

# MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION  
(INDIA) TRANSFER OF FUNDS BILL, 1956

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 133 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds Bill, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1956."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS  
OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE  
CORPORATION FOR 1953-54

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Act, 1948, a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1953-54.
- (ii) Audited Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1953-54.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-56/56 for (i) and (ii).]

NOTIFICATION PUBLISHING PREVENTION  
OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES, 1955

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 23

of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of the Ministry of Health Notification S.R.O. No. 2106, dated the 12th September 1955, publishing the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. S-52/56.]

## MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

—continued.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We get back to the discussion on the President's Address. I have before me about 19 names. This is the third day and even if I give only fifteen minutes it will not be possible for us to get through this business unless we sit during the lunch hour. So you have to sit through the lunch hour and the 15 minutes' time-limit should be observed.

SHRI P. S. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Madras): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are at the end of the first Five Year Plan and we are shortly beginning the second Five Year Plan. Sir, the second Five Year Plan is drawn on a very ambitious scale, though not on the agricultural side, at least on the industrial side.

Sir, at the commencement of the first Five Year Plan, in so far as the food front was concerned, people were living from hand to mouth and for the eight ounces food ration, people were queueing up in front of the ration shops. Our valuable foreign exchange had been spent or lost in the matter of purchase of foodgrains from foreign countries. And what is the position today, Sir? Today we have not only wiped out the food deficiency in our country, we have become self-sufficient and we are in a position to export foodgrains to foreign countries also. We have increased our food production by nearly 20 per cent, and according to the target in the second Five Year Plan, provision is made for irrigation of an additional 21 million acres and the production of an additional 10 million tons of foodgrains. Sir, the in-

crease on the food front is really phenomenal and the credit should go to our Government. But I must, at this stage, mention, Sir, about a recent announcement in the press regarding nearly 2 lakh tons of foodgrains being loaned to Pakistan. Of course, on previous occasions exchanges have been made between the two countries with regard to food on a barter basis, but I do not remember any instance of a food loan being granted to Pakistan, particularly at this juncture when thousands of refugees are flowing into West Bengal. Sir, I think I am not exaggerating if I say that this 2 lakh tons of foodgrains is being promised to East Pakistan only with a view to fattening the East Pakistanis and enabling them to drive more of the Hindu refugees from East Pakistan to West Bengal.

Sir, on the industrial side, production has gone up by 43 per cent. at the end of the First Five Year Plan. In respect of things which we were importing, for example, motor-cars, we are no longer importing them. Of course, we are importing certain spare parts. We assemble and export them as cars. Sir, it was really heartening to see the other day a photograph appearing in one of the dailies of our motor-cars being landed in one of the harbours of Ceylon. It was also heartening to see the aircraft manufactured in our country at Bangalore giving a magnificent display in one of the far-eastern countries and the indents being placed by some of those countries for the purchase of these aircraft. Sir, it is also heartening to see that some of the biggest river valley projects, of the like of which there are only one or two river valley projects in the world, like the Hoover Dam and other dams in the U.S.A., are coming up in our country. To mention a few, Sir, Bhakra-Nangal is one, and there are the Damodar Valley Corporation, the Hirakud, and the Tungabhadra in the south and also the proposed Nandikonda project. Anyone who visits our country really pays a tribute to some of these big river valley projects that are coming

up in our country. Sir, in the Second Five Year Plan we find on the industrial side basic and machine-making industries are provided for. There is a proposal to erect three heavy steel plants in our country and also a heavy electrical machine plant. Oil prospecting is undertaken on a very large scale in our country and oil refineries are coming up in our country in more than three places.

Now, Sir, coming to the President's Address regarding his mention of rural credit and the development of co-operatives, I should say the co-operative movement has really very much developed in our country under the First Five Year Plan. What was purely a credit organisation before has now become a sort of an integrated system in our country, a sort of an integration between credit on one side and also marketing, processing and warehousing on the other side. To say briefly about 12 Noon the cheap credit that is made available, the Reserve Bank at a very enormous cost is advancing credit to co-operatives at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent though the Government raises money at really more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and we find that in certain cases the Government is even offering up to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for getting money from the people.

#### PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

##### THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1956-57

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1956-57 in respect of Railways.

I would like to add that the Budget papers will be distributed to hon. Members after the Minister has made his Budget speech in the other House.