing of law courts—the Howrah Court and the Sealdah court. They want to make the functioning of the judiciary impossible. They want to take it upon themselves to find out where the grain is hoarded (*Interruptions*). It is my idea that it is because of Kerala that this movement has been started in West Bengal; but it is for the West Bengal State to see. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The two should be kept separate as they are geographically so.

Shri Barman: I have kept them separate. I did not deal with that; but the hon. Member has raised it (*Interruptions*). The effect of this would be that there will be no law courts. Everybody will take the law in his own hands and there will be no court to judge which is right or which is wrong. That will bring chaos in the State. The even situation in the country will be disturbed by this and it will bring in more misery than there is now.

Lastly, the West Bengal Government has stated that with the coming in of the *auz* crop the situation has already eased. Moreover, even at this time of the year the prices have not gone higher than they ruled last year. If there was no justification last year for launching this direct action, there is absolutely no justification for launching upon it today. I appeal to the Opposition parties who have launched upon this direct action to reconsider it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Patel, I must repeat my request that hon.

Members would try to finish their remarks within 10 minutes. I should not have the need to ring the bell again and again.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the food problem has been a difficult problem. It has given headache to the Food Ministry for the last 12 years—after independence and before that also during war time. As I understand, except Shri Kidwai nobody had left the Ministry unscathed. (*Interruptions*). The Food Ministry becomes generally the graveyard even of intelligent persons.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Of politicians.

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, as the problem is difficult, so also, to handle it there should be patience. But, what do we find here? In our country we find food *morchas* by political parties; we find looting of the *mandis*. We find stopping of the trains and looting too. And every attempt is made to gain more political power through the food problem. So, the food problem becomes more complicated than it is.

I have heard so many political workers. They speak two things at a time. When they go to the farmers, they say: You do not get fair or reasonable prices and you do not get even the value of the labour put in. In the urban areas, they say that the prices must go down. I hope my communist friends should not adopt these tactics. That is what I would say. The food problem has become a political problem in our country and so long as it remains so, it is not going to be solved. Because of these movements, many times a psychological scarcity is created. Once there is a *morcha* and picketing, a feeling will be created in the minds of the people that food will not be available. What is the result? If every family goes to the market and buys, let us say, one maund, one crore of maunds would be bought away in a day if we take

[Shri P. R. Patel]

our population of 40 crores into account, because psychologically a scarcity is created. The first thing that should be done to solve the problem is to put it above politics and to create no psychological scarcity in the country.

Secondly, we have tried to solve the food problem from the wrong angle by levy, control, ration and import. We shall never be able to solve this problem in this way for years to come. Levy or control or ration will not increase food production. On the contrary, whatever we do on that side makes the farmer feel that he must go to money crops rather than food crops. I see this in my constituency because I give more of my time to rural areas with the farmers. The tendency is to shift to money crop. Sometimes, the hon. Ministers of the States speak out that they shall be taxing more the land if people grow money crops on them. Nobody can do it because that is not the proper way. The proper way is that we should approach the cultivators. I have spoken to the hon. Minister and I ask him sometimes in this House whether he sees the cultivators when he goes to the district.

Shri A. P. Jain: I do

Shri P. R. Patel: Does the cultivator feel that he is one of us? So long as the cultivators do not feel like that, there will not be enthusiasm in them to grow more food. We are talking of so many things for the cultivators. In reality, we do not implement the promises given to them. If you want more production, you must make the farmers politically conscious and try to make them understand that the nation is theirs and it is for the nation that they must work and double the food production. We do not do it. We encourage so many labour unions, we encourage the Government Servants' Union because they come with a weapon of strike while we discourage the farmers' unions and farmers' organisations. The hon.

Minister has not taken care till now to invite the leaders of the farmers' unions and talk to them how the question could be solved. Will the question be solved on the floor of this House? Will it be solved by having resort to processions, demonstrations and *morchas* in urban areas? If you want to solve the problem, it could be done only by trusting the farmers and getting their confidence and making them politically conscious. Today we are only bribing the farmers. When persons who support a group get something—that is by way of bribery—the impression is created that the political parties come to them and they give certain concessions and loans and subsidy because they want their votes. Such a feeling is bad for any country. I would request him to approach the food problem from the right angle and not from the wrong angle.

Everytime we discuss it here, so many hon. Members have spoken that the prices must go down and must be brought down. I say let the prices go up, do not care. Instead of controlling the wheat price at Rs 12, do not control it. By controlling it, did we get wheat at Rs 12? In my constituency, it is sold at Rs 24 or Rs 25 a maund. Let it be sold at Rs. 24 or Rs 25 and if this time the farmer gets Rs 25 per maund, naturally, he will go to wheat production and produce more instead of going to the production of other money crops. That is the proper way. But what do we do? We import foodgrains and go begging to the foreign countries and get the worst quality and pay high prices and then bring it here and then subsidise. The result is that the type of grain imported is sold at a lower price and the farmer naturally gets a lower price for his produce in the market. I do not find any fault with any individual. Anybody in place of Shri A. P. Jain would have become discredited as he has become today. Shri Munshi was here;

so many others also were there and they get discredited. The problem should be handled from the right side. The fault is there because the thinking was on the wrong lines. I think our slogans creating some psychological feelings, co-operative farming, State trading without proper machinery—all have done harm. I would only say this much.

Shri Liladhar Koteki (Nowgong):
 Sir, the food problem has been engaging the attention of the House for the last several years. Heaven only knows how long we will have to deal with this problem. It is not the question of mere fixing of price policy. The question raises more vital issues: production of adequate food in the country. The Planning Commission has more than once laid great emphasis on this aspect but the pity is that we have not been able to accelerate the progress of agricultural production in the country. Only last year, when we discussed the progress of the Second Plan, this aspect of the question came before us and various suggestions were put forward as to how best we could increase our food production. But from our experience we find that the results so far achieved fall far short of the demands of the country. Our target was to produce 80 million tons by the end of the Second Plan but production is rather on the downward trend. Therefore, I do not know how we are going to meet this target. By the end of 1966, I do not know how we are going to meet the target of 110 million tons. The solution that has been suggested in the Plan is that we must go to the villages, organise the people in co-operatives so that the various helps that are advanced by the Government from the Centre and the States could actually benefit them, and result in actual increased production of foodgrains.

Sir, time will not permit me to refer to all the references made by
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the Planning Commission and also to their appraisal. I will seek your permission, Sir, to refer to a few vital problems of my State, namely, Assam.

That problem State has got various problems, but the main problem has been that of floods and drought. Only this year we have lost 70,000 tons of paddy in terms of rice due to floods in North Kamrup and Cachar Districts alone. Loss due to drought in other areas has not yet been ascertained. That will be, I think, a very considerable quantity. The State requires about 17 lakh tons of rice, but the production there last year was only 15 lakh tons. Therefore, there is a shortage of about two lakh tons. The Central Government has been giving us rice and wheat as subsidy to supplement our needs, but still the total demand is not met.

Then, the price that obtains in the State in various parts is not the one which we get from the figures given by the cheap gram shops or by the Government source. The actual market price is somewhere near about Rs 30 a maund although the controlled price is about Rs. 20. In areas which are very remote and backward in the State, more particularly the Hills, some tea garden labour areas and the tribal areas where the cost of transport is very high, the price is somewhere near about Rs. 40 a maund. Therefore, to fix an arbitrary price will not solve the problems, unless and until we take good care to supply adequate quantity of rice.

Therefore, as I said before, the price policy is not to be taken in an isolated way; it will have to be integrated with the production of foodgrains in the country. So, the measures that have been suggested, very rightly, have to be actually implemented. It has been stressed over and over again that in this particular matter of production of food and other agricultural produce unless and until we reach the villagers, every farmer's family in the country, nothing much

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

can be achieved, and the only agency to do that is the panchayats and the co-operatives. If we cannot do that the question of meeting the demand of the country in terms of foodgrains and other agricultural produce will remain simply a dream, it will remain only in the Plan and it will not bring any result.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government and also the people in the country to take up this matter as a national emergency. It has also been stressed by the Standing Committee of the National Development Council last year that we should launch a national campaign and that campaign should be to increase our foodgrains and other agricultural produce to the utmost.

In doing so, I will submit that instead of bringing in too many theoretical techniques we should rely on our own ingenuity. The two factors that are most urgently needed are: firstly, to prevent excessive floods in areas which are affected thereby and, secondly, to supply regulated water for irrigation purposes in areas which are affected by drought. If these two things can be provided, I am quite sure the resultant crops would sustain us for a couple of years at least. Then, if we introduce manures and other scientific methods of production, I have no doubt in my mind that we will be surplus in the matter of foodgrains and we shall be able to export.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I sincerely believe that this is a problem which is not as difficult as it has appeared to be. We have made it more and more difficult by not tackling the problem in the right way, in the right manner. Once we do that, this problem will be solved, solved satisfactorily and in the best interests of the country.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine my

remarks purely to my State, Andhra Pradesh. This is a State which is surplus in the south. According to estimates, there are about six lakh tons of rice surplus, but it is surprising as to why the prices in this State also are rising day by day. To my mind, Sir, there is only one reason as to why these prices are going up.

The four southern States of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala are constituted into one zone called the Southern Zone. Therefore, the three other States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala also come to my State and purchase rice. In addition to these three States, the Centre also is trying to procure some surplus rice available there. When so many agencies are functioning there and are procuring rice, naturally there is bound to be friction here and there, complications here and there and also competition here and there. Therefore, even though the producers part with their rice and paddy at the time of the harvest the middle-man is trying to hoard it here and there.

That is why the State Government has been requesting for the last two years, I believe, that Andhra Pradesh State might be constituted into a separate zone. It has also promised to supply four lakh tons of rice at the controlled price to the Centre provided it is constituted into a separate zone. If Andhra Pradesh is constituted into a separate zone the borders could be sealed off. There are allegations that certain amount of rice and paddy is smuggled into Bombay. Generally, Sir, people take rice to Mysore so that they can smuggle it to Bombay.

Shri Sugandhi (Bijapur North): Why blame Mysore alone? Rice goes directly to Bombay *via* Hyderabad.

Shri Rami Reddy: That is exactly what I am saying. I have no objection to what the hon. Member is saying. I find no contradiction in that. I only said that there are serious

allegations that rice and paddy are being smuggled into Bombay because Bombay people are not entitled to take rice from my State without permission from the Centre. Therefore, if my State is constituted into a separate zone the borders could be sealed off and smuggling prevented.

Moreover, Madras, one of the four States in the Southern Zone, has also been pleading that this should be done. Though it is a little bit deficit, the people there are confident that they will be able to manage with the neighbouring State, Andhra Pradesh, and they will be able to make up the deficit from my State. Mysore also, I understand, has been pleading for the splitting up of the Southern Zone. Kerala was not able to procure as much rice as it wanted. It was also depending on the Centre for a very long time. Therefore, Kerala does not stand to lose anything; if at all, it may stand to gain, because it will be able to demand rice from the Centre. Andhra Pradesh is prepared to supply whatever surplus quantity is available there. Therefore, I humbly request the Centre to seriously consider this aspect, because the only way of bringing down the prices is the formation of this State into a separate zone.

Then, in regard to the real solution for this crisis, in fact, it is only more and more production. If you want the cultivators to produce more, I submit that the Centre should be prepared to supply the cultivators their essential requirements like fertilisers, tools and equipments etc. at reasonable prices. The Centre is not in a position to supply this. Not even 50 per cent of the demand made by the Andhra Pradesh State has been supplied to that State. I do not know about the other States, but I have got the information from my State that the Centre has not been able to supply even 50 per cent of the requirements of chemical fertilisers. Even the other 50 per cent which the Centre has allotted is not supplied in

time; it does not reach the cultivator in time, in the sowing season or in time to plough the crops. Therefore, the Andhra Pradesh State is in a very dissatisfied position with regard to this matter.

So is the case in regard to iron and steel. Iron and steel are required for not only agricultural purposes but even for irrigation projects, minor, medium and one or two big projects. The position in regard to the supply of iron and steel has been very, very unsatisfactory during the last two or three years. For example, the construction or progress in respect of about 17 projects has not been satisfactory and is being held up on account of the shortage of iron and steel which was promised to be supplied to the State. About 6 1/2 lakh acres are affected by these projects and the estimated food production in these projects is about 3 1/2 lakh tons. Therefore, on account of the unsatisfactory supply of iron and steel for the irrigation projects, the production of about 3 1/2 lakh tons of foodgrains is affected.

I would therefore, humbly suggest one thing. The Food Ministry may not be able to look into this matter pertaining to irrigation and they might say, "This is not our problem. This is an irrigation problem". The major difficulty in regard to food production in our country is, there are several departments looking after things. For instance, irrigation and allied things are handled by one Minister. Food and agriculture are handled by another Minister. All these things should be co-ordinated and I suggest that all these matters should be handled by a single Minister so that there could be a better co-ordination and more production of food could be secured. Sir, I have nothing more to add.

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्न संकट, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है, कि स्वामी रूप धारण कर गया है। जब से

[श्री बाबब]

हुआरा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है तब से आए दिन हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि देश के किसी न किसी हिस्से में भ्रम का संकट छाया ही रहता है। पिछले वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान इत्यादि में भ्रम संकट था और उसी तरह से था जिस तरह से आज बंगाल में है। वहाँ विरोधियों ने भ्रम संकट को लेकर के एक जन विद्रोह के साथ वहाँ की सरकार के खिलाफ प्रांदोलन शुरू करने की बात की थी। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में भी पिछले वर्ष यह प्रांदोलन हुआ था और तब वस हजार के करीब लोग जेलों में गये थे। कुछ घसर हुआ और इस सदन में भी इस चीज को लेकर गर्मागर्मे बहुत हुई थी। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि बंगाल में भ्रम का संकट है और उसके साथ साथ उसके मूल्य का संकट भी उसी तरह से व्याप्त है और कोई फर्क नहीं आया है। जब माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा बंगाल के बारे में ३ भ्रमस्त को आंकड़े मांगे गये तो कहा गया है कि आंशिक रूप में वे प्राप्त हैं, पूरे आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। चूंकि अब वहाँ की सरकार ने उनको भेज दिया है सात भ्रमस्त को, इस बास्ते अब इस विषय पर विचार हो रहा है। इसके पीछे श्रीमन्, क्या है? इसके पीछे यही था कि वहाँ की सरकार ने पहले आंशिक नियंत्रण किया और उसके बाद फिर उस आंशिक नियंत्रण को हटा दिया। जब आंशिक नियंत्रण था तब २४ रुपये मन चावल बिक रहा था और जैसे ही आंशिक नियंत्रण को हटाया गया और नियंत्रण बिल्कुल नहीं रहा तो वही चावल २६ रुपये मन बिकने लग गया। यह तो साहर की बात है।

श्री व्यासो : क्या कहा, २१ रुपये हो गया ?

श्री बाबब : २४ रुपये से २६ रुपये मन हो गया नियंत्रण के बाद। यह तो कलकत्ता या उसके सब-डिविजनों की बात थी, साहरों की बात थी। वहाँ पर सभी जगह तीन चार रुपये मन भाव बढ़ गया।

अभी हमारे बर्मेन साहब ने कहा है कि वहाँ के विरोधी दलों ने ही नियंत्रण लगाने की बात की थी जिस की वजह से आंशिक नियंत्रण लगाया गया था। आंशिक नियंत्रण जब था तब तो चावल के दाम २४ रुपये मन और नियंत्रण जब हटा लिया गया तो २६ रुपये मन हो गये। आंशिक नियंत्रण इस बास्ते लगाया गया था कि चावल इत्यादि के दाम स्थिर रहें, गिरें। जब ऐसी बात थी तब फिर क्यों नियंत्रण को हटाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ? नियंत्रण को हटाने का सीधा नतीजा यह निकला कि दाम बढ़ गये। इसका अर्थ यही है कि जो भ्रम है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बंगाल सरकार को दिया वह काले बाजार में खला गया और लोगों को मुनाफा कमाने का पूरा मौका मिल गया।

श्री व्यासो : सरकारी भ्रम किस भाव पर बिकता था ?

श्री बाबब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी भ्रम काफी नहीं होता है। सरकार को १८ रुपये मन में बिकती थी लेकिन बाहर २४ रुपये में बिकता था और यह तब की बात है जब आंशिक नियंत्रण था लेकिन उसके बाद तो वह २६ रुपये मन बिकना शुरू हो गया।

वहाँ पर जो भ्रम संकट के साथ साथ मूल्य संकट भी है और श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो संकट है, वह कृत्रिम है, बनावटी है और यह वहाँ की सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण उत्पन्न हुआ है और अगर वहाँ की सरकार ठीक तरह से काम करती तो हो नहीं सकता था कि इस तरह से दाम बढ़ते। अनाज की जहाँ कमी है, उसके साथ साथ मूल्य का भी प्रश्न है। मूल्य का प्रश्न भी बहुत जटिल हो गया है। जब तक इस देश में कोई लोक कल्याणकारी दाम नीति नहीं अपनाई जाती तब तक इस भ्रम संकट

को किसी तरह से हूर नहीं किया जा सकता है।

विद्यमाने वर्ष भी भ्रम संकट का बड़ा शोर मचा था और तब तक सर्वदलीय समिति बठित की गई थी। उसमें सभी विरोधी दलों के सदस्य शामिल हुये और उस कमेटी में प्रधान मंत्री भी शामिल हुये। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय से कि कौन से कदम हैं जो उस समिति ने उठाये हैं कि जिन से भ्रम संकट को समाप्त करने में सहायता मिली है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी कदम उसके द्वारा नहीं उठाये गये हैं। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी उसमें नहीं थी। उसके द्वारा यह माना भी नहीं था कि जब तक सर्वदलीय समिति को यह अधिकार नहीं होगा कि उसके द्वारा जो सुझाव दिये जायेंगे, उन पर सरकार प्रमल अवश्य करेगी, तब तक समिति बिल्कुल बेकार होगी, इस वास्ते उसको इस बात का आश्वासन मिलना चाहिये। यह भी उस समय मांग की गई थी कि अगर हम इस दाम के प्रश्न को हल करना चाहते हैं तो हमको एक निश्चित नीति अपनानी होगी और जब तक एक निश्चित नीति नहीं अपनाई जाती तब तक संकट का निवारण नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री पु० र० पटेल ने भ्रमी कहा है कि भ्रम के दाम अब बढ़ते हैं, तो उससे किसानों को फायदा पहुंचता है, इस वास्ते दामों को बढ़ने दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे गेहूँ हो और चाहे चावल हो किसानों को बहुत अधिक फायदा मूल्यों के बढ़ने से नहीं पहुंचता है। बंगाल में क्या हुआ है? किसानों से धान तो दस रुपये मन में लिया गया था लेकिन बाद में जाकर दाम बढ़ गये। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों से गेहूँ १३ रुपये मन में लिया जाता है, १४ रुपये में बिबा जाता है लेकिन बाद में जाकर दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। ५०-६५ प्रतिशत किसान ऐसे होते हैं बंगाल के, उत्तर प्रदेश के तथा अन्य राज्यों के भी जोकि फसल को रोक नहीं सकते हैं और फसल के मराने के दो महीने के

अन्दर अन्दर उसे उन्हें बेच देने को बाध्य होना पड़ता है, उसको बे रोक कर नहीं रक सकते हैं। वे उसे १३-१४ रुपये में बेचते हैं। अब जब उसके हाथ से फसल निकल जाती है तो बाद में लाभ कौन लोग उठाते हैं? प्रायः गेहूँ १८-२० रुपये मन बिक रहा है। दिल्ली में ही वह १८ रुपये से बिक रहा है और चावल २५ से ४० रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिक रहा है या इससे भी ज्यादा दाम पर बिक रहा है। आप अगर यह समझते हैं कि इसका फायदा किसान उठाते हैं तो यह गलत बात है। इसका लाभ सरकार और सरकार के भ्रष्ट अधिकारी और उसके साथ साथ बड़े बड़े करोड़पति और पूंजीपति जिन का नाता रिक्ता सरकार के साथ बराबर कायम है, उठाते हैं।

अगर आज भी सरकार कोई अच्छी मूल्य नीति अपनाना चाहती है तो मैं उसको सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह उनको प्रमल में लाये। वे मेरे तीन सुझाव हैं :-

- (१) किसी भी भ्रमाज का मूल्य दो फसलों के बीच में एक भ्रमा सेर से ज्यादा या १६ परसेंट से किसी भी सूरत में अधिक न हो।
- (२) कारखानों में बनी किसी भी जीवनोपयोगी वस्तु का मूल्य सागत से डेढ़ गुना से अधिक कभी भी किसी हालत में बढ़ने न पाये।
- (३) किसान को उसके भ्रमाज और कच्चे माल का ऐसा दाम मिले जो सागत खर्च और जीवन निर्वाह को पसावे ताकि खेतिहर और भ्रिद्योगिक चीजों के दामों में संतुलन और समता कायम हो।

[श्री यादव]

जब तक ऐसी दाम नीति नहीं अपनाई जाती तब तक कोई लाभ नहीं है। क्योंकि खासदमी और दाम जीवन रब के दो पहिये हैं और जैसे ही उनका साथ गड़बड़ाया यात्री टूटी। आज भी इस देश में लाखों लोगों की गृहस्थियाँ इस दाम की दुर्नीति के कारण टूट रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इसके बारे में उन्होंने क्या किया है। और इस तरह की नीति अपनाये जाने के बारे में उनकी क्या राय है।

हर वर्ष और हर सत्र में, बजट सेशन में इस भ्रम सकट पर बहस होती है। सभी पार्टियों की ओर से इस बारे में सुझाव दिये गये हैं कि अगर हमारे देश में भ्रम की कमी है और उस कमी को पूरा करना है तो हमको कुछ कदम उठाने होंगे, बजर जमीन को तोड़ना होगा, खेतीहर भूजल को पलटन तैयार करनी होगी, उनके हाथों में फ्लावडे देने होंगे साथ ही उपलब्ध करने होंगे उनके लिये कि वे बजर जमीन को तोड़े, छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की योजनायें चलानी होगी। आज जमीन के कौन मालिक हैं? हमको जमीन के मालिक उनको बनाना होगा जो जमीन को चीरते हैं, फाड़ते हैं। सिंचाई की दरों को कम करना है। ये सब चीजें न करके आज खेती कैसे हीनी है, ये मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आज कागज की जमीन पर कलम का हल चला कर, भाकड़ों का बीज दे कर और उद्घाटन भाषणों के पानी से सींच कर अधिक भ्रम उपजाओ योजनायें चलती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस तरह से योजना चलती रहेगी तब तक उसका यही नतीजा निकलेगा जो पिछले बारह सालों से निकलता आ रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जब ऐसा फल निकलता है तो वह कौन ले जाता है?

श्री यादव वह प्रधान मंत्री के घर जाता है।

माननीय त्यागी जी ने कल जो अपने उद्गार प्रकट किये, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनसे हम ऐसी बात की आशा करते हैं? लेकिन जब कोई मंत्री होता है तब तो सद्बुद्धि नहीं आती है और उसके बाद आ जाती है। अगर वह बान ठोक है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे भ्रमबारी में आज खबर छपी है कि माननीय जैन साहब इस्तीफा देने जा रहे हैं और शायद वह रबीकार भी हो जायेगा, तो मुझे आशा है कि शायद उनको भी सद्बुद्धि आ जायेगी। लेकिन इनके साथ साथ मुझे एक डर भी है और वह यह है कि कोई भी मंत्री बनेगा नहीं दुर्बुद्धि उस पर भी सवार हो जायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको तो ऐसा डर नहीं होना चाहिये।

श्री यादव मुझे बड़ा डर है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका सवाल सारे देश का सवाल हो जाता है।

कल हमारे द्विबेदी जी ने कहा कि यह बहुत भ्रम प्रश्न है। इसमें शक नहीं है कि यह भ्रम प्रश्न है। लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि इसको हल कौन करेगा? क्या प्रधान मंत्री हल करेगा? मैं तो कहूँगा कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट तथा प्रजा सोशलिस्ट दोस्तों की आदत है कि मन्त्रिमंडल में बटवारा किया जाये और कहा जाये कि इसको जिम्मे-दागी फना पर है फला पर है, यह ठीक नहीं है। जहाँ तक नीति का प्रश्न है, चाहे वह भ्रम के बारे में हो, चाहे विदेश नीति हो, चाहे गृह नीति हो, यह किसी एक मंत्री विशेष द्वारा नहीं बनाई जाती है बल्कि सारे मन्त्रिमंडल की जिम्मेदारी होती है और प्रधान मंत्री जी की तो निश्चित रूप से इसके बारे में जिम्मेदारी होती है और वह इसमिये कि वह मन्त्रिमंडल के नेता होते हैं। इस बारे में जब कहा जाता है कि जैन साहब इसके किन्ने जिम्मेदार हैं या कोई और जिम्मेदार है श्री

में इसको मानवों के लिये तैयार नहीं है और भी समझता है कि पूरा अन्नबन्धन इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है । मगर अफसोस यह है कि पूरा अन्नबन्धन इस्तीफा नहीं देता है । अन्न कहीं कोई दूसरा देश होता जहाँ पर जनतन्त्र होता वहीमानों में और वही शासक नीति का अन्त होता तो क्या इस तरह की सरकार को कोई कभी बरदाश्त नहीं करता । दुःख तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलबाड़ की जा रही है और अन्न संकट को भाव भी हल करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है ।

अन्न भ्रष्टाचार चरम सीमा पर है । एक तरफ हम कहते हैं कि हम भ्रष्टाचार और खुदगर्जी के वातावरण में पल रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है । जब तक इस के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाता तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता । किसी भी गली में घ्राप चले जायें, किसी कूचे में चले जायें हर एक जगह मन्त्री से लेकर प्रधान मन्त्री तक कोई भी क्यों न हो हर आदमी के बारे में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें चलती हैं । इसके भीतर क्या बुनियाद है, यह आपको सोचना होगा । मैं थोड़ा सा चावल इस सदन की मेज पर रखना चाहता हूँ उससे आप को पता चलेगा कि भ्रष्टाचार कैसे होता है । चावल में कनकी होती है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सदन पटल पर कोई स्टोर्स तो हैं नहीं, जहाँ यह चावल रक्खा जायेगा ।

श्री बाबूब : मैं घ्राप के जरिये बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने ६५ और ३५ का रिस्ता चावल मिनो से रक्खा है । अगर १०० मन चावल होगा तो ६५ मन सरकार को देंगे और ३५ मन अपने पास रखेंगे इस खर्च के लिए पर अनुदान बनते हैं । इसी ३५

मन में कनकी भी शामिल समझी जायेगी । जो भी हो ६५ मन तो अन्न सरकार को देना ही है । अब जो मार्केटिंग इन्स्पेक्टर होते हैं, मार्केटिंग आफिसर होते हैं भार० एक० सी० होते हैं वह इस अन्न में कनकी मिलवा कर दिला देते हैं और वही सरकारी दुकानों पर मिलता है । इसलिये यह चावल किसी काम का नहीं होता ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ । इस देश की बदकिस्मती है कि यहाँ पर जितना भी खाद्य मन्त्री हुए, मैं यहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी जब असफल हुए तो राष्ट्रपति बनें, उसके बाद जयरामदास दौलतराम असफल हुए तो गवर्नर बने, उसके बाद कन्हैयालाल भागिकलाल मुशी असफल हुए तो वह भी गवर्नर बने । पता नहीं हमारे जैन साहब क्या बनने जा रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री की नीति में बदलाव नहीं होगा और हर असफल आदमी की असफलता ही योग्यता समझी जायेगी तब तक यह सरकार कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकती ।

अन्त में हमारे जैन साहब ने देश की जो सेवा की है उसके लिये आप के द्वारा मैं उन को एक सनद देना चाहूँगा और वह सनद यह होगी कि आगे आने वाले समय में उनको अन्न मन्त्री की जगह अकास मन्त्री कहा जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री विजूलाल शिन्ध (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से मैं बहस सुन रहा हूँ कि साहब, अन्न का संकट है, अन्न अन्न संकट है । गलत वर्ष हयारे यहाँ ६२ मिलियन टन अन्न पैदा हुआ था और इस साल ७३ मिलियन टन पैदा हुआ है, मगर हमारे भाई साहब कहते हैं कि अन्न की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ी । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ १० परसेन्ट अन्न ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है ।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

अब एक और सवाल है। हमारे भाई बंगाल वाले कल से बोल रहे हैं कि साहब, बंगाल में अन्न का सकट है। बंगाल में पारसाल पैदा हुआ था लगभग ४५ लाख, ४३ हजार टन और सेक्टर ने उनको दिया ९ लाख, ३७ हजार टन। यह कुल मिल कर हो गया ५४ लाख, ८० हजार टन। इस साल बंगाल में पैदा हुआ है ३५ लाख, १२ हजार टन और सेक्टर ने दिया है लगभग ११ लाख टन। इस तरह कुल मिला कर हो जाता है लगभग ५६ लाख टन। पारसाल जब कुल मिला कर ५४ लाख टन हुआ था तब बंगाल में कोई एजिटेशन नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इस साल हमने ११ लाख टन दिया और जो कुछ उन के पास हुआ था उस को मिला कर ५६ लाख टन हो गया है तो कहते हैं कि बंगाल में अन्न का सकट हो गया है।

एक माननीय सहाय्य : केरल में भी यही हुआ था।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : केरल को क्यों लाते हैं, बंगाल को ही देखिये। मेरा अपना खयाल है कि बंगाल में कोई अन्न का सकट नहीं है। अगर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई इन फिगर्स का रिफ्यूट कर सकें कि ऐसा नहीं है तो मैं उनको चैलेंज देता हूँ कि वह बतलाये कि जो ११ लाख टन अन्न सेक्टर ने दिया है और जो इस साल की वहा की अपनी पैदावार है, वह कुल मिला कर ५६ लाख टन कैसे नहीं हुई। हमने पार साल से २ लाख टन ज्यादा दिया तब भी कहते हैं कि बंगाल में अन्न का सकट है। हर वक्त बंगाल पर बहस चलती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि बंगाल में कोई अन्न का सकट नहीं है। अन्न का सकट जो है वह पोलिटिकल क्राइसिस से पैदा किया गया है। यह जो हमारे बिरोधी लोग हैं वह अगर कलकत्ते में ऐसा हल्ला उठा दें कि अन्न का सकट है तो कलकत्ते के चित्त में भी व्यापारी है वह तार पर तार करने लगते हैं। अगर अन्न का सकट है भी

तो वह उन लोगों की बजह से है जो अन्न को होर्ड करने लगते हैं। अन्न का सकट होर्डिंग और पोलिटिकल क्राइसिस की बजह से है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि बंगाल की सरकार ने जो स्टेप उनके खिलाफ लिया है वह समुचित स्टेप लिया है और उसे लेना चाहिये क्योंकि यह अन्न तो पैदा करेंगे नहीं बिरोधी लोग, और अन्न न होने के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करेंगे। जब आन्दोलन होता है तो जो अन्न अपने पास रखता है, उसके मन में यह बात आती है कि अन्न को हमें रोकना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल में अन्न का सकट नहीं है। अन्न का जो सकट वहा है वह बैंक भेड है और इसे दूर करना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार को, केन्द्रीय सरकार को और बंगाल सरकार को पूरी तरह से स्टर्न एटिट्यूड लेना चाहिये। राजकाज ढिलाई में नहीं चलते। हम लोग जो गांधीवादी हैं, जल्दतर से ज्यादा नान-वायोलेंट हैं। अगर बंगाल सरकार कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में होती तो बं इस तरह का आन्दोलन न होने देते। केरल में उन्होंने अन्न पैदा नहीं किया और बराबर हम से माग करने रहे कि ज्यादा अन्न दीजिये, ज्यादा अन्न दीजिये। मने पास ममय नहीं नहीं तो मैं फिगम देकर बताता। चूँकि हम नान-वायोलेंट हैं और गांधी जी के अनुयायी हैं और बहुत दूर तक वायोलेंस से परहेज करते हैं इसलिये यह बंगाल का आन्दोलन है नहीं ता उस में जान नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि साहब, अन्न का होर्डिंग है। किसान की ताकत होर्डिंग करने की नहीं है। कोई भी किसान हो, वह अन्न होर्ड नहीं करता। अन्न होर्ड करते हैं बनिये लोग, किसान अपने पास कभी भी अन्न नहीं होर्ड कर सकता क्योंकि वह अपने पास नकद पैसा रखना चाहता है। रोजमर्रा के काम के लिये अपना माल बेचता है। मैं भी किसान हूँ। उस की प्रवृत्ति होर्ड करने की

नहीं है, उस की शिक्षा ऐसी नहीं है। हमारे डा० राम सुभग सिंह एक जबरदस्त किसान हैं, त्यागी भी भी किसान हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि बम्बई में गेहूँ का दाम ३० ६० मन हो गया। अगर बम्बई में ३० ६० मन गेहूँ का दाम हो गया तो क्या बेजा हो गया? हम गांव के मजदूर को पाच सेर अनाज देते हैं। गोरखपुरी सेर छोटा होता है। उसका कुल दाम मूषिकल से १२ या १४ भा० या ज्यादा से ज्यादा १ ६० होता है। उस को हम १ ६० रोज मजदूरी देते हैं, जो महीने में ३० ६० हो गया। बम्बई में लोग ७५ ६० और ८० ६० महीना पाते हैं। वहाँ का मजदूर ३ या ४ ६० रोज पैदा करता है। वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े सेठ रहते हैं, जैसे हमारे सोमानी साहब हैं। अगर उन्होंने ३० ६० मन गेहूँ लिया तो बताइये, कौनसा आस्मान बह गया, क्या आफत हो गई? ३०६० मन गेहूँ हो गया तो कलकत्ता, बम्बई में हल्ला हो गया। यह केवल बनावटी बात है। अगर बम्बई और कलकत्ता में लोग गेहूँ ३० ६० मन खरीदें तो कोई घबराने की बात नहीं है। अगर किसान को चार पैसा मिल गया तो लोग हल्ला करने लगते हैं कि उस को इतना मिल गया। जब उन लोगों को इतना मुनाफा होता है तो गांव के किसान को और मजदूर को १२ भा० या १४ भा० रोज से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है इसलिये इसमें घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। (interruptions) अगर कोई बंच रहा और उनसे किसान को थोड़ा मा मिन जाता है तो क्या हो गया? आप घबराने क्यों हैं? कलकत्ते और बम्बई के मेठों के लिये आप को क्यों घबराहट है।

हमारे त्यागी जी कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक जबरदस्त मेम्बर हैं, सब जगह बोलते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल और हमारी कैबिनेट है। इस साल बिहार में बारिश अभी तक नहीं हुई थी, अब दो एक रोज से पता चला है कि कुछ हुई है। हमारे यहाँ खेती आसमानी सुस्तानी है। आसमान से पानी गिरे तो खेती हरे,

पानी न गिरे तो खेती न हो। इसके लिये हमारी नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल, हमारी कैबिनेट और हमारी कांग्रेस मिनिस्ट्रिया या हमारे विरोधी क्या करेंगे? अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि अगर उन के हाथ में यह कूड एण्ड एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री दे दी जाय तो वह अन्न पैदा कर देगे। हमारे देश के अन्न की पैदावार आसमानी है, आसमान से पानी गिरे तो अन्न हो, नहीं गिरे तो अन्न नहीं हो, इसमें किसी के हाथ के बस की बात नहीं है।

हर साल हमारे यहाँ ५० लाख आदमी पैदा होते थे, अब हर साल ७० लाख आदमी पैदा होने लगे हैं। बतलाया गया कि १९६० में १ करोड़ आदमी पैदा होंगे। इस पर क्यों नहीं हमारे साथी नियन्त्रण करते? हमारे यहाँ आदमियों की पैदावार बढ़ रही है। इस पर नियन्त्रण करने तो जैन साहब से कहते कि जैन साहब आप अन्न पैदा कीजिये। जितना अन्न जैन साहब पैदा कर रहे हैं उससे ज्यादा खाने वाले आदमी पैदा कर रहे हैं। इस लिये इसमें किसी का कसूर नहीं, जिस परिस्थिति में से आज हम गुजर रहे हैं उसमें किसी के हाथ में सरकार हो, कोई भी कुछ नहीं कर सकता। इस में जैन साहब का कसूर नहीं है। और आप कहते हैं कि जैन साहब के इस्तीफे में हमें खुशी है। ठीक है, आप को खुशी है। मान लीजिये कि आज जैन साहब नहीं होंगे तो दूसरा भी हमारी ही पार्टी का आदमी आयेगा, आपका राज्य तो होने वाला है नहीं। वह ऐसा क्यों कहते हैं। राज तो हमारा ही रहेगा।

थोड़ा सा मैं अपनी सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जब धान का भाव ११-१२ रुपये मन था तो वह ६ रुपये मन देना चाहती थी। लेकिन मिस वालों ने कहा कि इस दाम पर धान नहीं मिल सकेगा तो सरकार ने कहा कि जितना चावल तुम बनाओ उस का २५

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

प्रसिद्ध हथ को एक लाख दाम पर दे देना और ७५ पर सेन्ट तुम जिस दाम पर चाहो बेच लो। मैं कहता हूँ कि यही सरकार की चलती हुई। जब हम ज्यादा दाम पर धान खरीदेंगे और कुछ हिस्सा कम दाम पर सरकार को देंगे तो हमारा जो ज्यादा खर्चा होना उस को ब्लैक से ही निकालेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये हम को जैसा कि फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, किसानों को कुछ सालों के लिये उन की पैदावार के बारे में निश्चित कर देना चाहिये। अगर किसान को अपनी पैदावार के दाम के बारे में भ्रमबासन मिल जाये तो वह पैदावार को बढ़ाने में मन लगा सकेगा।

कुछ भाई यह कहते हैं कि जैन साहब का कुसूर है। मैं कहता हूँ कि उन का कोई कुसूर नहीं है। उन्होंने तो ईमानदारी, परिश्रम और तत्परता से काम किया है और इस के लिये मैं उन की भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ एक विशेष परिस्थिति है। बंगाल का प्रभाव जो कहा जाता है कि मैन डेड है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ यह परिस्थिति है कि हम इतना धन पैदा नहीं करते जैसे कि अमरीका करता है कि उस को रखने के लिये भी उस के पास बचक नहीं है। हम तो मारजिन पर चलते हैं। इस लिये हम को इस सवाल को नान पार्टी सवाल समझना चाहिये, और इस प्रश्न को के कर हल्का नहीं करना चाहिये। क्योंकि हल्का भ्रमाने का बहुत बुरा परिणाम होता है। धार जानते हैं कि अगर किसी घर के बच्चों को मालूम हो जाय कि घर में धाब खाना नहीं है तो उन को सब को भूख लगने लगती है और अगर उन को मालूम हो कि घर में खाना है तो उनको उतनी भूख नहीं लगती। तो यह एक साइकोसॉजिकल बात है कि जब लोगों को यह कहा जाता है कि देश में नल्ले की कमी है तो उन को ज्यादा भ्रमक्यता महसूस होने लगती है। तो यह जो हल्का कर दिया जाता

है इस का बहुत बुरा प्रसर होता है। हम को चाहिये कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों की इस तरह का हल्का करने की छूट न दें। कैरल से यह हल्का भ्रम बंगाल में लाया गया है और चलाया जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसा कि बरम्भ साहब ने कहा . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . भ्रम तो खत्म करना चाहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं खत्म करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग शुरू में बोलते हैं उन को तो १५-२० और २५ मिनट का समय मिलता है पर जो बाद में बोलते हैं उन को दस और पाच मिनट का समय दिया जाता है। प्राप्ते से यह ब्यास रखा जाना चाहिये कि जो लोग बाद में बोलते हैं उन को भी सतोषजनक समय दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस बात के बचाव माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कह लेते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ यह जो धन का जोन का सिस्टम है यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस के विरुद्ध हूँ। अगर पंजाब में कम पैदा होता है तो वहाँ बिहार में ले जाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से कि समुद्र में अगर किसी जगह पानी का लेवल ज्यादा हो जाता है तो वह पानी दूसरी जगह जहाँ लेवल कम है चला जाता है। इसी तरह से देश में धन के मामले में भी होना चाहिये। सप्लाई डिमांड के अनुसार इस का धारना जाना मुक्त होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा हो तो यह सवाल हल हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं जैन साहब से जो काम किया है उस का बोरदार अभ्यर्थ करता हूँ।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, yesterday listening to some of the speeches on the food debate, I was reminded of the most ancient custom of our society, namely, human sacrifice. Members might have known that human sacrifice was associated with fertility cult. For more production human sacrifice was used to be offered and men were selected mostly from the ruling houses. The kings had to be offered as human sacrifices. If more production is to be achieved by spilling the blood of the Food Minister, or whoever he may be, I am at one with it. But that only indicates what amount of uncritical thought is prevailing over this subject.

Today the fact has to be borne in mind that the complaint is not against lesser production, but more prices. In 1955-56, which was a lean year, the prices tended to be lower than what they are today. In 1957-58 the production was higher than the production of 1956-57. In 1958-59 the production is still higher than the production of 1957-58. Yet, the prices are tending to rise, almost competing with the volume of increase in production. That is the real crux of the problem. The crux of the problem is not increased production; the crux of the problem is the spiralling increasing prices. To quote only one instance, take rice. The price of rice has tended to register, and reached a record which was never known before. In 1957-58 the production of rice was 24.9 million tons. In 1958-59 it is 29.7 million tons. But the price of rice today is much higher than what it used to be last year.

Similar is the case of wheat. Of course the increase in production of wheat is not in proportion to the increase in production of rice but still we have got 2 million tons of increased production of wheat. Even then, price of wheat is increasing, notwithstanding all the huge amounts of foodgrains that we have been importing from abroad. Therefore, I would most humbly beg of this House

to separate the two issues, that is, the question of food production and the question of the spiral of increasing food prices.

I would like to ask in all humility whether the hon. Food Minister has any control over the rise in prices. Yesterday our hon. colleague, Shri Tyagi, pointed out that only during war time the volume of money supply increased and deficit financing increased because more funds were diverted towards production of goods which had no bearing upon the needs of the consumers. But I tell him that there is another kind of war going on today and that war is planning. I would like this House to consider the impact of the huge amount of deficit financing that we have indulged in and its effect on the food prices. The Food Enquiry Committee Report obliquely hinted at it. I do not know why they did not take courage in both their hands to say that this deficit financing has resulted in absolute ruination of our economic life. But I have got an inkling that this deficit financing has got a direct bearing on these increasing food prices and for that several other fiscal measures have to be taken. Certain other measures have to be taken and the blood of the hon. Food Minister is not going to save the country from that situation.

Then another thing is that the fact has to be remembered that for food, there are two other Union Ministers. There are two huge Union Ministries which are now engaged in the production of food, the Ministry of Community Development and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri Tyagi: Both are suffering from heart trouble.

Shri Mahanty: That is the unfortunate part of it. But then there are also the State Governments. Yesterday, the Chair had ruled and I obey that ruling that we should not bring in the States here. Therefore, I am

[Shri Mahanty]

not going into that aspect of the question. But the fact has to be remembered that a debate on food will be elusive and will be unreal if we do not make any reference to the conditions prevailing in the States because it is only the State Governments who are primarily concerned not only with increased production but also with the distribution of foodgrains.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That debate will be held in the States

Shri Mahanty: Yes, Sir. We also represent our constituencies in the States and we also suffer the pangs of hunger as much as our counter-parts in the State legislatures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, as he says that because the ruling is there ...

Shri Mahanty: I am in your hands. I am not going into it. But I simply want to point out that let there be a kind of dispassionate thinking. Nobody's blood is going to increase food production or is going to save this country from this catastrophe. If Shri Jain is going to resign because the prices would decrease thereby, I would beg of him to reconsider the matter

Another important aspect to which I wanted to draw the attention of the House is the State trading in foodgrains. A case is being sought to be made that State trading in foodgrains has been a failure and, therefore, it should be abandoned. Listening to the speech of our esteemed colleague, Shri Tyagi—I will be very glad if I have not understood him correctly—the impression that I had gathered was that he is not in favour of State trading in foodgrains and judging from the response that he got ..

Shri Tyagi: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I am in favour. But I wanted that the machinery must be complete to control it completely. I am not for a partial way,

just having State trading partially. It must be complete State trading if at all we resort to it.

Shri Mahanty: I am grateful to Shri Tyagi for this correction. I did not understand him correctly. But judging from the response that he was getting and the cheers that he was drawing from quarters which were against State trading I was led to believe that he was speaking against State trading. State trading has been a failure. I say that State trading has been a failure. State trading has resulted in exploitation of the primary producers at the cost of the hoarders and the traders. Time and again, I have brought it to the notice of the hon. Food Minister and the hon. Prime Minister himself I have no time at my disposal, otherwise I would have said from the experience that we are having in Orissa—a surplus State—how State trading has functioned. But because State trading has been a failure, we must make it a success. The fact has to be borne in mind that there can be no planning unless we keep the price line consistent. With the amount of deficit financing that we are indulging in on account of the Plan, with the amount of money supply that is increasing in the hands of society and with the tendency to raise the wages and the rest of it, unless we maintain a consistent line in prices and supply, no Plan is ever going to be achieved.

It has been said—and again I go to Shri Tyagi because he said that—that control smacks of totalitarian countries. But does not planning also smack of totalitarian countries? May I know from him which democratic country had ever planned? Did England have a Plan? Had America a Plan? Had West Germany a plan? Had Japan a plan? Had France a plan? No. The concept of planning emanated from countries which he may not like. The first five-year plan, the second five-year plan and a series of five-year plans were absolutely a concept of the totalitarian countries.

Placed as we are today, lagging centuries behind the European countries, we need planning. It is an accepted fact. There can be no planning, there can be no industrial development, there can be nothing worth while in this country unless we basically maintain a consistent and fixed price line. But I say, in all humility, that State trading has been a failure. It has been a failure and I want to hold the hon Food Minister wholly and squarely responsible for it because the working group that the hon Food Minister had appointed to go into it merely fiddled with the problem and they did not even touch the fringe of the problem. There was the Essential Commodities Act. It was a piece of legislation on the concurrent list. It was passed by this Legislature and it was the sacred duty of the hon Food Minister and the Government of India to have enquired from time to time of the States as to how the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act had been given effect to. I hold and maintain that if only the hon Food Minister had been a little more serious, if only the Government of India had been a little more tough with the States, this kind of hoarding and disgorgeing them in the market when there is scarcity to exploit the consumers would not have happened. If we want to find the devils of the drama, we shall have to turn our eyes elsewhere. We will find plenty of them in Calcutta and elsewhere. I would like to ask: Was the Chief Minister of West Bengal not a member of the National Development Council? Was not the Chief Minister of Bihar a member of the National Development Council? Were they not committed, as members of the National Development Council, to State trading in foodgrains? Are they not members of the Congress? Was not the Nagpur Congress committed morally, spiritually, politically and legally to State trading in foodgrains? Yet, who had withdrawn the State trading in foodgrains and with whose consent? I hold and accuse the hon Union Minister of Food that whenever West Bengal wanted anything because of

its refugee problem and because of the huge sore called Calcutta City, the Union Government like a good boy released all the stocks. Let the whole country die but let Calcutta survive. And while the pavements of Calcutta are crying for the blood of the hoarders, what do we find? We find a peculiar scene of hoarders like Pashupati Das and Sons publishing advertisements, flashing in *Statesman* and other Calcutta dailies, "We can supply any quantity of rice to anyone that comes forward." I have sent that advertisement to the hon Food Minister. I have sent that advertisement to the hon Prime Minister and I have never been offered an answer. Yet, how that Pashupati Das and Sons, how these hoarders still continue to be

Shri A. P. Jain: You never sent me that advertisement. You sent it to the hon Prime Minister only.

Shri Mahanty: I sent it to the hon Prime Minister. I thought that there was some collective Cabinet responsibility. Whatever that may be, I do not say this in a spirit of anger. I speak in frustration. I speak in absolute helplessness. For this State trading in foodgrains, I accuse the Government. They have entrusted it to the very hoarders whose mission in life is to thwart it.

With these words, since the time at my disposal is very short

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There is none.

Shri Mahanty: I would not like to take more time of the House. But I would once again appeal to this House to consider this aspect dispassionately and once for all make up its mind that State trading in foodgrains cannot be eschewed under any circumstances.

सरदार ब० लि० सह्याय (जंजगीर) :
सनापति जी, इस विषय पर कल से यहाँ
बर्बा हो रही है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना
चाहता हूँ कि देश में इस वक्त खाद्य पदार्थों

[सरदार भ० सि० सहगल]

की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गयी हैं, खासकर बंगाल में जहाँ पर कि चीजों पर से कीमतों का कंट्रोल हटा लिया गया है। अगर हम यह कहे कि इस के लिये खाद्य मंत्री जिम्मेदार है तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। साथ ही साथ इस के लिये हम प्रान्तीय सरकारों को दोष नहीं देना चाहते। बंगाल में फूड के बारे में आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है। लेकिन जो फूड बुलेटिन में वैस्ट बंगाल के फूड स्टेटिस्टिक्स दिये हैं उन को आप देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि सन् १९५७ में वैस्ट बंगाल में जहा ८९१३ फेयर प्राइस शाप्स थी वहाँ सन् १९५८ में १,११,६६३ हो गयी। इसी तरह से आप देखेंगे कि सन् १९५७ में इन फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से १३० हजार टन चावल और ५३३ हजार टन गेहूँ बेचा गया, जो कि सन् १९५८ में बढ़ कर ३१९ हजार टन चावल और ६९८ हजार टन गेहूँ हो गया। इन सारी चीजों को देखने के बाद भी अगर यह कहा जाय कि इस दिशा में वैस्ट बंगाल सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया तो मैं इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो कुछ बह कर सकती थी किया है और कर रही है लेकिन फिर भी उस पर इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है कि उस ने कुछ नहीं किया है।

तीसरी प्लान के अन्त तक यानी सन् १९६५-६६ तक हमारी तजवीज अपने प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ा कर ११० मिलियन टन कर देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उस वक्त तक हमारी जनसंख्या भी बढ़ कर ४८० मिलियन हो जाने वाली है। इतनी जनसंख्या के लिये ११० मिलियन टन गल्ला बहुत जरूरी है। चावल के लिये २५ जिले बहुत उपयोगी हैं। वहाँ चावल ज्यादा पैदा होता है लेकिन गेहूँ के लिये छौ पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, और बिहार ही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो फोर्ड

आन्दोलन की तरफ से रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गयी है में उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान बिलाना चाहता हूँ।

उस में कहा गया है :

"In order to produce 110 million tons of foodgrains annually by the end of the Third Plan, the rate of production increase must average 8.2 per cent. per year for the next 7 years. This rate of increase compares with an annual average of 2.3 per cent. from 1949-50 to 1958-59 and an average of 3.2 per cent. from 1952-53 to 1958-59. The task is overwhelming. The urgency of an all-out effort is obvious. Adequate resources must be made available to accomplish the job"

यह रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है और अगर फिर भी हमारे मित्र यह कहे कि यह परिस्थिति सरकार की गलती से पैदा हुई है तो मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

इस के साथ ही साथ हमें यह विचार करना है कि हम अपने रिसोर्स को कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस काम में हम सब को मंत्रालय के साथ मिल कर देश की उन्नति के लिये काम करना चाहिये। जो लोग इस मौके से फायदा उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं वे देश के साथ विश्वासघात कर रहे हैं। आज हमारे भाई बंगाल के बारे में कह रहे हैं मगर हमें खाद्य पदार्थों को सब से ऊंचा स्थान देना चाहिये। यह जो रिपोर्ट है उस में भी यही कहा गया है कि खाद्य पदार्थों को सब से उच्च स्थान दिया जाये। उस में कहा गया है :

"It is clear to us too, that the urgency of the problem and the need for clear-cut organisational adjustments to meet it must be understood at the State level. Unless State officials recognise the crisis and the need for forceful and direct action, the problem

cannot be solved. We emphasize that the existing policy conflicts between departments, the present lack of co-ordinated efforts on food production, and the frequent failure to provide adequate funds for agricultural work must be eliminated.

The organisation problem does not stop at the State level. Appropriate changes re-directing efforts at district, block and village level must also occur."

इन बीजों को ले कर हम प्रागे बढ़ें तो हमारी समस्यायें हल होंगी ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४६-५० में जब कि हमारी पहली प्लान शुरू हुई तो हम ने ५७.६ मिलियन टन का टारजेट रखा था । और १९५५-५६ में जब कि प्लान का आखिरी साल था तो वह टारजेट ६५.५ मिलियन टन रखा गया और दूसरी प्लान के आखिर में हम ८०.५ मिलियन टन का टारजेट रख रहे हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में हमें जो काम करना है उस के लिये हमें केवल राज्य सरकारों पर ही निर्भर नहीं रहना है बल्कि हमें जिला, ब्लॉक और गावों तक जाना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान रिपोर्ट के पेज २१ की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ । आखिरकार, जमीन के लिये पानी उपलब्ध करना और किस तरह से पानी का इस्तेमाल हो, यह भी बहुत जरूरी चीजें हैं । आज हमारे यहां बहुतसा पानी बेकार जाता है । इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि पानी का ठीक तरह से बन्दोबस्त हो । रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि किस तरह से हमको पानी की व्यवस्था करनी है ।

"India now gets only one-fifth to one-fourth ton increase in crop yields on irrigated lands as compared to non-irrigated lands. Moreover, only about 12 per cent. of irrigated acreage grows

more than one irrigated crop per year. India cannot afford this waste of resources. Better water management is needed. In fact, India can make greater and more immediate gains in food production by intensifying expenditure of time and effort on water management on farms than by constructing large-scale irrigation projects which take years to develop."

इस चीज को भी हमें मद्देनजर रखना होगा और देखना होगा कि जो हम बड़े बड़े बांध इत्यादि बनाना चाहते हैं, उन की आवश्यकता है या छोटे छोटे बांधों की आवश्यकता है ।

रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है जिस की ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा :—

"The Third Plan should allocate substantial funds for technical assistance to aid cultivators in making better use of available water. Provision must also be made for a more comprehensive approach with co-ordination of all relevant departments

इन सारं चीजों को देखते हुए यदि हम इन के अनुसार काम नहीं करते हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा । मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जल लागत का जो समस्या है यह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है । यह समस्या खास तौर पर पंजाब में है । वहां पर आज तकरीबन तीन मिलियन एकड़ जमीन पानी के भीतर पड़ी हुई है । उस पानी को निकालने का बन्दोबस्त करना बहुत जरूरी है और अगर हम उस का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं करते हैं, नालियां नहीं निकालते हैं, तो हम किस तरह आशा कर सकते हैं कि उस भूमि में फसल हो और हमारी पैदावार बढ़े । रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है :—

"There are places in India where millions of acres could be reclaimed and made productive by surface drainage at less cost

[सरकार द० सि० सह-नाम]

and in less time than by developing new irrigation projects. The portions of these areas that appear to be most productive and that have the possibility of 2 to 3 crops a year should be given the highest priority."

इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि जो ऐसी जगह हैं, वहाँ पर हमें हाइएस्ट प्रायोरिटी दे कर काम करना चाहिये। साथ पदार्थों के बेचने के रास्ते में भी बहुत सी दिक्कतें आती हैं और काषतकारों को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। सरकार ने ऐलान किया था कि हम इन चीजों को खरीदेंगे। लेकिन इस की पूरी व्यवस्था न होने के कारण काषतकारों का जो हक है, जो पूरा पैसा उन को उन की फसल का मिलना चाहिये, वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है और न ही वे आप की इस नीति से लाभ उठा सके हैं। इस तरह की आप को ध्यान देना होगा।

मैंने कल के और आज के भी समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस्तीफा देना चाहते हैं, वह इस मंत्रालय के कार्य भार से अलग होना चाहते हैं। यह उन का स्थान मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपना यह स्थान प्रकट करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय मुझे क्षमा करेंगे कि डर कर के भागने से यह काम नहीं होगा। हमारा काम यह है कि हम आपत्तियों को झेले और उन को झेलने के बाद कहे कि हम कामयाब साबित हुए हैं। जो मुसीबतें आयें, उन को हम सहें, और यहाँ पर रह कर काम करें। हमारा यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि हम भागें नहीं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कदम उन्हों ने उठाया है वह ठीक नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मध्य प्रदेश को अहूँ सनाहूँ दी थी कि चावल बाहर भेजा नहीं

जायेगा बल्कि खरीदा जायेगा, उस से लोगों को बहुत राहत मिली है। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि एक रुपये में दो, क़ाई और तीन सेर तक चावल मिलने लगा और वहाँ का कर वह दाम रूका और डम से लोगों को बहुत राहत मिली। इस के लिये बहा के जोय माननीय मंत्री महोदय के बहुत शुक्रगुजार हैं।

जो जोन्स बनाये गये हैं उन के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन में कुछ रद्दोबदल कर के काम करने की जरूरत है और आप ऐसा कर के अपने काम को चलायें।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय के कहूंगा कि जो अफवाहें हैं, उन का खंडन करने की वह कृपा करें

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is indebted to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, and Shri Tyagi, whom I do not see here, for having thrown some light on complicated questions of policy. It is one of the ironies of the situation that notwithstanding the appointment of many committees and experts, we do not seem to have a clear view of the problem. The Government for the past ten years has been advocating the building up of buffer stocks, an assuredly important matter. Almost every section of public opinion, not excluding the experts, have supported this idea. Indeed, the experts are most anxious that it should be done, for buffer stocks are a *sine qua non* for giving Government adequate facilities to enter the market and influence the movement of prices either upwards or in a downwards.

To my way of thinking, I feel that a wrong step was taken sometime in September last year when the National Development Council practically abandoned the idea of building up buffer stocks and concentrated on State trading. We decided then to think that State trading was something which could be done without

really having anything like adequate buffer stocks, and it took us nearly two or three months to realise the folly of our ways. The Food Minister is, of course, not to blame for what has happened. The National Development Council and the Planning Commission, that body of ceremonial wisdom, are there indeed to supervise the deeds and initiate policies of our Cabinet Ministers and, therefore, it is rather unfair to suggest that blame should be laid on any particular individual Cabinet Minister. But I do think that Government as a whole has to share blame for what has happened.

Now, when we started building up buffer stocks, one must expect a natural rise in prices. Part of the explanation for prices being as high as they were during last year—and, by and large it will be admitted by those who have given thought to this question that the prices of cereals are as high as they were last year and not lowered down—is the policy of procurement that we had to embark upon and that had to be done as a matter of national necessity.

I do not go into the complicated problem which has faced West Bengal. There of course, the administrative machinery had to gain a certain amount of momentum, and due to the fact that there were other circumstances, the prices of cereals had also certainly risen a bit more. Part of the explanation of that is the administrative lack of expertise. Certainly from our point of view, there would have been no cause for undue alarm or a great deal of pessimism, if we could have felt confident that the rise in prices would be only temporary and that, in course of time, we would be able to bring prices down. Unfortunately, there are not solid grounds for hoping that prices will come down in the near future. What is the explanation? We may be able to procure about 1.8 million tons or even 2 million tons of cereals during the coming six or seven months. But this is not sufficient, in my opinion,

to bring down the prices. So, what we have done today is merely to procure not enough to bring down prices; but at the same time, we have procured enough to keep up the prices of cereals. That, in fact, is the heart of the problem. I would wish hon. Members to realise why this has occurred. What is it that prevents us from procuring more? Not surely lack of administrative machinery, because once the administrative machinery has gained momentum in procuring cereals, there is nothing to inhibit its procuring cereals at certain prices. The great bottleneck that is today facing us is inadequate warehousing facilities, a point which has not been stressed in this debate. If the Planning Commission which concentrates on so many matters, if members of the Planning Commission who talk of first things coming first, had only had a clearer idea of priorities—and it is one of the strangest commentaries that the Planning Commission today does not have any idea of priorities—they would certainly have concentrated more on providing an increase of at least 30 or 40 per cent in our warehousing facilities. Had this been possible, we would have procured some 3½ million to 4 million tons and that in itself would have been a great advantage, considering that we would have had in our possession 10-12 per cent of the market surplus with which we could embark on pushing down prices, if necessary, or pulling up prices if necessary.

Now, without having buffer stocks, as several of my hon. friends have pointed out, irrespective of the merits of State trading, we would not be in a position to control retail prices or bring them down. In fact, it is unfortunate that this aspect of the matter should not have been taken into account by members of the Planning Commission sufficiently. Certainly if we had more warehousing facilities, producers of foodgrains could have utilised those facilities at nominal rent to store their grain. Also, the Government would have been in a position to buy the grain and store it

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

in these warehouses and thus have in its possession sufficient stocks to influence the course and movement of prices

Now, there is another issue to which I should like to invite the attention of the House Hon Members have pointed out that prices of cereals have been increasing a lot. But I do wish to point that that is not the correct explanation. The prices of cereals did rise last year because the Government, or rather, the National Development Council, came out with a declaration that irrespective of whether we had buffer stocks or not, Government were going to embark on a policy of State trading. Without having thought clearly over the administrative implications of the policy, they stated it, and that is the reason for increase in the prices of cereals. But taking by and large what has occurred in the country, one must realise that it is not the prices of cereals alone that have arisen but the prices of non-cereals like pulses which have risen more. In fact, the prices of latter have risen more sharply, and it is this aspect of the matter which is stressed by many people who have taken part in current agitations in West Bengal and also in other areas of the country.

Now, as incomes increase, it is clear that there would be a greater increment of demand for these non-cereals like pulses. And we have to realise that this is what has occurred. In fact, it has increased so sharply that people have begun to wonder whether the cost of living is not influenced by the rise in prices of non-cereals. To deal with this, we have to immediately increase the supply of non-cereals, and that is why one has to devote more attention to having increased productivity of our agricultural crops so that we might have more land reserved for some of these non-cereal crops. With that, we might be able to increase the stocks.

The basic problem that faces us is to have an increase of supplies, because without that increase of supplies, it would not be possible to tackle the food problem effectively. Unfortunately, neither the Planning Commission nor the high worthies who have given some thought to this question have ever thought of really considering what should be done to increase supplies.

My hon Friend, Shri Tyagi, referred to zonal restrictions. I wish only to point out that one may justify such restrictions when imposed only for a short period. The railways may not be able to handle the grains, therefore, we might be compelled to have a sort of zonal restrictions, or we might be compelled to import grains for a certain period to feed the people in the port towns and, therefore, it may not be possible for us to really have anything like free movement. But even when we draw up zones for a short period, we have to realise that zones should not be formed so as to cause too much of a strain in a few surplus areas. In fact, in the southern zone, Kerala acted as a drag and that was why even Andhra Pradesh and certain other States wanted the southern zone to be broken up. Had we perhaps—I am now putting forward a suggestion which might be considered to be slightly academic—had we perhaps tagged Madhya Pradesh on to that zone, it might have proved easier for us in the short period to really have met the demand and have had also a wider market which would have benefited us, and possibly this agitation about breaking up the zone would not have arisen in the acute manner in which it did.

But this apart, I want this House to view this question from a larger angle and with vision. What is the greatest achievement which stands to our credit during the past decade? It is the achievement of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who realised that we should have what is known as an integrated market of India or rather a common

market of India. And, in some respects, his achievement was much greater than the creation of a common market for Europe.

These zonal restrictions, in my opinion, prevent our obtaining the advantages of this integration of India. And, I do venture to think that unless we view this problem only as a temporary thing and think of increasing supplies and tackling it from a different angle we are not going to have anything tangible achieved.

I do not wish to state anything more except that I wish to enter a caveat against the proposition that was advanced by some of my hon. friends that we should have a Price Stabilisation Board. I think it is a most useless proposal. Mere multiplication of agencies is not going to bring about an increase of food or solve the problem of better distribution. I think if we tackle these problems on essentially well understood administrative lines instead of being concerned with merely considering these problems from a very big angle without having sufficient resources, we would have done something tangible towards improving the lot of the people and in bringing about much more progress in constructive thinking.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is really regrettable and unfortunate that even after 12 years of independence and two ambitious Plans food remains our problem number 1, and we all feel so concerned and anxious about it, a problem culminating almost in the resignation of the Food Minister. I do not think this resignation of the Food Minister will take us any nearer the solution of the problem. As a matter of fact, what is wanted is an assessment and re-assessment of the policies which have been adopted by our Government to solve the food problem in this country.

I would rather like to draw pointed attention to the address delivered by the Governor of the Reserve

Bank only last week. He has touched upon a very vital subject which has a great bearing and relation to the food problem of this country as well. If we make a really objective and critical analysis of the situation and try to offer certain constructive suggestions, the first thing we should do is just to study the problem as it presents itself before us today.

I have no hesitation in saying that nothing has brought our Government so much in public contempt as this food problem and its administration. I am not apportioning the blame here between A, B or C but I say that it is high time that we take a serious note of this bold fact which stares us in the face. Anybody who is in living touch with the masses will tell you that nothing has brought our Government so much in public contempt as our food situation. But, if we make a critical analysis of it we will find that it is not the Food Minister who is responsible. But the Food Minister is generally understood to be responsible for it, among the masses, for various reasons because it is the food administration which comes into contact with them.

It has been said by almost all hon. Members who have participated in the debate that it is not so much the availability of food but the prices which are our headache. What are the factors which are governing these high prices? I referred just now to the address of the Governor of the Reserve Bank. He has drawn pointed attention to the fact that since independence the internal value of the rupee has gone down by 29 per cent. If the internal value of the rupee has gone down by 29 per cent, it will, certainly, be reflected in the food prices. The patent fact is that we are going to release more and more money and food production cannot keep pace with the money that you are going to release. Until and unless our production both in the agricultural as well as in the industrial sector keeps pace with the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

money that is released by the Treasury, the food prices cannot possibly be controlled. And, we must take note of this important factor. This important factor is neither controlled by the Food Minister nor by State Governments, it is a composite policy matter.

He has also pointed out, and this House and the country must take note of it, that if we compare our food prices with the level of the food prices which is rising in all countries, all over the world, our country has done fairly well. Our position does compare favourably with others, it is not so bad as in all the countries during these 11 or 12 years. The food prices have gone up more particularly because they have spent more and more on developmental works. Various other factors have also obtained there. And, in this particular country, because of our Plans, we have been releasing more and more money which has affected the food prices.

While I say all this I do not for a moment suggest that the failure and follies of the administration have not contributed very significantly to this deteriorating food policy. They have contributed significantly.

Again we must take note of the fact that 90 per cent of the responsibility lies with the State Governments. There are two factors, one is policy-making and the other is implementation. In the implementation part, the entire responsibility rests with the State Governments. In policy-making also the State Governments have a major say. One cannot deny it because it is only in the National Development Council where we sit together we take important major policy decisions.

My complaint is that when we start with certain theories there is nobody in the States who stands up and puts his foot down against a particular

policy, in spite of the fact that some of the Chief Ministers of States have not got a robust faith in the policy that is going to be adopted and in spite of the fact that they are not very serious in trying to implement that policy. If the Chief Ministers of the States and the other people who have a major say in formulating policies were to put their feet down that decision would not be taken.

So when State trading was taken up, as a policy, as a programme it is unexceptionable. There is nothing against it if we can have an honest and efficient machinery to implement it. It would have yielded results. But everyone knew that nothing would be possible and that no one would be able to cope with the situation and yet we adopted that policy. The result of it is we started tinkering here and tinkering there and it had an adverse effect.

Let us understand whether we are going to have a free market policy. If we are going to have a free market policy, let there be no controls like this. These controls which are half-way houses in the manner in which we are conducting them, are houses for corruption. They are a prop for the corrupt official; they are a prop for the unscrupulous businessmen. It has been the sorry story, the sorry tale of this Food Administration that we have adopted only half way houses of control, a patchwork here and a patchwork there, which has resulted in nothing but a deterioration of the situation. If I were to give examples as to what had happened, I could give. There could have been no other way but that it would lead to corruption. The hon. Minister will bear me out. In a particular place, gram was selling at Rs 10 a maund.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Kindly permit me a few more mi-

nutes, Sir; I am also one of those who have tabled this motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has to reply at 4; there is still one more State—my own—which has not been represented at all

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will not deny you that privilege and pleasure I will finish in 3-4 minutes

Now, what has been the effect of our policy? There should be only one criterion to judge our policies and that one criterion should be whether the policies and the programmes which we adopt stimulate more production or not. If that is done, most of the difficulties will be resolved. What happens today? The agriculturist is not happy, the trader is not happy and the consumer is not happy. In spite of the fact that we are trying to do everything for the peasant, anybody who goes down to the peasant knows what he feels. I had certain conferences in my constituencies and other places. There is such an amount of uncertainty in his mind that it becomes absolutely difficult to encourage him and to stimulate him for greater production. The trader has the same fate. You have done nothing to dislodge him but you gave a challenge to him that he is going to be dislodged. He has dislodged you as a matter of fact. So is the fate of the consumer also. I would most earnestly request you to cordon off two places—Bombay and Calcutta—because these two places have got a greater purchasing power and they do not mind purchasing anything at any rate and they spread the high rates everywhere. If you completely cordon them off and make separate arrangement for them by introducing foolproof rationing there, it would serve them well. Then, having done this, let there be an absolutely free flow of grains throughout the entire country and let these artificial barriers be wash-

ed out. They are absolutely meaningless.

I am speaking from a surplus State. We will have a lot of foodgrains to send out. If I were to give you figures, during 1958-59 we had sent out 5066 broadgauge wagon loads of food on the one hand and 21855 metre gauge wagon loads of food on the other. We have sent out so much and still I say it will be to our very great advantage if we had free flow throughout the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member must conclude now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry, Sir; I had quite a number of points but as we are short of time, I will take some other opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am more sorry but I cannot help it.

श्री श्री गुरु सि० मुसाफिर : (अमृतसर)
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं आपकी बख्शवाद दता हूँ लेकिन मुझे चौधरी रणवीर सिंह का डर भी पैदा हो गया है क्योंकि आपने उनको छोड़कर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

मैं अपने उन साथियों की राय से इतिफाक करता हूँ जिन्होंने कहा है कि फूड प्रान्सलम के मामले में बहस करते वक्त सारा कसूर मिनिस्ट्री पर या मिनिस्टर साहब पर डालना सजीदा विचार नहीं है। और इस से भी मेरा इतिफाक है कि आखिर जब कोई चीज सामने होती है तो जो हैड पर होता है वही प्रमूमन् निगाना बनता है। मगर इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि वहाँ कोई खास बात है या कोई खास कमी है। श्री सहगल साहब ने जो अपनी तकरीर की उसको सुनकर मुझे एक घोर राय आ गयी

हादसाते जिन्दगी से खेलिए तो बात है, जिन्दगी पर खेन जाना तो कोई मुश्किल नहीं।

[श्रीमती सु० सि० सि० मुत्ताफिर]

यह फूड के बारे में चर्चा पार्लियामेंट में और पार्लियामेंट से बाहर कोई नई बात नहीं है। जब से हमारा देश आजाद हुआ है, सरकार में इस तरह कास ध्यान दिया है। चीन, रूस, जापान तक हमारे डेलिगेशन गये हैं। कई डेप बने हैं और कई तरह से रुपया खर्च हुआ है। मतलब यह कि इसको हल करने की काफी कोशिश की गई है। मगर इस सब कोशिश के बावजूद भगवें यह कहना हमारी तसल्ल इच्छा है—मगर यह बात ठीक है—कि यह मसला हल नहीं हुआ है। एक वक्त था जबकि विश्वास के साथ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मन् १९५३ में एलान किया था कि दो साल के अन्दर अन्दर शायद एक दाना भी हमें बाहर से मगवाना नहीं पड़ेगा और हमारा मुक्त आ-सर्वाभर हो जाये

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिमाचल)
१९५१ में यह बात कही थी।

श्रीमती सु० सि० मुत्ताफिर : नो १९५१ से उन्होंने विश्वासपूर्वक यह बात कही थी। मगर इस हकीकत पे इन्हीं की ही किया जा सकता है कि फूड का यह मामला पहले से भी ज्यादा एक्ज्यूट हो गया है। “मरीजे इसक पर रहमत खुदा की, मर्ज बढता गया ज्यों ज्यो दवा की।” यह बीमारी तो बढ़ती ही जा रही है।

मे डा० राम मुभग सिंह जी की इस राय में इतिफाक करता हू कि हमारी जो हैपैजर्ड पालिसी है, उसको हमें छोड़ देना चाहिये। जिस जगह जा लगी, वही किनारा हो गया, यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

इस वक्त में समझता हू कि पंजाब की सब से बड़ी चीज जो दुनिया भर में मशहूर है वह भालुडा डैम है। उस डैम में यह अदाजा लगाया गया है कि ६० लाख एकड़ के करीब जमीन खराब होगी। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हू कि लगभग इतनी ही जमीन पंजाब में इस वक्त वाटर लागिंग के जेरअसर धा

गई है। मैं आपक। अपनी कास्टिट्यूएसी की ही बात बतलाता हू। मैं बहा पर लोगों से मिलता हू और जहाँ उनकी पहले हमेशा ही यह भाग हुआ करती थी कि पानी की बजह से हवें तकलीफ है, पानी नहीं मिलता है और हमारी फसलें पानी न मिलने की बजह से खराब हो जाती है, बहा अब वे कहते हैं कि मेहरबानी कर, और ये नहरे यहाँ से उठा कर ले जायें। अगर इनको उठा कर आप ले जाते हैं तब तो हम बच सकते हैं वरना नहीं। नहरे त। हम और भी लाने वाले हैं, लेकिन मेरी कास्टिट्यूएसी की यह हालत है कि वे कहते हैं कि हर साल हमारी फसल खराब जाती है। यह अमृतसर जिले की जमीन की बात है, जहाँ पर कि पंजाब में ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने वाली जमीन है। अमृतसर, जालंधर इत्यादि कई अजबला पंजाब के ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर कि ऐसी हालत हा गई है और वे कहने लग गये हैं, कि हम इन नहरो स बाज आय। इसके लिये कुदरत का दाषी ठहगाया जाये। गवर्नमेंट का मगर इस की तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि फूड प्रान्लम को हल करने के लिए हम दा चीजों पर जोर देते हैं, एक तो प्राइव्शन पर और दूसरे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर। एक इनके अलावा और भी बात है और वह महगाई की बात है जिस में आज लोगों की तकलीफ हा रही है। इस हाउम में हमारे दो भाई, चौ० गणवीर सिंह और श्री मूल चन्द जैन एक ही बेच पर इकट्ठे इस वक्त बैठे हुए हैं। अगर कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं तो मूल चन्द जैन जी रोने हैं, और अगर गिर जायें, तो गणवीर सिंह जी राते हैं। दोनों मूरतों में रोना है लेकिन एक तीसरा ही है जो कि इससे फायदा उठा कर ले जाता है

श्री सु० बं० जैन (कैथल) इस मामले में हमारी दोनों की एक ही राय है।

जाओ मु० सि० मुबाकिर : पंजाब में इतनी अच्छी गन्धम पैदा होती है कि कुर्क कहना ही नहीं। मगर आज पंजाब में आप किसी भी डिपो पर चले जायें और वहाँ पर जो गन्धम बिक रही है, जो घाटा बिक रहा है, उसकी हालत को देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि वह बहुत ही खराब है। प्रता नहीं हमारी गन्धम किराने में गई और कहा से वह गन्धम जो बिक रही है, आ गई है। वह गन्धम व वह घाटा दत्तना खराब है कि कुछ अच्छा ही नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना निहामत जरूरी है।

एक तरफ तो आज कूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का सवाल है और दूसरी तरफ हमारी कई तजावीज लैंड प्राबलैम के मुताल्लिक हैं। कोप्रोप्रेटिव फार्मिंग की भावना की जानी है और जहाँ तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सम्बन्ध है, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग की बात कही गई है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि ये दोनों चीजें बेशक अच्छी हैं, लेकिन इनको अगर फौरी इलाज समझा जाता है तो यह बहुत भारी गलतफहमी है। फ़ारसी की एक मिशाल है ---

तातरियाक आज ईराक आबुर्दा भवद मार गुजीदा मुर्दा शुबद।

जब तक ईराक से दवाई आयेगी, तब तक साप का काटा हुआ बीमार घर जमड़ेगा, खत्म हो जायेगा। जब तक हमारे ये कोप्रोप्रेटिव फार्म वगैरह बनेंगे, तब तक प्रोडक्शन का यह जो सिलसिला है, इसको खत्म ही सम्भव है। आज ही किसान हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठ गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम ने कोप्रोप्रेटिव फार्मिंग की तरफ धाना है और यह हमारा फौसला है और यही इसका एक इलाज है लेकिन इस बक्त इस इलाज पर ही बैठना, इस इलाज पर ही भरोसा करना ऐसा है जैसे खान को भ्राम लगी हुई हो और कोई इसका यह इलाज बतलाये कि कुआ खोदो और पानी निकालो और उस भाग को बुझाओ। कुआ खोदने तक वह खान जल जायेगा, वह बच नहीं सकेगा। इस बातसे कुछ फौरी इलाज

इस बीमारी का होना चाहिये ताकि कोप्रोप्रेटिव फार्मिंग के लिये अच्छा मैदान तैयार हो जाये, कुछ बुझावनी हो जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि सचिस कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज जरूर इसका फौरी इलाज है और उनसे किसानों को काफी मदद मिल सकती है। मगर उनको बनाने से पहले सरकार को कुछ हंगामी बात करनी चाहिये। ट्रेक्टर वगैरह जो हैं, उनको सस्ता करना चाहिये ताकि किसानों को बे मिल सकें और सस्ते दामों पर मिल सकें या इंस्टालमेंट बेसिस पर मिल सकें ताकि वे इनके द्वारा खेती बाढी कर सकें।

16 hrs

जैसे मैंने कहा, बहुत सी तजावीज बनी, बाहर डेलीगेशन गये और कई दूसरे तरीके सोचे गये। मगर अगर आप किसानों के पास जायें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि दो हजार बरस पहले एक चीनी सैयाह, खून साग, हिन्दुस्तान में आया था और उसने एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में भी कुछ बातें कही थी और लिखी थी और अगर आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों में उसकी रूह चक्कर लगाने आये तो देखें कि वे आज भी दो हजार साल पहले की तरह से ही खेती करते हैं और उसके तरीकों को बदलने की ओर और किसानों को ऊपर उठाने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, उस का पूरा बदो-बस्त नहीं किया गया है। मैं बीज की बात को ही लेता हूँ। इस के मुताल्लिक बड़ी तजावीजें हुई हैं लेकिन अच्छा बीज किसानों को कभी भी बक्त पर नहीं मिलता है और उन की हमेशा ही यह शिकायत रहती है। साद के बारे में भी यही बात लागू होती है। बेशक गवर्नमेंट ने सिदरी में बनाई है तथा नगाव में फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्रीज बना रही है मगर अभी तक भी हमारे देहातों के किसानों को इतना नहीं पता है कि फटिलाइजर्स का उन्होंने कैसे इस्तेमाल करना है। आज भी

[श्री श्री ग. ० सि. ० मुत्ताकिर]

वे गोबर के उपले बना कर के जला लेते हैं। इस तरह से वे पूरे तौर पर गोबर को भी इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। उन के पास जो जानवर हैं, उन का जो खाद होता है उस का भी वे पूरे तौर से इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं।

श्री ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) . सब्जी रोटी कैसे खायें ।

श्री श्री ग. ० सि. ० मुत्ताकिर : मैं समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को हल करने के लिये जरूर कोई फौरी तजवीज़ होनी चाहिये। आखिर को जो हमारी पालिसी है उस पर हमें आहिस्ता आहिस्ता अमल करना है। मगर इस प्रॉब्लम को हल करने के लिये जरूर कुछ न कुछ किया जाना चाहिये और बहुत जल्द इस को हल किया जाना चाहिये। आज हम पंजाब में क्या देखते हैं? जगाधरी और सहारनपुर पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की हद्द पर हैं। जैन साहब इस चीज को जानते होंगे क्योंकि वे खुद सहारनपुर के रहने वाले हैं। हमारे जगाधरी और सहारनपुर के निखों में ५, ६, ७ और कभी कभी तो इस से भी ज्यादा फर्क पड़ जाता है। मैं इस से इत्फाक करता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक होमोजीनस पालिसी होनी चाहिये। अगर कोई चीज हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होती है तो उस का फायदा सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक तरह से पहुँचना चाहिये। जो भी सारी पाबन्दियाँ हैं उन को हटा देना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारा देश एक है और इस सिलसिले में हम मिल कर ही पूरी तौर पर मजिद मकसूद पर पहुँच सकते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, may I put a question before the hon. Minister starts his reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him say something, and then a question can arise.

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussion which has taken place in this House yesterday and today can conveniently be divided into two parts: discussion on the food situation of India in general and the discussion on the food situation in West Bengal. Ordinarily, Sir, I should be expected first to deal with the food situation in India and afterwards with the food situation in West Bengal. But the food situation in West Bengal has so much dominated the discussion in the House that I have decided to reverse the order.

I may, Sir, make it clear in the beginning that I don't propose to deal with the production problem today; the House will have sufficient time to discuss it sometime later on.

Now, first I want to deal with the constitutional and the factual responsibility of the Centre. Food implies two things: supply and distribution. So far as supplies are concerned, under the present arrangement no surplus food can move from one State to another except through the Central Government. The Central Government has also a monopoly of the import of food from overseas. Therefore, the Centre naturally has stocks of food both procured internally as also imported from abroad. I, therefore, owe full responsibility of making supplies to the States. But that responsibility is subject to one rider. After all, I have only a limited quantity of food available with me and I cannot accept the responsibility of supplying any quantity to a State. If the aggregate demands from different States exceed the quantity available with me I shall have to cut down the demands of the States. That will have to be my inherent power. Either you give me unlimited supplies so that when the

State Governments ask for a certain quantity I can give it to them or, if you do not give me unlimited supplies, let me give the State Governments limited supplies. After all, this is the supreme body which votes the Budget. If you do not give me unlimited supplies, in that case, if the aggregate demands of all the States exceed the stocks available with me, I shall have to cut down their demands. That is my right.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Against whom is your complaint?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear him.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am coming to that. Now, Sir, that is the position about the supplies. Then I come to the question of distribution. So far as the question of distribution is concerned, clearly it is the responsibility of the State Governments. I want to cite the case of Kerala. Hon. Members from the Communist Party have spoken a lot of things saying that the Centre is responsible for distribution. When the Communist Government was ruling in Kerala, it was running 6,000 fair price shops. In the small State of Kerala, there were 6,000 fair price shops.

Shri Tyagi: Were they controlling the rural areas?

Shri A. P. Jain: Please do not interrupt. Ordinarily, they were distributing 12,000 tons of rice per month distributed over 6,000 shops. This meant that each of the shops was distributing two tons of rice in a month. In other words, less than two maunds of rice in a day were being distributed. I felt that this system would give rise to corruption. It was an inefficient system. If a shop-keeper sells two maunds of rice in a day he gets about 8 to 12 annas. He will be making money by other means.

When the Food Minister of Kerala came to me, I advised him, "Please

cut down the number of shops because it is giving rise to corruption and inefficiency." He said, "It is none of your business. I am running the shops there. I have to decide how many shops I should run." What are the alternatives before me? I could have told the Food Minister of Kerala, "Well, I am not going to give you any supplies because your administration is bad." But can a Food Minister, whoever he may be and however powerful he may be—let it be the Prime Minister—can he say, "I am not going to give you; let the people die."? No Food Minister can say that I accepted that it is the State's business to distribute it. I gave them rice. That explains the position of distribution *vis-a-vis* the Centre and the States.

Hon. Members have said, "Have we issued any directions?" Can they point out any law under which I am authorised to give instructions to the State Governments? The States are autonomous bodies. They have got their own powers. They have got their own legislatures. The Centre cannot issue instructions. We talk; we can persuade them, but the final decision in the matter of distribution is theirs.

Then look at it from the factual point of view. There are more than 12,000 fair price shops and modified ration shops working in West Bengal, from the metropolitan city of Calcutta right down to the small hamlets. Has this House voted any staff to me and can I supervise them? What machinery had I to look after a small fair price shop situated in a village? Naturally, when you look at it from the legal point of view or from the administrative point of view, distribution is the responsibility of the State Governments all over India. I am not going to own responsibility for it. Therefore, whatever has been said about the distribution, whether they are correct or not correct,—I say it is mostly incorrect—I cannot be held responsible for it.

[Shri A P Jain]

Now, I stated that I owe a certain responsibility towards West Bengal for making supplies. Some hon Member—I believe it was Shrimati Renu Chakravarty—said that the West Bengal Government have been making conflicting and varying assessments of their food shortage. Yes, they have made different assessments, but there is nothing wrong about it. The first assessment was made on the basis of the provisional figures of production. The second assessment was made on the basis of the final figures of production. The provisional figures of production are never reliable. Naturally they vary. No State Government can sit quiet and make no assessments. It has to make assessments, maybe that under certain circumstances, the assessment may not be quite accurate.

According to the latest assessment made by the West Bengal Government and conveyed to us their deficit is 8.35 lakh tons. The House may note down that the deficit according to the West Bengal Government, is 835 thousand tons. How is it worked out? It is worked out on the basis of 15.3 ounces per capita per day. What is the availability of food per capita per day in the whole of India? I am talking of cereals when I say food in this context. What is the availability of cereals per capita per day for the whole of India? It is only 12 to 13 ounces. When I supply to the West Bengal State at the rate of 15.3 ounces per day, while the availability for the whole of India is about 12 to 13 ounces per day, it means that I might have to starve another section by giving more to West Bengal.

So, what did I do? I said that not only I would make up their deficit of 8.35 lakh tons but I would give them more than 11 lakh tons—4 lakh tons of rice and 7 lakh tons of wheat. Well, have I stood by my promise? Up to the end of July we have supplied 645 thousand tons to West Bengal. By the end of this month we

will have supplied 770 thousand tons to West Bengal. There are four months to go.

Now, where is the default? Have I not made up their full deficit? Have I not given them more than what was their deficit? Food is not a mathematical calculation, today you calculate on 15 ounces and tomorrow you will calculate on 20 ounces and say, 'My deficit is 15 lakh.' Whosoever may do it. There is an all-India availability of 12 to 13 ounces. How can you put your claim at 20 ounces? What is the authority with you to say that the cereal consumption per day per capita in West Bengal is 20 ounces?

Shri Tyagi: Who says?

Shri A P Jain: I do not know. That is the position. So I want to make it abundantly clear to this House that I have discharged my responsibility fairly and squarely, much more than what I was required to do. Here are the communists sitting other Members, from West Bengal sitting—I challenge whether they are prepared to dispute any of the facts which I have given whether they have the courage to get up in their Benches and say, 'No, you have not discharged your duty.'

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Where has all the rice gone?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not know. You may have taken it away.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We have not taken it but the people will begin to take.

Shri A P Jain: Let us see whether you are right or not. I want to go chronologically into the facts about the food situation in West Bengal during recent times because it has been said by the Opposite Benches that it is I who am responsible for all these controls and other things.

in West Bengal, and that I have compelled their hands to do it.

In the year 1958, the West Bengal Government decided to promulgate an ordinance known as Anti-profiteering and Anti-hoarding Ordinance. The House is aware that there is a law called the Essential Commodities Act under which we have been operating. The West Bengal Government felt that the Essential Commodities Act was not sufficient and therefore a more rigid law should be passed. We got the draft of the State law because it is a subject on the concurrent list; it could be modified and the President's consent was necessary. I felt some doubts about it, because the law provided controls at all levels; control at the producers' level; control at the wholesalers' level; and control at the retailers' level, and control in the big metropolitan city of Calcutta and control in every little hamlet.

Now, I have some experience. Hon. Members think that I am responsible for the bungling. I own the responsibility; I am not going to deny it and I am going to pay for it. But I have got some experience. I know something about the food administration. I warned them: "Do not take up extensive controls; we have not got sufficiently good machinery". The West Bengal Government realised the force of my argument. But all these Communist Party Members who are shouting here today compelled Dr. Roy to exercise control on prices at all levels, farmers' level, wholesalers' level and retailers' level throughout West Bengal. I am sorry that my colleague yielded to the pressure of the Communists. It was purposeful. As soon as controls had been imposed, they went about the countryside and said to the farmers, "Do not sell the paddy at this price."

Some Hon. Members: Shame!

Shri A. P. Jain: Is that the way of solving the food problem in the country? They asked the West Bengal

Government to impose controls and they asked the farmers to withhold the paddy.

These controls were declared on the 1st January, 1959. The price of rice was fixed at Rs. 16.29 nP and that of paddy at a little less than Rs. 10. I own responsibility for fixing that price. I am not going to deny it. Why did I do it? I want to make it clear to the House that the Food and Agriculture Ministry is not an independent agency to fix the price. The prices of foodgrains have to be fixed after consulting the Planning Commission, because on the price of foodgrains, they say, depends the entire success of the Plan. If food prices go up, wages go up, cost of projects go up and the whole Plan is jeopardised. There is a lot of force in that; that is not a nonsensical argument. We also decided that we shall have an all-India structure of prices. Did we give a bad price to Bengal? For the common rice in Orissa, we fixed Rs. 15 per maund; for the common rice in Madhya Pradesh, which is known as the medium rice there, we fixed Rs. 16; in Bihar we fixed Rs. 16 and to West Bengal we gave the price of Rs. 16.25 nP. My friend, Shri Mehtab, the Chief Minister of Orissa, accused me of partiality towards West Bengal, because I have given them a higher price than Orissa.

Shri Tyagi: Who fixed those prices?

Shri A. P. Jain: We fixed; I fixed, because we want to have uniform prices. Secondly, the whole idea of control is to control the price of foodgrains.

What is the position of those friends of mine, the Communists? In the charter of demands which has been handed over to the West Bengal Government by the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee, which is now conducting an agitation in Bengal, the first demand is:

"Supply of edible rice to all categories of people throughout

[Shri A. P. Jain]

the State at Rs. 17-8-0 per maund."

Well and good. Yesterday, it was said in the House by a number of Communist Members like Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Sadhan Gupta and Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri that they had recommended Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 as the price of paddy in that informal committee. Supposing we pay Rs 13 or Rs 12-8-0 to the farmer for his coarse paddy, what would be the price of rice for the consumer? Rs 22 This means that everybody in West Bengal must get rice at Rs 17-8-0 and we must pay to the farmer at the rate of Rs. 22

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What about the subsidy?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am coming to that; please do not be in a hurry. Let the House understand that a subsidy of Rs. 4-8-0 per maund means—the consumption of rice in West Bengal is of the order of 45 lakh tons—Rs 50 crores per year. Find out the money; tax the man and give that subsidy. There is no use asking for subsidy unless you find the money. The Food Minister cannot find the subsidy; it will be the nation which has to find out, it is for this House and the State Legislature there to find out the subsidy. I think this is asking for the moon. No State can afford to bear the burden of Rs 50 crores a year for the payment of subsidy.

As I said, these controls on an extensive scale were applied on the 1st January, 1959. Shortly after, troubles began to arise and by the end of March, the inflow of rice in West Bengal dwindled considerably. In the beginning of February, the Chief Minister of West Bengal came to Delhi and said that the supplies of rice in the market were going down and the farmers and the traders were offering resistance, without bringing

rice to the market. He said, in order to put down the resistance of the traders and farmers, the Centre must make more rice available. I was not sure whether this resistance could be overcome by those methods, because a very bad psychological atmosphere had been created in West Bengal by those who wanted to create trouble. I asked, how much you want? He wanted a certain quantity and I said, all right, take it. In the months of February, March and April, we did it; we also did it in the month of May.

Troubles began to multiply and by the beginning of May, the position was that rice had disappeared from the market. The West Bengal Government at that time carried on vast operations for de-hoarding. I am not sure, but my rough idea is that altogether about 20,000 maunds of rice, i.e., less than 7,000 tons, was seized which is less than a day's consumption of Calcutta. But that led to the disappearance of rice and paddy from the whole of West Bengal. The West Bengal Cabinet was faced with a very grave situation and the agro-economic surveys which have been recently conducted and about which I shall say more later on, summed up the position as follows:

"By the middle of June, stocks had reached an all-time low. Some of the rice mills had to suspend their operations for some time in that period owing to the short supply of paddy. A situation of alarm progressively developed in the months of May and June, until the lifting of controls on the 24th June."

For days and days together, the West Bengal Cabinet thought over this question in Darjeeling. They requested me that I should send my Secretary to Calcutta, so that he might be available for consultations. I sent my Secretary, Shri Ghosh, to Calcutta and he stayed there for a week. There were two schools of thought, as there are bound to be in such a situation.

One school was for intensifying the controls and for carrying on the seizure operations more extensively. Another school of thought was that a situation had arisen when there was no option left except to lift the controls. In such a situation, one is faced with a very difficult problem and one has to make the choice. To my mind, it appears that the choice lies between high prices and no availability. The West Bengal Government decided that they should lift the control, because if any more de-hoarding operations were carried on the result will be rice will not appear in the market. They asked us what we thought of it and we said, that is the only course I take the responsibility for it. What happened after that? Immediately the prices went up but rice began to reappear in the market. It is now quite freely available. But during the last two weeks, the prices have shown a downward trend almost all over Bengal. The retail prices have gone down in as many as 10 districts out of 15. The wholesale prices have gone down in as many as 12 districts out of 15. And they are still going down.

But now there is this agitation. What effect it will have I cannot say. Here I want to point out one thing to this hon. House. In Kerala, during the time of the Communist Ministry the prices went up high, very high. (An Hon. Member: *How much?*) I will tell you how high. On the 9th of March with the fullest concurrence of the Communist Ministry in Kerala we have declared controlled prices for the whole of the State. The market price was 4, 5, or 6 rupees higher than the controlled price. Now the Communist party says that they are going to help the people through this agitation. Some of the hon. Members on the other side said that it is because of their agitation that the prices have gone down. Then where were you sleeping when the prices were high in Kerala? People are the same whether they are in West Bengal or they are in Kerala. The complexion of the Government, whether it is a Congress

Government or a Communist Government, does not matter. You should have started an agitation in Kerala because your agitation would have brought down the prices in Kerala and given relief to the people. (Interruptions)

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur) How much rice was supplied to Kerala and how much to West Bengal and at what rates? Did Kerala get from what is known as the Southern Zone at the controlled rates?

Shri A. P. Jain I am coming to that. The hon. Members need not be too much in a hurry.

Shri Nagi Reddy. We are not at all in a hurry. We are very patient.

Shri A. P. Jain. I know how patient you are, propping up now and then. Kerala today holds the rest of the southern region in bondage. Madras must first supply to Kerala and then eat afterwards. If there is a little delay in Andhra, Andhra people are enemies. And the Centre is always discriminating, at least so long as the Communist Government was there. That is one part of it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East) It is useless your trying to divide us.

Shri A. P. Jain I now come to the general question of controls. Many things have been said here about controls and why they have not been enforced. West Bengal Government is incompetent, administration is weak, we are all incompetent. But you were also ruling in Kerala. What did you do? You have also got a record. The normal prices, the market prices in Kerala were always higher than the controlled prices. Day in and day out there was violation of the control orders. May I ask those who have been accusing the West Bengal Government whether one merchant, one trader, leaving the Communists aside—because they are your people—was prosecuted? Did you prosecute even one non-Communist because he was violating the order?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Then political discrimination would have come in

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Shri A. P. Jain: Then you should have prosecuted a Communist. Then there would not have been any charge of discrimination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should not be so many "you" if it is addressed to me

Shri A. P. Jain: The House is heaping all the sins on me. I am now unloading them.

Now I come to de-hoarding. Was any one de-hoarding operation carried out in Kerala? Not one. The Communist merchants are there. They never do hoarding. But non-Communists are hoarding. Did you arrest them? Did you take over their stocks? After all, the whole of Kerala is not Communist.

Then I come to procurement. The Famine Resistance Committee says either you procure 5 lakh tons of rice in Bengal or you resign. That is the demand. How much did the benevolent Communist Government of Kerala procure? (An hon. Member: 28 tons) In 1958 they procured 7,300 tons.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: From the Arabian sea?

Shri A. P. Jain: In 1959 they procured the princely quantity of 21 tons of paddy, not rice.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Distortion of the whole facts.

Shri A. P. Jain: I challenge them. All my facts are correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are getting the figures as are available with the Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): For their failures they have gone. Does he want the West Bengal Government also to go?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is giving us the difficulties that the State Governments are experiencing.

Shri Warior: It was not the policy of the Kerala Government to try to procure. Procurement was for wholesale. So, it is a distortion of facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the Minister continue.

Shri A. P. Jain: What about the production front? Procurement may not have been the policy of the Government of Kerala. But production was the policy of the Kerala Government. Or was production also not the policy of the Kerala Government? In two years of their regime they increased the production only by 8,000 tons.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What was the increase in production during the Congress rule? Only decrease. He must also give the figures for the period of the Congress regime.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you allow him to say that, he will do so.

Shri A. P. Jain: I have been a lawyer all my life and I have found that a small cause *vakil* always shouts when he has a weak case.

Shri Nagi Reddy: And a resigning *vakil* speaks less.

Shri A. P. Jain: Now, what has been their increased demand during these two years on account of the increase in population alone? Leave apart the demand on account of increase in the standard of living. Their demand increased by 30,000 tons per year. That is to say, in two years' time their consumption demand increased by 60,000 tons, and the additional production was 8,000 tons. So, their deficit increased by 52,000 tons. What would they say for that? Still they say the Centre is discriminating against them. Where is that additional food to come from? If you do not produce, how can I give you? If the West Bengal State does not produce, where am I to go? I am given a limited quantity. These are some

of the things which I wanted to say about the situation in West Bengal.

Now I will come to the general food situation in the whole of India. But before I do that, I will deal with the case of Bombay, because it is another problem State at the moment. Now, Bombay used to receive large quantities of wheat from Rajasthan and from Madhya Pradesh. As a result of the cordoning of these States, because we wanted to undertake State trading these sources of supply have been cut off from Bombay. Now we have got overseas wheat and we have authorised the Bombay Government to take overseas wheat in any quantity that they want. Our overseas wheat is of certain quality. It is grown in the United States and Canada. It is red wheat.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Red is never good.

Shri A. P. Jain: We told them, you take it in any quantity you want. We are able to supply it at the rate of Rs 14 and it generally sells at between Rs 15 to 16 to the consumer. Yet, the price of the indigenous wheat continues to be high, about Rs 26 to 28. Now, it is not within my power to remedy it, because I have got only overseas wheat. I am prepared to issue it in any amount they want, but that does not bring down the prices, because people have their own likes and dislikes in food. Even the middle class there are comparatively better off than the middle class in other parts of the country. They are prepared to pay Rs. 28 per maund. All that I can do is that if you cannot afford to pay you have my cheap wheat at Rs 15 or Rs 16 per maund.

As regards rice, Bombay used to draw large quantities of rice from Madhya Pradesh and from Andhra. Now because of the difficulties that have arisen in West Bengal, floods which have come in Kashmir and in Assam and the increased demand for

rice from Kerala, we could not make up the full deficit of Bombay so far as rice was concerned. Last year we had given them 1,60,000 or 1,65,000 tons of rice. This year we have agreed to give them 2,30,000 tons of rice. But the difficulty there is that the prices are high. It is a question which the Government will have to solve. I have been giving my opinion about it to my colleagues. It is a question which is under the active consideration of the Government because if the present system continues the disparity may be reduced but a fair amount of disparity between the surplus States and the deficit States will continue. So, we have to give thought to it. Maybe, I may not be there to participate in it. But that is the position of Bombay.

Now, the two difficult States today are West Bengal and Bombay. What is the position about the rest of India? I have got index number of prices for the whole of India for rice, wheat and cereals and for India excluding West Bengal and Bombay. It will give a somewhat clear picture to the House as to why the general index number is high. What is it that is exercising the pressure? For the whole of India the index number for July, 1958, that is, last year, was 114.8. I am talking of rice. This year for the month of July it is 109.3. But if we exclude Bombay and West Bengal, the corresponding figures are 109 for the last year and 102.7 for this year. This makes it clear that the pressure of high prices is brought about by West Bengal and Bombay.

If we take the prices of cereals, last year for the whole of India the index was 109.9 and this year it is 107. But if we exclude Bombay and West Bengal, last year it was 107.1 and this year it is 102.9. Statewise, taking wheat first there are four main wheat growing States, namely, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

In three out of these four States the price of wheat is between Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 per maund. In Punjab it is Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per maund. Maybe, in some places it is Rs. 17 per maund. In Madhya Pradesh it is between Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 per maund. In Rajasthan it is Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 per maund. They are not high prices considering the present state of affairs. It is only in Uttar Pradesh that the prices are from Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 per maund.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Or Rs. 24 per maund even.

Shri A. P. Jain: Maybe, in an odd place. I do not know. But the generally quoted prices are between Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 per maund. Now, they are high prices but not alarmingly high prices. What have I done? Even now we are giving 45,000 to 50,000 tons of overseas wheat to Uttar Pradesh for maintaining the prices. Now the difficulty has arisen. How did the difficulty arise? Up to the 5th May wheat was flowing somewhat freely into the market. Arrivals were not bad. The Uttar Pradesh Government, because they were not getting much by way of procurement, carried on de-hoarding operations on a vast scale in various mounds. Wheat disappeared

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Where did it go?

Shri A. P. Jain: It goes somewhere.

Shri Tyagi: It goes underground. They know the term 'under-ground'.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is the position of wheat and I submit that the position of wheat is not at all alarming. Then I come to rice. In the States of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa the prices are low. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam they are appreciably lower than those of last year. It is only in Bombay and in West Bengal that the prices are high. Prices are also higher in the South compared to last year. But what is the explanation for that? Production in the South has been about

5 lakh tons. It is better this year. The Madras Food Minister and the Andhra Food Minister say that it is the Kerala purchases which have been disturbing their market. They come and offer higher prices.

Shri Tyagi: Yes, they are the villains of the peace.

Shri A. P. Jain: They say, "We are so much disgusted with Kerala, please split the southern zone and create each state into a separate 'no movement' area." That question is again before the Government. In order to find out as to why the market arrivals have gone down and why these difficulties have arisen, we requested five agro-economic centres to conduct surveys. My hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh criticised this action of ours. He said that the survey is useless. He is a very able man, I know. But it is for this House to accept or reject what he says. His experience might be this but his experience cannot extend to the whole of India. This economic survey covers three-fourth of India. After all, a Government can go only on certain scientific investigations. His judgment might be right.

An Hon. Member: Most unscientific investigations.

Shri A. P. Jain: Unscientific judgments you have. So, what are their findings?

The survey was entrusted to five centres, one at Delhi, another at Shanti Niketan, third at Sehore, fourth at Madras and fifth at Waltair. They surveyed the market and they also surveyed six to eight villages which serve as the hinterland to the market for supply of food. They interviewed the medium farmer, the small farmer and the substantial farmer. Their conclusions, for whatever worth they may be, are as follows. It is for the hon. Members to prefer either an *ad hoc* statement based on a single man's judgment or the result of a scientific investigation.

"Now the most important fact revealed by the survey for wheat and rice is that the farmers are withholding larger quantities than usual. Even in the highly surplus States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh while arrivals of rice and paddy this year have been much higher than last year yet the stocks with the medium and bigger farmers are also much larger"

The poor small farmer cannot retain
He has brought it to the market

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) Did they go to Orissa?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes

Shri Mahanty: Have they made any survey in Orissa about hoarding? I can say that it is a white lie

Shri A. P. Jain: All right.

"The reasons for withholding the stocks vary from place to place. In some place it is an expectation of high prices. In some places because the farmers consider the control price to be too low"

There are also other reasons into which we need not go

"Some of the medium and bigger farmers are also doing trading and they are buying or are controlling the stocks of the small farmers. Finances are more freely available from the Co-operatives and the taccavi loans. The farmer has a tendency to withhold rice and wheat and sell other produce. In some districts of Madhya Pradesh the farmers have started to pay wages to their labourers in the form of wheat and not in the form of gram as they were doing before"

"In some parts of Bihar, it was found that the farmers are withholding paddy and selling maize"

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Shri P. N. Singh: Is it from some document?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have said that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that

Shri A. P. Jain: I will circulate the document. I will get it printed and circulated

Shri Mahanty: It is a piece of poetry written in Shantiniketan

श्री राजराज सिंह कटे पर नमक
झिड़क रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. P. Jain:

"In many places, they prefer to sell tur, gram, oil seeds and other agricultural produce and withhold wheat and paddy. Stocks with trade are low. They are afraid of buying on account of the conditions of market and Government policy

These are their conclusions not my conclusions. Wherever (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members might reject it

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know what is the source. Was it the same organisation of Shri Mahalanobis?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, no

An Hon. Member: It is not worth reading

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that the Government had a survey conducted and these are the results. They might be wrong, they might not be accepted here. That is a different thing. He has given the results of that survey. Let us hear that

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It seems that the peasants are responsible for all this

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should I ask him to stop and say whatever hon.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

Members from this side want to hear? Let us listen to the hon. Minister.

An Hon. Member: I want to know whether he agrees with these remarks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After he has stated this, he will come.

Shri A. P. Jain: I would like to know from hon. Members who agree and who do not agree.

Some Hon. Members: We do not agree at all.

Shri A. P. Jain:

"Wherever we have taken seizure action, stocks have disappeared. Government control prices have operated as a support price. The farmer knows that he can at any time sell wheat and rice at control prices. The risk in withholding is therefore reduced. The farmer in most places considers the control price as too low."

It is not possible for me to reproduce all the conclusions of the survey. I have given the main conclusions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Meanwhile, may I know where these hon. friends stayed, whether they stayed in some hotel (*An Hon. Member: Ashoka Hotel*) and where they got the information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not material here where they stayed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are not conversant with the conditions of life.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whenever the hon. Member gets the next opportunity, he may say that. Now, he has to listen.

Shri Mahanty: May I request the hon. Minister to lay a copy of that report on the Table of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has already said.

Shri A. P. Jain: I will not only lay a copy on the Table, I will circulate it among all the Members.

As a result of the survey and the experience of at least some of us—the experience of others may be otherwise, we feel that a crucial stage has arrived in the food situation of the country. It is a fact that control prices all over the country are being observed in violation. Openly foodgrains are selling at prices higher than control prices. They have not been enforced.

Shri P. E. Patel: Is it not true that the market price is higher than the control price?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is what I am saying. Therefore, if we have to make state-trading effective, our operations will have to be two-fold, both horizontally and laterally. When I say horizontally, it means that the control machinery will have to be intensified and a good machinery will have to be set up. We have not got that machinery today.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Whose fault is it?

Shri A. P. Jain: When I say horizontally, I mean that the control prices have to be extended. It cannot be confined only to wheat and rice. It has to be extended to certain other alternate crops. When I say laterally, I mean that we shall have to procure from the big farmer. That is the question before us now.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to certain observations made by two hon. Members of this House, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Shri Tyagi. It is a well known thing that state-trading—it was stated in this House very clearly—postulates controls and seizure of stocks in certain circumstances. No state-trading is possible without controls. My hon. friend Shri Tyagi, for whom I have the highest respect one of my oldest friends, said, it is bad. He said that

state-trading is all right theoretically, but we have not implemented it well and the dangers were obvious from the beginning. Dr Ram Subhag Singh was a Secretary of the Congress Party when this decision about state-trading was taken. Pandit Mahavir Tyagi was a member of the Executive Council. It was open to them to have raised it in the Executive Committee. It was open to them to have raised it in the party. Did they do it?

Shri Tyagi: We did not know that it was only a slogan and the Government does not mean to actually carry it out.

Shri A. P. Jain: If the hon. Member does not know what is a slogan nobody in the world knows what is a slogan.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The cat is out of the bag.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Does it mean that what is done in the Congress party can be done here?

Shri A. P. Jain: Pandit Mahavir Tyagi said

Some Hon. Member: Pandit?

Shri A. P. Jain: Pandit Mahavir Tyagi said that Government lives on borrowed wisdom; they beg wisdom from the United States, they beg wisdom from China, from the USSR and what not have we borrowed. But, it is better to borrow wisdom than to have no wisdom.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You have none.

Shri A. P. Jain: After all, borrowing wisdom is not the monopoly of the Government. Others can also borrow wisdom. For those who oppose state-trading, the parlour of the Swatantra party is open.

An Hon. Member: Are you serious about it?

Shri A. P. Jain: As serious as you are; more than that. If one does not

want to undertake a journey to the headquarters of the Swatantra party, Shri M. R. Masani is here and one can take his advice and follow his advice.

I will conclude with one remark. This is the last speech which I am making from the Treasury Benches as Food Minister. Before I sit down, I want to strike a note of warning to this House and to the country at large. In food matters, the country is standing on the crossroad. You have to choose your path. If you want state-trading, there must be effective controls, extensive controls at all levels. Our state-trading has not succeeded as we wanted it to, because controls have not been exercised. I have no hesitation in saying that some of those who were responsible for taking this decision took it without realising the full significance of it, because, they did not enforce controls. For us, we modified the controls. It is not possible, in the present circumstances, to remove all kinds of controls. But the controls will have to be limited unless we adopt the other course and adopt it effectively. I am responsible for the difficulties that have arisen. I am not going to deny that. It would be disgraceful for me to say that I have not been responsible. There have been difficulties in the food situation. Either have a good machinery and enforce controls effectively or take to the other path. There cannot be a midway house.

Another thing. In a developing economy prices of foodgrains and other things will be high. I have got a report of the speech of the Reserve Bank Governor. He says that the price of the rupee has declined by 29 per cent. We have done it deliberately. I mean deficit financing.

17 hrs.

Some hon. Members think that price is a function of supply and demand. At least that is what Dr Ram Subhag Singh said. He is mistaken. Firstly, the prices affect only a

Foodgrain Prices

[Shri A. P. Jain.]

small portion of production, because 75 per cent. of our production is consumed by the farmers who grow food. It is only about 25 per cent. that comes to the market. Therefore, it is confined to 25 per cent., that is of the non-producer.

Then in the complex system of economy in which we are living, surely it is not supply and demand alone that can control the price. There are the larger policies of import and export. There are the budgetary policies and there are financial policies. There has always to be a balance struck. There is nothing wrong about it. Those countries which have taken up development programmes have resorted to deficit financing; they have created money for the purpose of development. There is nothing wrong about it; it must be done. At the same time, you must be prepared for the consequences of it. It will give rise to rise in prices. There cannot be any better authority than the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India on this. He has said it.

So let us be realistic. Let us understand the facts of the situation. This House and the country must be prepared for somewhat higher prices as the price we pay for development.

I am very grateful to you and to all the Members of the House who have, on the whole, given me a patient hearing. As I said, I will not be speaking from this Bench hereafter.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You will address some other legislature.

Shri A. P. Jain: I must offer apologies to all the Members of the House if I have at any time annoyed them by any of my remarks. Sometimes I talk somewhat sharply, but I do not mean anything sharp. So they will forgive me if I have ever given them annoyance.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh rose—

*Half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. There is no right of reply under Rule 193.

17.02 hrs.

***HYDROGENATED OILS**

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I am very grateful to you, Sir, for allowing me to raise this discussion. This is almost an extension of the debate which we just concluded. We talked about food, and hydrogenated oils also form a substantial part of our food now.

This question of hydrogenated oils has assumed new importance and urgency in the present context of the new scientific research and knowledge which has come in our possession. As a matter of fact, it was always very important. The arguments which have in the past been advanced against its continuance in our dietary do not lose weight. There was a committee set up, and some of the points which have been urged against it are really very valid and stand with the same force today.

It has been made out that vanaspati affects adversely the ghee industry of the country; vanaspati affects adversely the cattle industry of the country; vanaspati is a great enemy of the cottage industry of oil pressing; vanaspati deprives a large number of people of their staple food; vanaspati is prohibitive in price and as such, deprives the poor man of use of sufficient quantity of fresh oil;

"In food value, fresh oil is better than vanaspati and as such vanaspati is less energy producing and health giving than fresh oil;

The hydrogenation without adding even an ounce to the fat contents of the country involves loss of about 12 crores of rupees to the nation;

Vanaspati saps the very foundations of morality. Vanaspati does not allow the food problem of the country to be solved in a satisfactory way;

Marine oil is used for vitaminising vanaspati. Fish oil destroys the vegetarianism of the unsuspecting consumer."

All these are points which have been urged against vanaspati even today. But what has prompted to raise this discussion is the realisation how injurious it is to our health and particularly to the heart. It has been admitted that all saturated oils as vanaspati are injurious to the heart. The only argument which has now been trotted out by vanaspatiwallahs or their protagonists is that it is only when consumed in large quantities that it is injurious, but otherwise it is not so.

Let us understand the implication of too much consumption of vanaspati. What is the position? Previously we used to take butter on the one side and fresh oils on the other. So, it was balanced. And now what has happened is that what little butter we took is still there but in a small quantity, but the fresh oils have been completely taken over by the use of vanaspati. Naturally we are taking more of vanaspati and it forms the staple food and it is definitely injurious to the heart and the arteries.

Let us also take note of the western countries who take hydrogenated oil. Their food habits are such that they take very little of the fried items. But here in India it almost forms the base of our food, so much in vegetable chops, chapattis, parotas, puris etc. We use such large quantities of this vegetable ghee and, naturally, it is bound to do harm to our hearts and the health of the nation.

In Western countries, again, in their food habits they take so many other things rich in vitamins which give them a resistance, while here it is not

so. Our standards are very poor. Therefore, there is greater and greater danger of more harm being done to us because of the increased use of vanaspati.

I think there is no use in further arguing this particular point. If my information is correct, even the Prime Minister who was such a great advocate of vanaspati all the time, who said, 'after all let us have it and what does it matter', has completely stopped it from his household. What are the reasons that prompted him to do so? If it is bad for the Prime Minister's health, I think, it is equally bad for the entire nation's health.

I would also like to know what the hon. Health Minister himself feels like, whether he is using vanaspati or not, and in what quantities or whether butter and fresh oils form a major portion of his dietary. I think it is now high time that this slow poisoning is stopped and this vanaspati oil is completely banned in the interest of national health.

The second point which I wish to make out and for which I have raised this question is that vanaspati is being advertised day in and day out for increased consumption. You see the newspapers all over the country advertising it. If anybody goes to a cinema show he will find slides and films advertising this hydrogenated oil for increased consumption. As a matter of fact, it should have been Government's responsibility, particularly in the light of these researches which have come to our notice, to warn the people against increased consumption. Government has taken no action whatsoever in the matter. Even Members of Parliament are uninformed about it. What were the steps taken by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to disseminate the information and warn the people against the increased use of Vanaspati and stop this blatant propaganda?

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Thirdly, Sir, colourisation is very important. It has not been disputed even by the antagonists of this move that Vanaspati forms 90 per cent of the adulterant in ghee. Today, pure ghee has become almost an impossibility to get. When I sent a sample to the Deputy Minister of Food for being examined, he sent me the result that 75 per cent was adulterated. We are being cheated, day in and day out, simply because Government has not been able to take any effective step either to stop the use of Vanaspati or colour it. They have been trying to do their best to have a stable colour. A committee was appointed and the Governments of Punjab and Bombay, I believe, had suggested certain colours. I do not know what happened. When this question was asked on the floor of this House, my esteemed friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, asked the Agriculture Minister who was replying to the debate to enquire whether these States have made the suggestion and whether it would be acceptable or not. He promised that he would make enquiries. I do not know what has happened. It is not a complement to our scientists in this scientifically advanced age not to be able to find a colour. It raises suspicions in our minds that sincere and serious effort is not being made. I have always nourished a suspicion. Unfortunately that either the vested interests or somebody somewhere was not at all serious. Otherwise, there is no reason why we have not been able to find a colour which will at least save those people who want to be warned against it. I have information from a very reliable source and it is disturbing. The Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had written to the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona not to pursue this scientific research to find a colour. If it is so, I hope the Minister will be able to tell us; it is serious. It clearly proves the charge of collusion and conspiracy. It may not be at the Governmental level. It shows that those people who have

vested interests are strong enough to get into the Ministry and get things done that way. If that is correct that such a communication has been sent, it demands a definite enquiry.

Because another two or three friends would like to ask certain questions I will now sit down but I hope the hon. Minister will not just give us a rignmarole and try to defend it in a roundabout manner. Let the country know where we stand, and let the country be warned.

श्री ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) :
 पहला सवाल जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि क्या यह दुस्त नहीं है कि ३३ बरस से यह रंगने का मामला चला आ रहा है ? पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने हुकम दे दिया कि रंगा जाय, बम्बई गवर्नमेंट ने हुकम दे दिया कि रंगा जाय, पाच मिनिस्ट्रो ने, जिन में हमारे आग्नेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी शामिल हैं, मुझी जी, श्री यिरुमल राव, श्री किदवई और श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन, इन पाचों ने, हाउस में वादा किया कि इसे रगवा देंगे । क्या यह दुस्त नहीं है कि श्री भटनागर ने, जो बहुत बड़े साइटिस्ट थे, हम से वादा किया कि हम एक बरस के अन्दर इसे रगवा देने वना देखना क्या होता है ? क्या यह दुस्त नहीं है कि विनोबा जी ने यह हुकम दिया और लिखा कि इस का भार डाल दो मैनुफैक्चरर्स पर कि छ महीने के अन्दर रंग निकालें ? क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि जो कज़ेटी बैठी थी उस ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि इसे रग दिया जाय अगर किसी और चीज से नहीं तो केरोटीन से ? क्या यह दुस्त नहीं है कि ब्रिटिश और अमरीकन दोनो मेडिकल सोसायटीज़ ने कुछ रगो का अग्रने सारे मुल्क के लिये पसन्द किया हुआ है जोकि नुक्सान नहीं करते और खाने की

बीजों में काम आते हैं ? और उन रंगों के बारे में मैं से इस कमेटी—बी अडवटेशन कमेटी—में कहा कि उन रंगों से इस को रंग दिया जाय लेकिन यह कहा गया कि शायद इन से कैंसर पैदा हो सकता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुस्त नहीं है कि इस सदन में ६ लाख आदमियों के वस्तु-सतशुदा वस्तावेजों इस हाइडरोजेनेटेड आइल के खिलाफ पढ़ी हुई है । क्या यह दुस्त नहीं है कि दिल्ली के एक सी डाक्टरों, आयुर्वेद के वैद्यों, यूनानी के हकीमों और होमियोपैथी के डाक्टरों ने इस के खिलाफ राय दी है । आप के हाडिंग कालिज की यह रिपोर्ट है कि इस से आंखों को नुकसान होता है । आप के इजतनगर की लेबोरेटरी की यह रिपोर्ट है कि जिन जगहों के खाने में विटामिन डिफिशियेंसी है, जैसेकि उड़ीसा में, वहा के लिये यह बहुत नुकसान देने वाला है । मैं खुद इजतनगर गया और वहा इस बात को मालूम किया और मैं ने ये सारी चीजें उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो मिनट आफ डिस्सेंट लिखा है उस में दी है । गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में सीरियस नहीं मानूँ देतां क्योंकि वह अर्ध तक कोई रंग नहीं बनवा पाई है । एक आयरन कैंक रंग निकाला गया । मैंने कहा कि इस में कोई दूसरा रंग मिला कर इस को प्लेजेंट बना दिया जाय लेकिन वैसा नहीं किया गया । इस तरह से इन पाच रंगों की पड़ताल नहीं की गई ।

मुझे इस हाउस का वह दिन याद है कि जब किदवाई साहब उठ कर मेरे पास इधर आये थे और कहने लगे कि मैं इस को रंगवा दूँगा लेकिन वह वायदा अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया । सच बात तो यह है कि गवर्नमेंट नहीं चाहती कि लीवर ब्रादर्स और दूसरों को नुकसान हो । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने दाम में यह दालदा मिलता है उस से आधे दाम में गाव वाले को प्राउण्डनट आइल मिल सकता है जोकि इस से कहीं ज्यादा हैलथी गिविंग है । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाना

चाहती और देश का इतना नुकसान हो रहा है ।

गवर्नमेंट हरिजनों के लिये बहुत क्रोको-डाइल टियर्स बहाती है लेकिन आप देखें कि इस वनस्पति की बजह से धी का बनना कम हो गया और इस बजह से बेचारे हरिजन की लस्सी बन्द हो गई । गवर्नमेंट ने कैटिल इंडस्ट्री को जिस तरह ट्रीट किया है उस का हाल अगर मैं आप से कहूँ तो आप का दिल हिल जायेगा ।

शायद गवर्नमेंट इन मामले में इसलिये कदम नहीं उठाती कि वह लीवर ब्रादर्स को नुकसान नहीं पहुँचाना चाहती है या यह सोचती है कि दूसरे मुक्त क्या कहेंगे कि यह कैसी गवर्नमेंट है जो इस चीज को खाने से रोकती है । डाक्टरों का यह कहना है कि ३७ या ४७ डिग्री पर गरम करने पर यह चीज बहुत इनफ्लेजिस्टिबल हो जाती है और बहुत नुकसान करती है । बहुत लोगों का इस को खाने से गला खराब हो जाता है । आप के हाडिंग कालिज की रिपोर्ट है कि इस से आंखों को नुकसान होता है । इस के सिवा इस पर साइटिस्ट्स ने यह राय दी थी कि इस के इस्तेमाल से तीसरी जेनरेशन में चूहे अन्धे और इम्पोर्टेंट हो गये । मैं इस के लिये बिल लाया था कि इस को रंग दिया जाय अगर रंग न मिले तो बनाना रोक दिया जाय । उस वक्त एक फर्म ने उस बिल के खिलाफ प्रोपेगंडा करने के लिये सात लाख रुपया खर्च किया । गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी किताब में छाप दिया कि धी का उत्पादन बढ़ गया है लेकिन वाक्या यह है कि धी का उत्पादन कम हो गया है । मैं ने अपने नोट में लिखा है कि धी का उत्पादन कम हो गया है ।

इस चीज से देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान है, इस से देश को १२ करोड़ का नुकसान हो रहा है । आप कहते हैं कि इस काम में ५० हजार आदमियों का काम मिला हुआ है । लेकिन आप करोड़ों आदमियों को जो नुकसान हो रहा है उस को किस तरह दूर-गुजर कर सकते हैं ।

[पंडित छद्मर दास भार्गव]

कहा जाता है कि रंग मालूम करने पर अभी काम हो रहा है। मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला ३३ साल से चल रहा है। क्या आप ती साल बाद इस को तै करेगे और इस का हल निकालेंगे। मेरे स्याल में इस का यही इलाज है कि इस का बनाना बन्द कर दिया जाय अगर आप अपना यह फर्ज समझते हैं कि देश की हैल्य को कायम रखना है।

यहा इस बक्त पंडित नेहरू नहीं हैं। उन्हो ने मुझे जबरदस्ती इस कमेटी पर यह कह कर जेजा था कि तुम जाओगे तो यह काम जल्दी हो जायेगा। यह चीज सन् १९५१ की है। इस मामले में सन् १९२६ में बम्बई की सरकार और पंजाब सरकार में झगडा हुआ था। तो यह मामला इतना पुराना है और अभी तक इस का हल नहीं निकल पाया है। मेरी तजबज है कि अब इस के प्रलावा कोई और इलाज नहीं है कि इस को बन्द कर दिया जाय।

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun) According to the report of the Ghee Adulteration Committee, 1952, ghee was adulterated on a very large scale with 'Banaspatti' and also that its detection was very difficult under present analytical methods. My question is, what steps are being taken or have been taken to put a stop to this kind of adulteration, and why colouring vanaspatti with carotene oil, as suggested, has not been undertaken?

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan) The most disquieting thing about vanaspatti is the latest information that I have taken from a very reliable source I have my own grievance about the failure of the scientists to find out a fast colour for it, but the information that has been collected by me is this They have succeeded in finding out an invisible colour for it, which cannot be taken away from it but which will come out only when some acid is put

into the vanaspatti. The laboratory where this colour has been invented—as just now has been said by my friend Shri Mathur—has received a communication recently. Recently there has been a communication from the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspatti under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona that the matter need not be pursued because of recent developments in the vanaspatti industry. I do not know what the developments are, but one thing I know. That is, the Government's attitude in this respect, as our most senior Member Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has pointed out, is very lukewarm and is very much open to suspicion on our part. We do not know what is the matter or what the Government mean by this.

You know that it is the second time now when I am raising my voice in this House—

Mr Deputy-Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I put the question. My question is, whether it is a fact that an invisible colour has been invented at the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona and whether the Government in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspatti—have recently sent a communication to the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona that the matter of finding out a fast colour need not be further pursued in view of the recent developments in the vanaspatti industry.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, three principal points have been raised—one on the merits of the substance known as vanaspatti, secondly, the advertisements published in the newspapers to promote its sales, and thirdly, the colouring agent and the time taken for the colouring agent which might enable the people to detect adulteration in the ghee. I think I might take the last two points first.

About the advertisements, I agree that just as in respect of some other articles also, cosmetics, for instance, there is exaggeration. The advertiser, by publishing the picture of a very good-looking cinema star, makes it appear as though by the use of a particular brand of soap—for instance, lux—leads to such beauty. The subtle effect created in the minds of the readers is really an exaggeration. Soap is a detergent to keep the skin clean and how far by itself it will contribute to beauty is more than I can say. But certainly it is an exaggeration. Just like that, in respect of vanaspati also, I think it is unfortunate that such advertisements exaggerate the correct facts—I do not say they falsify the correct facts—and they have a subtle influence the correct facts—and they might have a subtle influence on the reader's mind, and such advertisements do appear in the papers I have seen something of that myself. If I might enrich my friend's knowledge about these advertisements, I might point out that one such subtle advertisement appeared in one of the recent issues of the Marathi journal, *Triloskar*, which he might add on to his file about advertisements.

But then, it is not always possible often to proceed against exaggerations, legally. We have got a Magical Remedies Act under which if a particular advertisement says that a particular disease is curable, when the disease, to the knowledge of the State, is incurable, then the advertiser offends against the provisions of the Act, though, according to the recent amendments that have been enacted by Parliament, it has been difficult—we have given our best thought to it—to prevent such exaggerations. Ultimately, they have also their legal advisers and the exaggeration is made in such a manner as to elude the grasp of law. It is really unfortunate, and I wish those who indulge in such advertisements take sufficient care to see to it that they do not have any 'exaggerating' effect upon the readers' minds.

Secondly, about colourisation, it has had a long history, as my hon. friend, 161 LSD.—9.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, said, I will not dilate long on it, because it relates really to another Ministry. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is seized of the problem. We in the Health Ministry are innocent of the technical aspects of that problem. We also hold as strongly as any hon. Member here that such a colouring agent should be found as early as possible. I will only refer to one, if I might say so, statement, almost an allegation which has been made. The position with regard to a method found by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, as a possible latent colouring agent is this:

" An organic compound had been patented by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, as a possible latent colouring agent for vanaspati, i.e. it does not impart any visible colour to vanaspati, but a colour reaction can be obtained in the laboratory after addition of certain chemicals.

After careful consideration of the matter, it was found that the use of the proposed compound was beset with certain difficulties and that the latent colouring agent already being used, viz., 5 per cent. linseed oil was serving the purpose quite satisfactorily, and in addition provided a very desirable enrichment of the product by 2 per cent of poly-unsaturated fatty acids, thus meeting at least to some extent the deficiency in hydrogenated vegetable oil in respect of poly-unsaturated fatty acids. "

which are present in fresh oil to a larger extent than in hydrogenated oil—

" vis-a-vis raw oils "

I have mentioned the position and if my friend wants to pursue it further, it is open to him to pursue it with the relevant Ministry. But subject to these observations, till now a colouring agent has not been successfully found.

[Shri Karmarkar]

I shall not go into the allegations made regarding *bona fides*, but I must emphatically dissociate myself and deny that Government in any manner whatever is actuated by any motive of helping any particular industry. I am quite sure in my mind and I have no doubt that if a particular industry, in the opinion of Government, is responsible for the deterioration of the health of the people, our Government will take steps to see that the health of the people is not retarded on account of any industry prospering. My friends might have different opinions, I do not want to join issues with them. But I have absolutely no doubt and I want the House to believe me that if any industry militates against the health of the people, that industry will receive a check from this Government.

That brings me to the essential merit of the point. There I should like to speak cautiously, because this is a job for scientific experts. I wanted with the aid of my experts to make a small study of this problem. What we have found is, ordinary oils have got what we call a larger proportion of unsaturated fatty acids, in the sense that I am told by my experts that the process involved in hydrogenation of any oil is this. In order to become more solid, the oil is subjected to more of hydrogenation and that has given rise to the terminology that we have known as unsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids. I do not want to trouble the House with names, but there is for instance what is known as the linoleic acid or linolenic acid. They have their own functions and they are called unsaturated fatty acids. The proportion of that becomes less by the process of hydrogenation. Now, it has been found by experts by long research in Western countries, though they are not able to say by way of cause and effect, that a certain fat, cholesterol—it is another name for a type of fat—a high level of that fat content is associated with cases of

coronary thrombosis. And this high level of what is known as cholesterol is associated with excessive consumption of fat, of whatever type it might be, it does not matter. It might be ghee, it might be hydrogenated oil, it might be oil itself, but over-consumption of all types of fat is injurious to man.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even fresh oil?

Shri Karmarkar: If you eat 80 per cent of fresh oil—by "you" I mean only somebody,—he will meet with his undesirable end. There is no doubt about it. Even if he takes ghee, it will be so. My friend comes from Rajasthan, where people eat more ghee. Over-consumption of even ghee is found associated with high cholesterol level. Let there be no doubt about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What about fresh oil as compared with hydrogenated oil?

Shri Karmarkar: I am just analysing it one by one. I have no interest to defend. And I have no bias, though my friend seems to have some bias. But I naturally take care about my health as much as I take care of the individuals in this country.

Now, analysing this matter, over consumption of fat of any kind whatsoever, I make this statement unreservedly, is harmful, because it has been found that what is found as cholesterol level, that is increasing in man. Now, they have always judged what is the optimum level of fat content. In the United States, I am told, the average is somewhere 30 to 40 per cent of the caloric value of the fat. We just calculated the position in India this afternoon. In India the fat content of a man's diet is less; it is about 15 to 18 per cent of the caloric content of a man's food. That is to say, we eat much less fat than necessary. Our fat content is not much. Now, any level above 40 to 60

per cent is considered by experts to be excess in the consumption of fat That is one stage. There seems to be no doubt about this point that there is a close association between coronary thrombosis and the increase in the cholesterol level, one of the principal reasons for which could be the over-consumption of fat That is item No

So far as the caloric content of hydrogenated oil and non-hydrogenated oil are concerned, I am told that the caloric content is the same That is to say, the heat produced in the human body which is necessary for the sustenance of the human body, by, say, one ounce or one gram of hydrogenated oil is about the same as that produced by ordinary oil, so far as heat is concerned Let not Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava think that I am making a confession of it I am just putting before him the position, because he is a very careful student of all matters and because of this he might help me in other matters, and helping me is helping the Government So far as caloric content is concerned, I am told that so far as fats are concerned, they are the same But it does not mean everything The production of heat in man is there to help something which has to grow Now what has been found is that this linoleic or linolenic acid is helpful to grow Now, a series of experiments have been conducted and it has been found in a particular deficiency disease which has its reaction on the skin, that when linoleic or linolenic acids were administered to those persons, the disease disappears, which means that this essential phosphatic acid, which is present in the ordinary unhydrogenated oil is more than that of hydrogenated oil The treatment by this essential phosphatic acid has been found to check, to control these particular types of deficiency diseases, which shows that in the particular disease condition hydrogenated oil will not serve that

purpose which unhydrogenated oil will serve. That is precisely where research stands at present.

Now I will place before the House how the problem is in the West and in India I am having that matter considered and further examined by experts from that point of view

In the West what happens is that a large amount of their food is, what you call, non-vegetarian In India though the percentage of non-vegetarians by numbers may be about 90 to 95 per cent, excluding those people who will never touch meat or anything non-vegetarian, still the number of people actually consuming a non-vegetarian diet is very small relatively because a large number of people cannot afford to have a meat diet or a non-vegetarian diet So, for us the question becomes important Where in the habits of the people fats occupy a prominent place, it does become an important question as to whether, where the fat intake is small, it is advisable for people to take hydrogenated oil or fresh oil That is a question that I am posing to myself and to the House

Till now so far as the calory content is concerned, as I said, there is practically no difference There is this difference, namely, it has been found that the proportion of essential fatty acids—and they are called essential because these fatty acids are essential to human growth, in effect, this fact has been found on experimental rats and now they are called essential fatty acids—in equal quantities of hydrogenated oil and unhydrogenated oil is different In unhydrogenated ordinary fresh oil the content of these essential fatty acids is more and in hydrogenated oil it is less It has also been posited that about 2 per cent of the calory value should consist of essential fatty acids That question has to be considered by us in that context

[Shri Karmarkar]

Now, this hydrogenated oil is being mixed with 5 per cent gingelly oil, which also adds these unsaturated fatty acids to a desired extent of 2 per cent. Then I understand that vitamin A is added because that is deficient in hydrogenated oil as compared with ghee. I am not on that point at all. But suppose you take hydrogenated oil by itself. So far as I have been able to find out, apart from the question of convenience and portability, it has no other particular virtue to commend it. But let us look at this question objectively. Suppose we have to supply our Army in Kashmir, for instance or anywhere where there is no time for allowing for rancidity because fresh oil, even in the home we find that if we keep it open for a week or for two, three or four weeks, it gets rancid. Now there is this question of keeping hydrogenated oil partly devoid of these essential fatty acids because it is a matter of convenience. It is a matter of packing. Suppose on the front or anywhere the question of conveying tins arises, we will have to convey them in refrigeration cars so that they might not get rancid, or otherwise we will have to ensure that they are consumed within the period of rancidity.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Thirty years ago these armies were supplied with good ghee

Shri Karmarkar: I know. But now ghee has gone out of the question (*Interruption*). Let my hon. friend hear. Let him not imagine that I am trying to fight with him. I am putting forward what to me is an objective view.

Now, this hydrogenated oil has got the advantage of portability, convenience and preservability. Apart from that, so far as my present advice is concerned, pure hydrogenated oil, unmixd by vitamin A or other things, has no other particular virtue to commend it, whereas raw oil might

possibly have this virtue because it contains more of essential fatty acids.

Suppose, my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, were to put to me a straightforward question. He has cited the hon. Prime Minister's house. I did not try to bring in the hon. Prime Minister's house. I have not yet enquired about it. I thought of making an enquiry after this debate was over because whether they use it in the hon. Prime Minister's house or not is not very much relevant for our purpose.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is relevant.

Shri Karmarkar: The hon. Prime Minister's house might have much of chicken. It is not relevant to me. That is not the question at all, unless we have come to a considered conclusion by weighing the science of it that hydrogenated oil is something dangerous. I can well understand it. Now, since the question has been raised I am pursuing it. But I do not want myself to be influenced by what is happening at Rashtrapati Bhavan or somewhere else. For myself, I have found my own solution. I avoid as much of hydrogenated oil as possible. But that is my personal solution. If some one were to frankly ask me today, what is the choice, I have it on the authority of my experts so far as it is here, there is no particular merit in hydrogenated oil as such. My advice to that man, straightforward, would be,—as I said, it is my personal advice—if you get fresh raw oil, use it. That is the conclusion to which I have come. That is not to say that tomorrow the industry must be destroyed or hydrogenated oil must be banned. That is not that. We have to weigh the pros and cons, from all points of view.

I have laid before the House what my limited study with the aid of my experts brought me to as a result of this proposed discussion. I am very grateful to my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur for having enabled

me to have fixed certain ideas of mine. I will also tell the House what I propose to do. I am asking the Indian Council of Medical Research to pursue the enquiry, because that is much more relevant for our purpose. May be, in the region from which Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava comes, I am afraid, they eat a little more fat than other parts of India can afford. That is another matter. That is neither here nor there. For the rest of India, the proposition is of poorer diets. I am going to have an enquiry specifically made into this question as to what is the relative result of the intake by either people or experimen-

tal animals, of hydrogenated oil combined with vitamin A as is available now in the market and what you call fresh raw oil, because that is much more important for us. I have taken the liberty of placing before you the facts as they have emerged on the data at present available.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. The House stands adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

17.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 24, Bhadra 2, 1881 (Saka).

[Saturday, 22nd August, 1959/Sravana 31, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	
677.	Additional Judges for High Courts	3699—3702	705.	Indian art exhibition in Malaya	3742
680.	Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks	3702—06	706.	Schools in Delhi	3742
681.	Educational concession to dependents of political sufferers	3706—08	707.	"Jhuggies" and "Jhopries" in Delhi	3742-43
682.	Oil survey	3709—11	708.	Self sufficiency in foundry grade pig iron	3743
683.	Pension cases	3712—15	U.S.Q. No.		
685.	Katha Kalakshepan art	3715-16	1286.	Construction of a National Theatre in Delhi	3743-44
686.	Income-tax from foreign shipping concerns	3716-17	1287.	Diploma Institutions	3744
688.	Museums	3717—19	1288.	Agents for National Savings	3744-45
689.	Soviet aid for oil exploration	3719—22	1289.	Janta Colleges in Punjab	3745
691.	Manufacture of trucks and tractors	3722—24	1290.	National Cadet corps in Punjab	3745-46
695.	Central economy board	3724—27	1291.	Grants given to Cantonment Boards during 1955-59	3746
696.	Survey of Cauvery Basin	3728-29	1292.	Grants to Punjab Institutions	3746-47
699.	N.C.C. Camp at Almora	3729-30	1293.	Investments of Life Insurance Corporation	3747
700.	Naval Architects	3730-31	1294.	Petroleum deposits in Muradpur	3747
702.	Pipe Fabricating Plant	3731—35	1295.	Scholarships to Punjab students for training abroad	3748
704.	Orissa mining corporation	3735	1296.	Removal of untouchability in Delhi	3748
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		3736—96	1297.	All India Memorial for the Martyrs in Delhi	3749
S.Q. No.			1298.	Delhi floods	3749
678.	Manufacture of 'Pushpak'.	3736	1299.	Iron and Steel quotas for Punjab	3749-50
679.	Steel production	3736-37	1300.	Japanese Nationals in West Bengal	3750
684.	Gold in Raichur	3737	1301.	Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.	3750
687.	Supply of power from Khand Dam to Madhya Pradesh	3737-38	1302.	Issue of visas to foreigners	3750-51
690.	Soviet aid for oil exploration	3738	1303.	Inquiry Commissions	3751—53
692.	Theft of liquor from South Block, New Delhi	3738-39	1304.	Agra Fort	3753
693.	Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956	3739	1305.	Assistants' Grade examination, 1957	3753-54
694.	Exploration of new oil fields	3739-40	1306.	Boarding Houses for Tribal students in Tripura	3754-55
697.	Manganese ore deposits in Ratnagiri	3740	1307.	Foreigners in Steel Plants	3755-56
698.	Interest rates on loans	3740	1308.	Tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh	3756
701.	Study of South Indian languages	3740-41	1309.	Iron ore deposits in Orissa	3756-57
703.	Powers of Collector of Customs to impose penalties	3741-42			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLU?NS
1310.	Gold and fluorine mines in Rajasthan . . .	3757
1311.	Indian Medical students in Foreign Countries	3757
1312.	Smugglers on Indo-Pak Border	3758
1313.	Ethiopian consul	3758-59
1314.	Huts outside Palam Airport	3759
1315.	Fuel Efficiency Committee	3759-60
1316.	Purchase of steel	3760-61
1317.	Jama Masjid, Delhi	3761
1318.	Common Police Reserve Force in Northern Zone	3762
1319	Building for Indian Council for Cultural Relations.	3762
1320	Nuclear Science and Nuclear Engineering	3763
1321.	Libraries for Women and Children in Punjab	3763-64
1322.	Expenditure Tax	3764-65
1323.	Basic Education in Public Schools	3765-66
1324.	Children's Book Trust	3766
1325	Report of M E S Construction Committee	3766-67
1326	Oil Survey in Jammu	3767
1327	Scholarships to Scheduled Tribe Students	3767
1328.	Unused lands inside the Cantonment Areas	3768
1329.	Police Stations in outlying colonies in Delhi	3768-69
1330.	Defence College	3769
1331.	Manufacture of revolvers and pistols in India	3769-70
1332.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes indebtedness	3770
1333.	Summer drama festival	3770
1334.	Colonies for Scheduled Tribes in Orissa . . .	3771
1335.	King George's School	7771
1336.	Christian Adivasis in Bihar . . .	3772
1337.	Opium . . .	3772
1338.	Officers requisitioned from States . . .	3772-73
1339.	N.C.C. . . .	3773-74

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLU?NS
1340.	Removal of untouchability in Himachal Pradesh	3774-75
1341.	Welfare Homes in Himachal Pradesh	3775
1342	Social Welfare Centres in Himachal Pradesh	3775-77
1343.	Aid for development of Sanskrit Education . . .	3777-78
1344	Vellore Fort Temple	3778
1345.	Promotion of Clerks in Himachal Pradesh . . .	3778-79
1346	Survey of 'Kohlus'.	3779-80
1347.	Retirement benefits to J.C.Os	3780-81
1348.	Allowances to J.C.Os.	3781-82
1349	Dearness allowance	3782-83
1350	Foreign Capital in Indian Industries	3783
1351	Conference of State Education Secretaries	3784
1352	Private Primary Schools of Tripura	3784
1353	Corruption among Government Employees in Tripura	3785
1354	Realization of Dadan Money in Tripura	3785-86
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1356.	National Schools of Drama . . .	3786
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1361.	Educational concessions to children of political sufferers	3788-89
1362.	Coaching of Indian cricketers	3789-90
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1364.	British Council Scholarships	3790-91
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd

U. S. Q.

No.	Subject	COLUMN
1368	Linking of educational facilities with plan requirements	3793
1369.	Welfare Extension Projects, Punjab	3793-94
1370.	Indians participating in Channel Swimming.	3794
1371	Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Delhi	3794
1372	Legal Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3795
1373.	Branch of State Bank of India in Himachal Pradesh	3795
1374	Basic Schools in Himachal Pradesh	3795
1375	Excise Duty in Khandasari	3795-96
1376.	Archaeological Survey of Punjab	3796

OBITUARY REFERENCE

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) Shri Jaipal Singh and the Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam

Thereafter members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) made a statement regarding the damage caused by accident on the 21st August, 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri T. Nagi Reddy and T. C. N. Menon regarding the damage caused by accident on the 21st August 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha
 - (i) Supplementary Seventh Session, 1959 Statement No V
 - (ii) Supplementary Sixth Session, 1959 Statement No IX
 - (iii) Supplementary Fifth Session 1958 Statement No XII
 - (iv) Supplementary Fourth Session, 1958 Statement No XXI
 - (v) Supplementary Second Session, 1957 Statement No XXVII
- (2) A copy of Notification No G S R 915 dated the 8th August 1959 under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
- (3) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules 1959 published in Notification No G S R 917 dated the 8th August 1959 under subsection (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944

BILL PASSED

Further discussion to consider the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill concluded After the clause by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

DISCUSSION RE RISE IN FOODGRAIN PRICES

Discussion on the situation arising out of rise in food-grain prices in the country with special reference to West Bengal where levy and price control on rice had been withdrawn raised by Dr Ram Subhag Singh on the 21st August, 1959, continued.

COLUMNS

3804-05

3800-01

3801-04

3807-46

3847-3930

COLUMNS

**DISCUSSION RE: RISE IN
FOODGRAIN PRICES—
contd.**

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DIS-
CUSSION**

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 12th August, 1959 to Starred Question No. 340 regarding Hydrogenated Oils.

3930—48

COLUMNS

**HALF-AN-HOUR DIS-
CUSSION—contd.**

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar) replied to the debate.

**AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
AUGUST 24, 1959/BHADRA
2, 1881 (Saka)**

Discussion on (i) Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1956-57, (ii) Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1959-60 and consideration and passing of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill.