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LOK SABHA DEBATES



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

82 n. P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 12th March, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Technical Education

*883. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Plan period allotment for the expansion of technical education has been increased by about ten crores of rupees and this amount has been taken out from the general allotment for education; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes for technical education for which this additional amount will be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 9.745 crores has been provided by readjustments within the general allotment for education, for the implementation of the scheme of expansion of selected engineering colleges and polytechnics. Of this amount, Rs. 7.245 crores has been made available from out of General Education Schemes and the rest from the existing plan allotment for technical education.

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The scheme is intended to increase the facilities for technical education by about 2460 seats for degree courses and 4370 seats for diploma courses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what are the different items of general education that have been slashed for providing money for technical education?

Shri M. M. Das: There are a large number of items, about 15. I may give out only three or four which are most important. From elementary education, a saving has been made of Rs. 110 lakhs, youth welfare activities Rs. 125 lakhs, promotion of Hindi and other national languages Rs. 112 lakhs, museum, archaeological activities, anthropology, archives, etc. Rs. 122 lakhs, cultural activities Rs. 97 lakhs. There are other items also from which some savings have been made.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what was the original short-fall of engineers in the country and how far it will be met by this expansion programme?

Shri M. M. Das: The original short-fall as found out by the Engineering Personnel Committee set up by the Planning Commission was 2,794 degree course seats and 8,281 diploma course seats. By this expansion programme, 2,458 degree seats more will be available and 4,370 diploma course seats will also be available. The present short-fall that will remain after implementation of the expansion programme will be of the order of 336 degree seats and 3,851 diploma seats.

Shri Mohiuddin: May I know whether Government have decided to establish an engineering college at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri M. M. Das: In the State second Five Year Plans there were proposals for the establishing of 8 engineering colleges, out of which 6 have already been established and two remain to be established. There is one college in Waltair in Andhra that has already been established, but about Warangal I do not know.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Member asked about the proposal to establish an engineering college at Warangal; but the hon. Deputy Minister is talking about Waltair.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good falling foul upon the Minister. He said he is aware of the college at Waltair, but he does not know about Warangal.

Shri Ranga: The second portion he did not say.

Mr. Speaker: He said it; the hon. Member did not hear him.

Shri Ranga: No.

Mr. Speaker: I heard him. Hon. Members will just have regard for one another.

Shri Damani: May I know what is the general policy for locating the technical schools and whether any consideration will be given to the backward areas like Rajasthan in locating technical schools?

Shri M. M. Das: We receive proposals from two sources—from State Governments and from private parties. The location of the site depends upon the State Government so far as their own proposals are concerned and the State Governments are consulted by private parties for proposals for which the Central Government give some help.

Shri Damani rose—

Mr. Speaker: Only one question to each hon. Member. Mr. Heda.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is a fact that the Central Government has agreed to give a grant for one engineering college in Andhra

Pradesh and for that college the Chief Minister has suggested the name of Warangal?

Shri M. M. Das: At present I have no information about that. I have told the hon. House that so far as the second Five Year Plan is concerned, one college in Waltair has already been established. I do not know anything about an Engineering College in Warangal.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are committing the hon. Minister to stick to just one college, though there are chances of more than one college for Andhra Pradesh. That is the service that we are doing. Hon. Members will refrain from asking question for which the Ministers say that they do not know. If you force them, they will say "No."

Shelters for the Homeless in Delhi

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•884. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 648 on the 29th November, 1957 and state the sites where shelters for homeless people in Delhi will be located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No suitable sites for the construction of the shelters have yet become available. Government are however pursuing the matter with the Delhi Administration.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether a complete survey has been made of the homeless in Delhi?

Shri Datar: A survey has been made by some central social workers and in 1954 the number was put down at about 6,000.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know what will be the contribution of the Corporation towards the building of these shelters?

Shri Datar: This is a question that is yet to come before the Delhi Municipal Corporation. They will consider the whole matter.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know by what time the Government will be able to find a suitable site for erecting these shelters?

Shri Datar: As early as possible.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are Government aware of the number of such homeless people in Delhi and if so what attempts Government are making to settle these homeless people as early as possible?

Shri Datar: That is the question which I have just now answered.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to know the number of homeless people and what attempts Government are going to make.

Shri Datar: I said just now and had the hon. Member followed me, he would have known that in 1954, according to a survey made by certain social workers, the figure was put down at 6,000. Now it is likely to be in the neighbourhood of about 10,000.

Oil and Natural Gas Rules

*885. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conservation and development Rules as regards oil and natural Gas have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The question of framing suitable rules on this subject is under active consideration.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government can give us any idea as to how much co-ordination is established between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the various plants in the public sector which produce or are likely to produce gas?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not able to understand the question.

Mr. Speaker: Co-ordination by means of rules?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The rules relate to conservation and development. So, I asked how much co-ordination is at present established between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on the one hand and the various plants in the public sector which are producing gas or are likely to produce gas in the near future.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of any public sector body which is producing gas which comes under the purview of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. So far as the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is concerned, only when we start producing natural gas, there will arise the question of co-ordinating the activities within the Commission. We are already framing rules for the conservation and regulation of natural gas that might have been produced along with liquid oil or separately. As soon as that is ready, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister is in charge of Steel as well as Mines and Fuel, may I know whether any provision has been made in the various steel plants like Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, to produce gas as a by-product and the utilisation of gas as by-product?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I think, Sir, that is artificial gas and not natural gas. That is a by-product and the hon. lady Member is confusing the two.

उत्तर गवेरणा केन

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*८८६. { श्री भैरव दर्शनः
श्री सौ. शौ. सामन्तः :

क्या शिला और वैज्ञानिक गवेरणा मंत्री
६ दिसम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या

६०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर गवेषणा केन्द्र की स्थापना सम्बन्धी संगोष्ठी की कायंवाही पर इस बीच विचार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा उपर्युक्तो (श्री म० म० दास) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). वैज्ञानिक श्रीदौगिक धनुसंधान परिषद् की वायमंडलीय गवेषणा समिति ने संगोष्ठी में किये गये विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए दो स्टेनों को स्थापना के लिए सिफारिश की है—प्रथम स्टेन दिग्गजय के केन्द्रीय भाग में तथा दूसरा इस पर्वत श्रेणी के उत्तर पश्चिमी भाग में जिस से कि इन स्थानों पर उत्तर प्राणि विद्या, जीव भौतिकी, गृहांश गणित्यां, टिमानी विद्या तथा अंतरिक्ष विद्या आदि विषयों पर धोज की जा सके।

Shri V. P. Nayar: In English also.

Shri M. M. Das: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Atmospheric Research Committee of the C.S.I.R. has considered the matter in the light of the deliberations at the symposium and has recommended the establishment of two stations—one in the Central and the other in the North-Western Himalayas where workers could undertake investigations on Biophysics, high altitude biology, cosmic rays, glaciology, meteorology, etc.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उत्तर में बताया गया है कि दो नये केन्द्र स्थापित करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कौन कौन से स्थान हैं, जिन के बीच में से अन्त में निर्णय किया जायेगा।

Shri M. M. Das: A few years back investigations were made and parties were sent to visit several places in Central Himalayas; but, no definite decision has been taken about the selection of sites.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूँकि यह प्रश्न कई वर्षों से विचाराधीन है और जो सिम्पोजियम गुलमर्ग में हुआ था वह सन् १९५५ में हुआ था, १९५७ में उस की रिपोर्ट मिली और १९५८ में उस पर विचार किया गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता की जायेगी, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

Shri M. M. Das: Yes; we will try our best to expedite the matter.

श्री स० ख० सामन्त : क्या इस संगोष्ठी में कोई और दूसरी सिफारिशें भी हैं ?

Shri M. M. Das: Perhaps, the hon. Member refers to the recommendations of the symposia that were held in Gulmarg. We have received copies of the report and the report has been considered by the Atmospheric Research Committee of the Council, held on January 17th. And, they have recommended that two stations ought to be established, one in Central Himalayas and another in North-Western Himalayas.

Punjab University

*887. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision on the development proposals of the Punjab University has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 1.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that Rs. 35 lakhs were sanctioned for the building of the University, but no grant has been paid so far. May I know when the grant for building will be paid?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I want to know to which item the hon. Member is referring because there are several items.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Item 1 in the statement.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The position with regard to these grants is that the Visiting Committees discuss the various items with the University authorities and grants are sanctioned for whichever items are considered immediate. Some are to be given next year and in different phases and in that way the grants are disbursed.

Now, with regard to this particular item, I shall need further notice to clarify.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the University Grants Commission has sanctioned large grants, but only very small amounts of those grants have been paid so far. Under item 1(i), the building grant is about Rs. 12 lakhs and only Rs. 3 lakhs have been paid so far. May I know the reason why grants are being paid so slowly?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I explained, the requirements of the Universities are discussed by the members of the Visiting Committee which is appointed by the Commission. The discussion is held with the Vice-Chancellors and heads of departments and various other university authorities concerned, such as engineers, architects etc. and it is after that discussion that certain evaluations are made with regard to the demands of a particular University and it is after that that the University Grants Commission comes to certain conclusions.

As I just now pointed out, certain demands are made by the Universities. But, they cannot spend all the amount

at a time; and, therefore, the grants are given in certain phases. For example, I might inform the hon. Member that for the departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry and botany, the University asked for Rs. 95,76,000 and the University Grants Commission sanctioned Rs. 75 lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs. 15,10,000 has been approved for the second phase. The grant has been approved but the amount has not been paid; therefore, it has not been shown. After the scheme has been approved, the grants are issued in certain phases.

Life Insurance Corporation

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Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Ansar Harvani:
*888. Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Naushir Bharncha:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Supkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some offers have been received by the Life Insurance Corporation for the repurchase of shares in the Mundhra group of companies;

(b) if so, the nature of such offers;

(c) the names of the parties from whom these offers have been received; and

(d) the decision, if any, taken on these offers?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 2.]

Shri Morarka: From the statement it appears that one offer from Damodar Chowbay & Co., could not be accepted because of certain terms and conditions imposed by this firm. May I know what were those conditions?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The conditions that they mentioned while making the application were that the Corporation should pass on a good title and also that the shares should be good. And, some of these conditions were such that the Corporation was not in a position to accept.

Shri Morarka: What was the difficulty in accepting these conditions that the title should be passed on and that the share certificates should be good? Is there any doubt that the shares are not good and that good title could not be passed on by the Corporation to the purchaser?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, it is not for me precisely to say. But, actually, the Corporation went into this question. They were not convinced that all the shares they held were good shares; and, obviously, they were not in a position to accept that condition.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Corporation has got registered all the shares in their name or whether some shares still remain unregistered?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is too large a question for me. I am not in a position to answer.

Shri Morarka: May I know when this offer to purchase the shares was received from Shri Mundhra; for how long this offer was kept open by Mundhra and when were these clarifications sought which were not received from Mundhra, as mentioned in the statement?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The letter from Shri Mundhra making this offer was dated the 28th January. It is said in the letter that the offer was open for 2 weeks. This, the Board considered and a sub-committee of the Board was formed to negotiate with Shri Mundhra. Then, they asked for certain more information and particulars about the shares in question. And, Shri Mundhra said that when he would go to Calcutta he would supply the information. But, later on, he did not supply the information; nor was any effort to contact

him successful. Therefore, the offer lapsed.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: May we know if Shri Mundhra has backed out of his offer to purchase these shares?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The inference can be drawn. The point is, he sent a certain letter—and he publicised that fact too—that he is prepared to buy them. When the Directors of the Life Insurance Corporation considered this matter, the first step they took was to get certain elucidations etc.—certain guarantees. They never got them from him. He postponed it. The fact is, he replied that he would send particulars later. They never came. So, we may resume that he did not wish to proceed with the offer.

Shri Supakar: May I know the original terms and conditions on which Shri Mundhra wanted to purchase these shares?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have got a copy of the letter. Do you want me to read the whole letter?

Mr. Speaker: The relevant portion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It reads:

"I apply to buy back the shares in my group of companies which were sold by me, on the following terms....."

The terms mean cash payment, so many shares for so much money and so on.

"This offer is open for two weeks from the date thereof. On acceptance of this offer, I shall deposit securities worth Rs. 50 lakhs to your satisfaction as security for the due performance of the contract by me. The shares which I have agreed to buy back from you will have to be delivered by you to me or to the person I may direct against payment from time to time as I require. The whole transaction will be completed within two months from the

date of acceptance of the offer. If this deal is accepted this will bring approximately Rs. 10 lakhs as profit at your purchase price."

Shri Kashiwal: In reply to Shri Morarka, the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that certain conditions which have been imposed by the brokers were not accepted by the Corporation. May I know whether this firm of brokers have also offered any price for the purchase of these shares and if so, whether the price offered was less or more than that which had been paid by the Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have no information on that point.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is stated that Damodar Chowbay & Company offered to buy 1,90,000 ordinary shares of Jessop and Company Ltd, and that the names of parties on whose behalf the offers were made were not known. May I know whether the Government is taking care to see that the parties are not foreign buyers and whether the Government is examining the position of getting the firm within its own ambit because Government itself places large orders with this firm?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The offer was made by some brokers. It has not been accepted by the LIC. I do not know what enquiry Government has got to make about it now. May I point out that Mr. Mundhra's offer was a package offer of taking back all these shares for a certain sum of money which was a little more than what he has been paid. These brokers have offered to buy certain shares, not the whole lot, in Jessops only. It is rather difficult to compare the two.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement there are only two offers: one from Damodar Chowbay & Company and the other from Shri Haridas Mundhra. May I know whether there are any other offers to buy either Richardson and Cruddas shares or Jessops shares or any other shares of the Mundhra group concerns?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not that we are aware of.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The offer by Messrs. Damodar Chowbay and Company is with regard to Richardson and Cruddas also. There are two offers one for buying 1,70,000 shares of the Richardson and Cruddas and the other is for the purchase of 1,90,000 shares of the Jessops.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. I am glad my colleague has drawn my attention to this. There are two separate letters from Messrs. Damodar Chowbay and Company: one in regard to Jessops and the other in regard to Richardson and Curddas.

Shri Tangamani: Is there any other offer?

Mr. Speaker: All the offers have been set out in the statement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do not know. I would not like to say yes or no because I really do not know. It is for the LIC and it might have got offers or not.

Shri Morarka: In view of the fact that Shri Mundhra's offer means Rs. 50 lakhs more than today's market price.....

Some Hon. Members: Rs. 10 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: No. Comparing the market price, it is Rs. 50 lakhs. May I know whether the LIC would be advised by the Government to pursue this offer and see if Shri Mundhra is still willing to pay that price?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, for a variety reasons, the primary one being, as I got it from the LIC, that they do not expect Mr. Mundhra ever to fulfil that offer.

Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any board has been appointed to investigate into the rejection of Service Stores at the Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar; and

(b) if so, whether the Board has submitted its report?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the value of the stores rejected and how they were disposed of?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Certain rejections are always normal in the manufacture of this type of stores. But in this particular case, there have been unusual rejections. So, a board has been appointed which has gone into it and I am advised that it would not be in the public interest to disclose further details because it relates to certain military stores. Action is being taken. A court of enquiry has also been appointed to find out as to who is responsible and departmental action is contemplated.

Mr. Speaker: Even the total value of the unserviceable stores? They do not want the details.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have not got the actual value at my disposal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want the nomenclature.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says he has not got it. Next question.

India Security Press, Nasik

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892. { **Shri Jadhav:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the India Security Press, Nasik went on strike in the months of December, 1957 to January, 1958;

(b) the number of man hours lost during the period of the strike; and

(c) the measures adopted to redress their main demands?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) There was

a partial strike from 14th December 1957, to 14th January, 1958, organised by one of the two workers' unions in the Press;

(b) The number of man hours lost, so far as workers who joined the strike are concerned, are, 8,07,447.

(c) Detailed discussions were held by Central Government officials with the representatives of the workers after the strike was called off. In the light of these discussions orders on a few matters are under issue while others are being examined.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what the specific demands were and how far Government has met them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have made a statement about the demands that the workers made.

Shri Jadhav: May I know when the final decision is likely to be taken?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think very soon we will take a decision. They are being examined in the Ministries of Labour and of Finance.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are Government aware that during the strike period, some of the non-technical people were allowed to handle the machines and these machines were damaged? If so what is amount of such damage?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as we know, there has been no damage and I do not also think that it is a correct statement that non-technical people were asked to handle the machines because the daily attendance varied between 440 and 800. There were technical men available and the press was partially working.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister has stated that there were two unions and that the strike was led by one of the two. Would he be kind enough to say what percentage of the workers joined the strike and secondly—I do not want to get up a second time—whether the demand for 44 hours work has been accepted

or what has happened to that crucial demand?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for the first part of the question, the strike was partial. A large majority of the workers were on strike. But it is a fact that attendance was between 400 and 800 all the days.

Shri Nath Pai: Out of how many?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have the total figures.

Shri Nath Pai: I know, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then the hon. Member need not put the question.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The average attendance is 3,347 and the attendance in this period was between 582 and 900. As for the hours of work, that is also being examined. That is one of the important demands being examined. But I understand the hon. Member who just put the question gave a sort of an assurance that by this reduction in the hours of work, production will not be reduced. So far as this matter is concerned, we are examining it and we will take a decision very soon.

Shri Nath Pai: You should give me a minute, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Members must get up and speak.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, a reference has been made to some assurance that I had made and it is likely to cause some misunderstanding. I had told during the strike negotiations that if the hours of work are reduced the present level of production should be maintained. What we meant was, if by working 44 hours the production goes down the workers would be ready to put additional hours of work for which the Government will pay them. It is very clear in the letter which we have written to the Labour Minister, and to that we stand by.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word, Sir? Of course, I do not

challenge his statement. But that kind of assurance has no meaning at all. That kind of thing is not an assurance. It can always be done. My own impression was that the assurance is different; maybe, my impression was wrong. What Shri Nath Pai has said is an obvious thing. It does not make any difference. You work more and you are paid for that period. It can hardly be called an assurance.

Mineral Deposits

*892. **Shri Abdul Lateef:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fairly large deposits of coal and other valuable minerals exist in the submountainous regions near Bijnor;

(b) whether Government have undertaken any geological survey of this region with a view to assessing the prospects of exploitation of these minerals on large scale; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to do so in the near future?

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

(b) and (c). As no economic mineral deposit is reported in the area, the Geological Survey of India do not propose to undertake geological survey of this region in the near future.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Abdul Lateef.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know whether any team of geological survey was sent there to find out whether there are any deposits or not?

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member's name "Abdul Lateef"? I called Shri Abdul Lateef. Shri Abdul Lateef may put his question now.

श्री अब्दुल लीफ़ : आप ने जो इन्कार्यरों की है उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है?

श्री के० दे० भालबीय : इस सिलसिले में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक जिम्मालाजी-कृष्ण पार्टी भेजी थी और उसकी यह रिपोर्ट है कि वहाँ कुछ लिंगनाड़िट है और बालू में सोना बगैर पाया गया था, लेकिन उनकी भी कोई मुक्तमाल राय नहीं है। जिम्मालाजीकल सबै आवै इंडिया को तो यह राय है कि उसकी कोई इकानमिक वर्थ नहीं है। जब तक कोई ज्यादा अच्छी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलती तब तक कोई प्रोआम बनाना हमारे लिये मुश्किल है।

श्री अद्वैत लक्ष्मीक : वया गवर्नरमेंट आवै इंडिया ने कोई जांच करायी है या कि सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट पर ही भरोसा कर लिया गया है?

श्री के० दे० भालबीय : गवर्नरमेंट आवै इंडिया की एक रिपोर्ट है। गवर्नरमेंट आवै इंडिया ने पहले कुछ मालूमात की थी जिनके आधार पर हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि वहाँ पर कोई खास मिनरल्स नहीं मिली हैं। इसलिए हमारा इरादा कोई उसको परस्पूर करने का नहीं है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुए कि वहाँ पर बालू में सोना पाया जाता है आपने यह उचित नहीं समझा कि आप अपनी तरफ से कोई जांच कराने?

श्री के० दे० भालबीय : बालू में अक्सर सोना निकल आता है लेकिन उसकी कोई खास अहमियत नहीं है।

Decimal Coinage

*894. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal of existing old coins and replacing them by decimal coinage has been substantially achieved in the first year;

(b) if so, the percentage of old coins in circulation that have been withdrawn so far; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some Government departments and the Railways still issue old coins to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Parts (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (See Appendix V, annexure 3.)

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेंट मिनरल्स में ज्यादा से ज्यादा नवे सिक्के बनाने का क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है?

श्री दे० राज भगत : हमारे देश में तीन मिनरल्स हैं। वे आपने पूरे समय काम कर रही हैं और उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा नवे सिक्के बनाये जा रहे हैं।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हर माह में कितने नवे सिक्के बनाये जा रहे हैं?

श्री दे० राज भगत : करीब करीब आठ नौ करोड़ पीसेन्ड्र नवे सिक्के।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में जहाँ पर कि बहुत से गवर्नरमेंट आफिसेज हैं वहाँ से लोगों को पुराने सिक्के नहीं दिये जायेंगे वल्कि नवे सिक्के ही दिये जायेंगे?

श्री दे० राज भगत : एक ऐसी विज्ञप्ति जारी की गयी है कि जो सरकारी दफ्तर हैं जैसे कि रेलवे और पोस्ट आफिसेज, उनमें जो पुराने सिक्के आवंगे वे बापस ले लिये जायेंगे, उनको फिर नहीं दिया जायेगा। मगर कभी कभी खास स्थिति में, नवे सिक्कों की कमी के कारण इस विज्ञप्ति की बात पूरी तरह से लालू नहीं हो पाती और कभी कभी पुराने सिक्के दिये जाते हैं। मगर आम तौर से सरकारी दफ्तरों से नवे सिक्के ही दिये जाते हैं।

श्री भगत वार्डन : चूँकि पुराने सिक्कों और नवे सिक्कों के कारण अक्सर बाजार में गड़बड़ होती रहती है और उसमें कुछ लोगों को नुकसान

जी उठाना पड़ता है, स्था मालवीय मंसी जी बतलायेगे कि देर से देर कर तक इन पुराने सिक्कों को हटा दिया जायेगा ?

जी ब० रु० भगत : जब कि नये सिक्कों का कानून पालियार्ड में पास हुआ था तो उस समय सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा गया था कि तीन साले तीन साल बीं नये सिक्कों का पूरा पूरा बलन हो जायेगा । अब जो दिक्कतें सामने आ रही हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि यह अवधि कुछ और बढ़ जायेगी । हो सकता है कि चार साल हो जाये । यह परिस्थिति है ।

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that from 1-4-1957 to 31-12-1957 only 26 crore pieces of coins of the value of two annas and below have been withdrawn. That comes to about 4 per cent. So, although a year has elapsed only 4 per cent of coins have been withdrawn as per the statement. May I know how long it will take for the withdrawal of all these coins?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: 25 years.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are withdrawing coins as they are coming back; they are not issued again. The only thing is, coins will be in circulation till they are demonetised. With regard to the two anna pieces, I think in about six months we are thinking of demonetising the yellow ones and in another six months the entire two anna pieces will be demonetised, but I cannot be very precise about this period.

Shri Mohiuddin: In order to expedite the process of introducing the new coins, is it a fact that the Government is considering introduction of 50 naya paise notes?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir, at present there is no such proposal under examination.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether the yellow two anna coins have been demonetised in Delhi, particularly in the Parliament House, because they are not accepted even in the post office?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a fact, that they are not accepted because there are a large number of counterfeit yellow two anna coins. So, there is some difficulty, but we have issued circulars and taken all precautions to see that no undue difficulty is caused to the public.

Mr. Speaker: I shall see to it that they are not paid two anna pieces hereafter.

New Oil Find

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

- whether it is a fact that oil has been struck in new wells in Moran area;
- if so, in how many; and
- the prospect thereof?

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

(b) Out of 7 wells so far completed, 4 are productive.

(c) A good commercial production is expected.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if this oil discovered in Moran is proposed to be brought under the refining process of the proposed Assam Refinery; if so, whether the contemplated capacity of that refinery is going to be increased to meet this need?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The oil produced in Moran will be operated by the new Oil India Limited in which the Government of India are partners with the Assam Oil Company. As soon as the programme which is to be implemented by the Oil India Limited is completed the question of exploitation of Moran oil in a refinery will arise.

Manipur Supplement of Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

- whether it is a fact that a Manipur Supplement was published

in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in November, 1957;

(b) the amount of bills submitted by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to the Manipur Administration for payment towards the publication; and

(c) the reasons for the publication of the supplement in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No payment was made by the Manipur Administration for the publication of the Supplement, but certain advertisements were inserted by the Administration in the Paper for promoting tourism and local arts and crafts for which bills have been submitted by the Paper to the Administration for Rs. 4669.16 N.P.

(c) The Supplement was published by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta as a part of their programme of publishing supplements to encourage tourism. The State Governments including the Administration of the Union Territories have been requested to assist the Papers which have agreed to bring out such supplements by contributing articles and advertisements.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether quotations were invited from other newspapers also for the publication of the supplement and advertisements?

Shri Datar: There was no question of inviting any quotations here. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* had agreed to publish a special supplement dealing with Manipur and that is the reason why advertisements were given.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it the policy of the Government to give advertisements only to those papers which write in favour of the Government?

Shri Datar: No, Sir.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word, Sir? A newspaper brings out a special supplement about a particular area—any paper may do so—and in the interest of tourism that is taken advantage of by the Administration. That is a normal thing and there is no question of favouritism to any newspaper. Whenever any newspaper does that, it would probably receive the same treatment.

फैरो-मैगनीज संयंत्र

*द६७. श्री ई० अश्वसूदन राव : क्या इस्पात, लान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में फैरो-मैगनीज तैयार करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा फैरो-मैगनीज के कितने संयंत्र अब तक स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ग) प्रत्येक की उत्पादन-क्षमता कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या गरिडी (जिला श्रीकाकुलम्) में फैरो-मैगनीज संयंत्र स्थापित करने की कांड प्रस्थापना है ?

इस्पात, लान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण तिह) : (क) सरकार न अभी तक सालाना १३७,३०० टन कुल ताकत की नी पार्टियों की योजनायें मंजूर कर दी हैं।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी नहीं । फिर भी माननीय सदस्य का मतलब शायद गिरीबिदी (जिला श्री-काकुलम्) से है । यदि ऐसा है तो एक प्राइवेट पार्टी द्वारा लगाये गये प्लाट में पहुँच ही उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

श्री है० अद्युसूरम राव : क्या मंत्री महोदय बहास करते हैं कि भारत सरकार को एक साल के लिए किसी फैरो-मैग्नीज चाहिए और वह किसी उत्पादन कर सकती है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण लिह : मैं सवाल को समझ नहीं पाया हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: He started with one question and ended with another. He only wants to know what is the capacity of any plant that is going to be put up there, and what is needed by way of ferro-manganese for our own consumption and what is our annual requirement.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The target that has been fixed in the second Five Year Plan is 160,000 tons. As against that, as I have already stated the total capacity approved so far is 177,300 tons. Out of this, three plants have already gone into production—The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, The Electrical and Metallurgical Works, Bombay, and the Ferro-Alloys Corporation, Tamsar. They have got various capacities. Two more schemes with a total capacity of 54,000 tons have been approved by the licensing committee subject to their foreign exchange requirements being screened by the Capital Goods Heavy Electrical Plant Committee. That information covers all the points on which probably the hon. Member requires information.

Shri Ranga: Is any assistance being given to the Garividi plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is in the private sector. It is difficult for me to visualise the type of assistance. If it is financial assistance, then, like any other private sector industry, they can approach the Finance Corporation and other parties. There is no such thing as direct government assistance of a financial character.

Shri Heda: The Srikakulam district and the adjacent districts of Orissa State are full of low grade manganese ore, and this factory is at Garividi. The Tumsar concern is not able to cope with the consumption of that low

grade ore. Have Government got any plans in the public or the private sector to start more plants in that area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already mentioned that the target which has been set by the second Five Year Plan has already been reached. There are so many good things which we want to do, but we have to adjust all of them within the resources.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know when the ferro-manganese plant at Joda in Orissa, which has been started, is going into production and what is the capacity of that plant and what is the Central assistance to it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require separate notice. What is the name of that place?

Shri Panigrahi: The ferro-manganese plant at Joda.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The capacity of the Joda Ferro-Alloys (Private) Ltd. is 30,000 tons. It will be located at Joda in Orissa. The plant is due for completion by the middle of this year, 1958.

Planning of Education

*898. Dr. K. B. Menon: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay on the Table:

(a) a copy of the note from Madras Government on Perspective Planning for the Development of Education; and

(b) the comments received from State Governments on the note?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. I. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A copy of the note from Madras Government and the comments received so far are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-583/58.]

Dr. K. B. Menon: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the objection raised at the Conference by one State

representative that the nationalisation of text-books has led to the publication of speeches of Ministers, good, bad and indifferent, and their inclusion in the text-books in schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: My hon. friend's question is about the note on perspective planning for the development of education in the Madras Government. The nationalisation of text-books is quite a different question. I could answer that question, but it does not arise out of this question at all.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Nationalisation of text-books was one of the subjects discussed at the Conference.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, Sir; that was a subject for discussion, but at present, the question is on perspective planning and a note thereon from the Madras Government. This question has nothing to do with the question which relates to the nationalisation of text-books.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Central Government has examined these proposals and, if so, whether they will recommend it to other States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, Sir. This question was raised by the Central Advisory Board of Education and it was decided that this note should be sent to the State Governments for their consideration and comments.

National Cadet Corps

*899. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a demand for the revival of the Junior Division of the N.C.C. in Secondary Schools?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The Junior Division of the N.C.C. is functioning in all States. In Bombay where the State Government had decided to wind up the Junior Division in 1953, the Junior Division units exist mainly in areas which were added to

Bombay as a result of the re-organisation of the States. The Government of Bombay has, however, recently revised Junior Division units in all parts of the State.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know why the Bombay Government discontinued the scheme and then again revived it?

Sardar Majithia: The hon. Member could ask the Bombay Government.

Sarva Seva Sangh

*900. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a report in respect of Central grants given to Sarva Seva Sangh through the Orissa State Government during the year 1956-57; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) It is understood that the Sangh are receiving financial help for the purpose from various sources i.e. Governmental agencies and other non-official agencies like Gandhi Smarak-Nidhi etc. They have incurred expenditure out of the total money received from various sources and have not kept separate accounts of each individual source. As they have to furnish accounts of each individual source, it takes much time to separate the accounts and to furnish them to Government. They are, however, being pressed to submit the same.

Shri B. C. Mullick: It appears from the statement given by Shri S. N. Mishra, the Deputy Minister of Planning, to an unstarred question on the 10th March, 1958, that the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned for the development of gramdan villages during 1957-58 has not been made over by the Orissa Government to the Sarva Seva Sangh due to the non-submission of the advance accounts. May I

know, what action do the Government like to take against the Sarva Seva Sangh for not spending the money for those areas in the stipulated time?

Shrimati Alva: It has been decided by the Orissa State that the purpose of the Sarva Seva Sangh is to assist the State agency, but the Sarva Seva Sangh will not have any control over the expenditure. That is the action taken.

Shri Mahanty: Is it a fact that on account of the controversy between the Chief Minister of Orissa and the Sarva Seva Sangh regarding the starvation deaths in Koraput district this money has not been passed on to them?

Shrimati Alva: This question does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Mahanty: Would the hon. Minister kindly enquire into it? Here is a matter where money is sanctioned but the Orissa Government did not pass it on to the Sarva Seva Sangh. Is it on account of that controversy and, if so, will the Government enquire?

Shrimati Alva: It is not on account of that controversy. The Sarva Seva Sangh has not submitted any accounts since 1955 for the amounts that were sanctioned and given to them. That is the reason.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has written to the Government of India for reducing the grant or aid given to the Sarva Seva Sangh?

Shrimati Alva: The Orissa State has written to us. The Orissa State also has asked for grant of Rs. 10 lakhs. There is the Narayanpatna scheme—and they have asked for an additional allocation of Rs. 2,20,000 for this new scheme.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का मन्दिर

*६०२. श्री पंथ देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमवा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण मन्दिर में आग लगने का क्या कारण था; और

(ख) सरकार को तथा मन्दिर को कितनी लाति हुई?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-संचारी (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). अनुमान है कि हमारतों को एक लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है लेकिन कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ यथवा आग लगने का क्या कारण था, इसका अब तक ठीक-ठीक पता नहीं लग सका है। इसके लिये अदालती जांच हो रही है और उसके परिणामों की अभी प्रतीका की जा रही है।

श्री पंथ देव : चूंकि यह मंदिर आकेयो-लोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के मातहत है और आग लगने से यह मंदिर बहुत ज्यादा लाराब हो गया था, क्या सरकार ने इसकी मुरम्मत के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया है?

Shri Datar: I am not aware that it is under the Archaeological Department. It is an ancient temple. There was great loss and Government are making enquiries.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस मंदिर को आग लगे काफी समय हो गया है। गैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी और कितना समय इस आग लगने की घटना को इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने में सफ्ट होगा?

Shri Datar: The fire took place on 30th December, 1957. A judicial enquiry has been ordered and the work is going on.

Children of Defence Personnel

*६०३. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence Personnel are experiencing

difficulty in educating their children due to transfers to various parts of the country which have different media of instructions; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The use of the regional languages as media of instruction in many States has caused difficulties to Defence Personnel in educating their children, as such Personnel are liable to transfer to various parts of the country. This difficulty is more in the case of secondary than primary education, and is felt more by Service officers rather than by Other Ranks.

(b) Certain special facilities have been provided for the education of the children of Defence Services Personnel as indicated in a Statement laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha in reply to starred Question No. 600 answered on 11th September 1957. At the King George's Schools referred to in that Statement, children of Defence Services Personnel are charged concessional fees and are also eligible for scholarships. Certain further proposals, such as a Contributory Fund Scheme for giving grants-in-aid for the education of Service officers' children are under the active consideration of Government.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether any medium of instruction has been fixed for these children?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The children of the armed service personnel get the same facilities as the other children in those localities. The medium of instruction, whatever it is, is fixed by the State. In the case of certain schools, certain facilities are asked for, and they are given. Of course, the armed service personnel will get all those facilities enjoyed by others.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the Defence Ministry taking up with the State Governments the matter in regard to the facilities, of language mainly, for

the children of defence personnel? In some cases they are not able to get a teacher. Is the Minister able to provide, through the State Governments, these facilities? Above all, in some schools they bang the door even against the children of defence personnel.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Joachim Alva: Firstly, the children of defence personnel experience great difficulty in getting admission in other schools, that is, other than the half a dozen schools listed in the statement given to the House. Secondly, there have been difficulties in regard to language, other than the language which the States provide for the children in their State. I want to know whether the Defence Ministry has taken it up with the Education Department of the State Governments for giving these facilities to these children.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has set out two difficulties and wants to know what the Government is doing in the matter.

Shri Krishna Menon: The education of children is part of the amenities provided to the defence forces. It is not part of the terms and conditions of service of the soldier. Naturally, the Defence Ministry and the Armed Forces officers would do the best they can under the circumstances. There are certain schools where certain exceptional arrangements are made in co-operation with the State authorities. All these cases have been dealt with on their merits.

श्री भगत दण्डन : रसा मंत्रालय की ओर से कुछ किंग ज्यौजिस स्कूल चलते हैं। भारत के विभिन्न भागों से विद्यार्थी यहां प्राप्त हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां सभी भाषाओं की शिक्षा देन की व्यवस्था की गई है?

Sardar Majithia: So far as KG schools are concerned, the medium of instruction at the moment is English, because they are on the public school lines. But, Hindi is also there as a

subject. It is visualized that Hindi will replace English in due course of time.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that not only the Defence Services but many other All India Services are scattered all over India and their children face the same difficulty, is there any proposal on behalf of the Government of India to have at least a few schools in all those States with Hindi medium or any other medium which may be considered suitable to cater for the children of the All India Services?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): If we are to cater for all those special cases, the persons most affected are children of officers and others in the Foreign Service, whom we have to provide in other countries. So, it is a very special case. The defence personnel are specially concerned, because of their relatively frequent transfers from place to place and consequent two establishments. The higher civilian personnel are also concerned, though not to that extent. We are dealing with the defence personnel, so far as we can. In regard to civilian personnel, I do not think the difficulty arises to such an extent.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या "किंग ज्योर्जिस स्कूल" के नाम को बदलने का प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलग प्रश्न है।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shall I repeat the question?

Mr. Speaker: I have understood it correctly. I said that it is a different matter altogether. It does not arise out of this question.

Inter-State Boundary Disputes

***904. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have requested

Central Government for the settlement of their boundaries;

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) the important boundary disputes which these States have referred; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The Bombay Government have made some proposals for territorial readjustment between the States of Bombay and Mysore.

(d) The proposals were forwarded to the Government of the Mysore State and the Chief Ministers of the two States have had an informal discussion about them.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any procedure has been laid down by the Government of India in case of a dispute between the two Governments to refer these matters to some High Court Judge or some other authority?

Shri Datar: There is no question of any procedure. Whenever there are such proposals, they are discussed first informally by the Chief Ministers among themselves, and then further results might follow.

Shri Mahanty: In view of the reply given by the Minister of State for Home Affairs the other day in this House that the Orissa Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution, which has been forwarded through the State Government, requesting the Government of India to adjudicate the boundary dispute between Bihar and Orissa, may I know why this has not been mentioned in this reply? Why only Bombay has been referred?

Shri Datar: That question has been answered fully.

Shri Mahanty: No, Sir. I venture to submit this reply is misleading. In reply to the question, he only refers to Bombay and Mysore. Why? The

question refers to all boundary disputes between States.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): So far as my information goes, no such proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa. We are only concerned with Governments in this question.

Shri Kasliwal: If I remember correctly, at the time when the demand for a boundary commission was made the hon. Home Minister was pleased to remark that the State Governments could themselves come together and settle outstanding boundary questions. May I know how many State Governments have settled their outstanding boundary questions by now?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Andhra and Madras have settled it through an arbitrator. Except for Bombay with regard to certain adjoining territories that lie between Bombay and Mysore, I think no specific proposals have been made to us in this regard.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if the Home Ministry has received any communication from the Andhra Government with regard to the settlement of the border claims between Orissa and Andhra particularly with regard to Parlakimidi which formed the subject-matter of a discussion in the Andhra Assembly recently?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The proposals received from the Governments have been mentioned in answer to the question.

U.P.-Bihar Boundary

***895. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1210 on the 17th December, 1967 and state:

(a) the progress so far made with regard to the fixing of a boundary between Bihar and U.P.; and

(b) the nature of views of the two State Governments concerned on this point?

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

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if, in view of the great anxiety and unrest prevailing in the border area due to the longstanding nature of the dispute and the two different sets of land laws in force in that area, will the Government consider the desirability of expediting the decision?

Shri Datar: Government have called for certain information and after the information is received, further steps will be taken.

Mr. Speaker: The Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Privy Purses of Ex-rulers

***890. Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2279 on the 16th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any further reductions in Privy Purses have been made in the case of former rulers; and

(b) if so, in which case and by what amount?

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

(b) Manipur, Rs. 46,000.

Porbilia Colliery

***891. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dishargarh Seam of the Porbilia Colliery which was sealed off in 1955 due to underground fire has since been reopened;

(b) what is the estimated reserve of coal of the mine; and

(c) what is present rate of production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) The estimated reserves in different Seams in Porbilia Colliery are about 44 million tons.

(c) About 20,000 tons per month.

सरकारी निवृत्ति-वेतन पाने वाले व्यक्ति

*६०१. श्री क० भ० मालवीय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी निवृत्ति वेतन पाने वाले व्यक्ति राजनीति में भाग ले सकते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : सरकारी पेन्शन पाने वालों के राजनीतिक कार्यों में भाग लेने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है बरतें कि उनकी कार्यवाहियां संविधान के मूलाधिक हों।

Raid by Tribals in Manipur

*६०२. श्री असारः

{ श्री L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Divisional Officer was surrounded in bungalow by 500 Kuri tribals on the 11th February, 1958 at Churachandpur (Manipur);

(b) if so, the reasons for the incident; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes. The S.D.O. of Churachandpur was surrounded by about 300 persons when he went to inspect a disputed piece of land allotted to the Weaving Training Centre. This plot

had been encroached upon by certain persons by way of construction of a kacha building for a Church. The crowd demanded the immediate allotment in writing of the Training Centre Compound for the Church. On the S.D.O.'s refusal to do so, the crowd surrounded him and later followed him to his bungalow. They were dispersed by the Police.

(c) One Platoon of Manipur Rifles was detailed to control the situation. Legal proceedings have been instituted against 9 ring leaders. The persons concerned have submitted a written apology to the S.D.O. promising that no recurrence of similar incidents would take place in future.

Lime and Marble Stone Deposits

*६०३. श्री Ghosal:

{ श्री B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that deposits of lime and marble stones have been discovered in Purulia District in West Bengal?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir. Limestone deposits have been located in the Ichatu and Jabar areas near Jhalsa in the Purulia district in West Bengal. In the Ichatu area, limestone bands are not of uniform thickness. In the Jabar area limestone deposits are reported to be unsuitable for cement manufacture owing to the impurities present.

Compulsory Insurance for Government Servants

*६०४. श्री Goray:

{ श्री Ajit Singh Sarhadli:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on the 19th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any decision in respect of compulsory insurance at reduced rates of premium for Government employees in low-income groups has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is still under examination.

अखिल भारतीय शहीद स्मारक

*६०६. श्री भक्त बद्रन :
*६०६. श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-काय मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५७ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १७३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५७ से १९४७ के बीच स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम में जो शहीद हुए, उनकी स्मृति में दिल्ली में एक अखिल भारतीय स्मारक बनाने की प्रस्थापना के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

गृह-काय मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दत्तात्रे) : इस मामले पर अभी विचार हो रहा है।

Northern Higher Technological Institute, Kanpur

*९१०. श्री S. M. Banerjee:
श्री Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 209 on the 18th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the plans and estimates etc. for the Northern Higher Technological Institute at Kanpur have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Not yet.

(b) A sum of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for the Institute in the current plan.

Cost Structure of Coal Production

*९११. श्री T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 637 on the 29th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to examine the cost structure of coal production has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations; and

(c) what decision has been arrived at by the Government regarding their implementation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Committee has not yet submitted its report. It is awaiting completion of the cost examination of some of the selected collieries.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Aircraft Carrier

*९१२. श्री Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state when the aircraft carrier purchased for Indian Navy is expected to join the Indian fleet?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): It is not in the public interest to disclose when the aircraft carrier is expected to join the Indian Fleet.

“कान्टोपोरेरी इंडियन लिटरेचर”

*६१३. श्री बाजपेयी : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक विषयों मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साहित्य अकादमी “कान्टोपोरेरी इंडियन लिटरेचर” का हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(क्ल) यदि हां, तो उसका प्रकाशन कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की घासा है?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गবेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली) : (क) "कन्टमोरेरी इंडियन लिटरेचर" का हिन्दी संस्करण, जिसका नाम "आज का भारतीय साहित्य" रखा गया है, पहले ही प्रकाशित हो चुका है।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indian Navy

*914. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the steps that have been taken to improve the Indian Navy during 1957-58 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 4]

बीनी सैनिक शिष्टमंडल

*६१५.

श्री भक्त दश्मन :	{	श्री स० स० सामन्त :
श्री सिद्धनंजपा :		
श्री हेम बद्धा :		
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :		

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५७ के ताराकित प्रश्न संस्था ४६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीनी लोक गणराज्य के सरकारी सैनिक शिष्टमंडल ने इस बीच भारत की यात्रा की है;

(ल) उनकी यात्रा का क्या उद्देश्य था;

(ग) क्ये भारत में कब प्राये और इस देश में कितनी अवधि तक रहे; और

(घ) उन्होंने किन किन जगहों और संस्थाओं को देखा?

प्रतिरक्षा उपर्योगी (सरदार मर्फीडिपा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(क) यह एक सद्भावना प्रतिनिधि मण्डल था और हमारे सशस्त्र सेनाओं के १९५६ में चीन जाने वाले प्रतिनिधि मण्डल के प्रत्युत्तर में आया था।

(ग) यह प्रतिनिधि मण्डल २२ जनवरी १९५८ को पहुंचा था, और लगभग ६ सप्ताह रहने के बाद ३ मार्च १९५८ को वापस लौटा।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वैसिये परिषिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संस्था ५]

बुढ़ जयन्ती

११८५. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली तथा भारत के अन्य स्थानों में २५००वीं बुढ़ जयन्ती की स्वृति में स्मारक बनाने के हेतु चुने गये स्थानों का विकास करने पर भारत सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की; और

(ल) अब ये स्थान किस कार्य के लिये काम में लाये जा रहे हैं?

शिक्षा और गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली) : (क) अब तक, रिज, (नई दिल्ली) पर चुनी गयी जगह का सर्वेक्षण करने पर केवल २७५ ह० का खर्च हुआ है। २५००वीं बुढ़ जयन्ती की यादगार में स्मारक बनाने के लिये केवल यही एक स्थान चुना गया है।

(ल) इस समय यह रिज के जंगली क्षेत्र का एक भाग है?

Adult Education

1186. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 2046 on the 20th December, 1957, and state:

- (a) whether Government have finalised the schemes for adult education in rural and urban areas;
- (b) if so, the nature of the scheme; and
- (c) the amount contemplated to be earmarked for them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Public Relations Week

1187. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases of Income-tax refunds etc., were settled during the Public Relations Week observed in Delhi;
- (b) to which years these cases relate;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in finalising them; and
- (d) whether similar weeks are proposed to be organised in other parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 1461.

(b) 1951-52	2
1952-53	1
1953-54	10
1954-55	4
1955-56	13
1956-57	212
1957-58	1219

(c) It would be seen that out of 1461 cases disposed of, only 30 cases

were more than one year old. Even in these 30 cases, the delay was mainly due to reasons beyond the "control of the officers, viz:—

- (i) the assessees did not furnish the full particulars asked for;
- (ii) the assessment records were not available due to the transfer of cases from one Province to another.
- (d) No Sir, we have Public Relations Officers at important centres and these officers are promptly looking into complaints from the public from day to day. The Commissioners in other charges have not felt the need for setting aside any special week for the work.

Helicopters

1188. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Helicopters purchased from foreign countries, country-wise during 1957-58 so far;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to purchase Helicopters during 1958-59; and
- (c) if so, how many?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Six, from the U.S.A. only.

(b) and (c). No further orders are likely to be placed during 1958-59.

Small Savings

1189. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount

collected through Small Savings during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The total net State-wise collections through Small Savings during 1956-57 and 1957-58 (upto end of January, 1958) are shown below:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Name of the State/ Union Territory.	Amount		
	1956-57	April '57 to January '58. (pro- visional)	
1. Andhra . . .	1,04	1,93	
2. Assam . . .	2,11	1,13	
3. Bihar . . .	5,68	2,90	
4. Bombay. . .	16,24	10,05	
5. Delhi . . .	1,30	1,06	
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .	6	4	
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	15	24	
8. Kerala . . .	73	80	
9. Madras . . .	1,92	2,64	
10. Madhya Pradesh . . .	3,01	1,65	
11. Manipur . . .	2	3	
12. Mysore . . .	93	1,13	
13. Orissa . . .	1,22	80	
14. Punjab . . .	8,03	2,60	
15. Rajasthan . . .	2,10	1,10	
16. Tripura . . .	1	4	
17. Uttar Pradesh . . .	9,41	4,34	
18. West Bengal . . .	7,56	5,83	
TOTAL : . . .	61,52	38,31	

Boojhang Government High School,
Agartala

1190. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irregularities in accounts of the Boojhang

Government High School, Agartala, Tripura, have been detected in 1957-58;

(b) the nature of these irregularities and the funds involved; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Misappropriation of Government money amounting to Rs. 3,537-43 N.P.

(c) The incumbent responsible for misappropriation has been placed under order of suspension and a Departmental enquiry has been started. The entire amount has been realised from the person alleged to be responsible for the misappropriation and deposited in the Government Treasury.

Mining Leases

1191. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications which were sent to the Central Government by the Andhra Pradesh Government for sanction of prior approval before granting mining leases during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far; and

(b) how many of these were approved by the Central Government?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 6.]

Backward Classes Commission

1192. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 425 on the 29th May, 1957 and state the reactions of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission for taking ameliorative measures for the education etc. of Backward Classes during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A statement containing the reactions of the State Governments, to the various suggestions made, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 7.]

Poppy Cultivation in Punjab

1193. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total acreage of poppy cultivation at present in the Punjab State district-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

District	Area under poppy cultivation during 1957-58 season, in Punjab	Acres
Kapurthala		67
Hoshiarpur		89
Jullundur	Information not yet available.	

Estate Duty from Rajasthan

1194. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1290, on the 4th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the number of Estate Duty cases registered and disposed off in Rajasthan since the 1st April, 1956; and

(b) the total amount of Estate Duty collected during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b).

No. of cases registered 287

No. of cases disposed of 243

Amount of Estate Duty collected Rs. 6,10,510.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

1195. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the names of the non-official and official organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Union Territories and various State Governments with the financial help of the Central Government;

(b) the financial help given to them during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far;

(c) whether periodical inspections are made of these organizations by the Central Government;

(d) if so, the results thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to discontinue financial help to these organizations on the failure of the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 8.]

(c) and (d). Yes, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, his Assistant Commissioners and the officers of the State Government make occasional inspections which go to show that on the whole the work of the non-official organisations is satisfactory.

(e) If a scheme fails, the grant for it is stopped in the normal course.

(f) The question does not arise as failure of any approved scheme has not yet been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Houses for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes

1196. { Shri Kumbhar:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colonies and hutments or residential accommodation established for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other Backward Classes in the Union Territories during the First and the Second Plan periods so far, year-wise; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Superannuated Staff in Defence Establishments

1197. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees both industrial and non-industrial in Defence Establishments superannuated during the period from 1950 to the 1st January, 1958; and

(b) the number of men employed or promoted against such vacancies?

The Deputy Minister for Defence (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Promotions in Defence Establishments

1198. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of graduate clerks or Lower Division Clerks promoted as Upper Division Clerks during the period from 1st January, 1953 to 31st January, 1958 in Defence Establishments; and

(b) the number of graduates who are working as Lower Division clerks as on the 31st January, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Monuments in Bombay

1199. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monuments in the Bombay State which are at present under the supervision of the Central Government;

(b) their names with places and districts in which they are situated; and

(c) the total amount spent for protection and improvement of each monument in the year 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर लोने का सकर
स्थापार

१२००. श्री सरदू पाठ्डे : क्या विस
मंजी यह बताने की हुआ करने कि :

(क) दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर १९५२
से अब तक कितने भूल्य का सोना छोरी छिपे
लाते से जाते पकड़ा गया ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति
गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ग) छोरी छिपे लाने से जाने के प्रपराष्ठ
के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया
और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति विदेशी थे ; और

(घ) वे किन किन देशों के थे ?

विस उपनंत्री (श्री छ० राठ भगत) :
(क) दिल्ली के पालम और सफदरजंग
हवाई अड्डों पर, १ अनवरी, १९५२ से
२८ फरवरी १९५८, तक की प्रवाहि में,
छोरी छिपे लाते या से जाते हुये जो सोना
पकड़ा गया उसका भूल्य सगभग ८,०६,०००
रुपये है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में छ० व्यक्ति
गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ।

(ग) श्री (ख). इन भागमों के सम्बन्ध
में अब तक दो व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया जा
चुका है, और ये दोनों ही विदेशी संदर्भ
के रुद्दे थाले थे ।

**Houses for Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes**

१२०१. श्री Pangarkar: Will the
Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to
state the number of houses con-
structed in the Marathwada region for
the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes with the Central assistance
given to Bombay State during 1957-58
for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Home
Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Information
is being collected from the State Gov-

ernment and will be laid on the Table
of the House as soon as received.

**Violation of Iron and Steel (Control)
Order, 1956**

१२०२. श्री V. P. Nayar: Will the
Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of alleged violations
of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order,
1956, brought to the notice of the Gov-
ernment of India upto the 15th
February, 1958; and

(b) whether any and if so, how
many criminal cases have been
launched in respect of such violations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and
Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and
(b). Enforcement of the Iron and Steel
Control Order, 1956 is entirely within
the jurisdiction of the States and
therefore they are not officially
brought to the notice of the Govern-
ment of India. Information on the
number of alleged violations, the
launching of prosecutions in respect of
them and the results of such prosecu-
tions will therefore be available only
with the State Governments.

National Atlas

१२०३. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Maifa Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Education and
Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Atlas com-
piled by the National Atlas Organisa-
tion has been published in Hindi;

(b) if so, the total cost of the publi-
cation;

(c) the number of copies published
and the price fixed for each copy;

(d) the number of copies for which
orders have been received;

(e) whether there is any proposal
for publishing the National Atlas in
other Indian Languages; and

(f) the progress made in publishing
the Atlas in English?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 3,17,150 excluding Establishment charges.

(c) It is proposed to publish 3,000 copies. A copy printed on imported paper will cost Rs. 125 and one printed on indigenous paper will cost Rs. 100.

(d) 104, upto 28th February, 1958.

(e) Yes, Sir, after the Atlas in English has been printed.

(f) The work of compilation of data required for the main Atlas to be brought out in English is in hand. It is expected that an Atlas consisting of about 180 maps will be ready by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, though it is proposed to bring out individual maps as and when ready.

C.S.I.R.

1204. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board and Governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research held any symposia in 1957;

(b) the subjects discussed in those symposia; and

(c) when and where these symposia were held?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research held a number of symposia in 1957.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 8.]

Multipurpose Schools in Madras

1205. Shri L. Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of multipurpose schools at present in Madras State; and

(b) the amount contributed by the Central Government to the State of Madras during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far for the multi-purpose schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 146.

(b) 1956-57—Rs. 3,19,241.

1957-58—Rs. 11,02,000.

दिसंबर में दीवानी और कोजदारी मामले

1206. श्री शश्वत प्रभाकर: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिसंबर के न्यायालयों में दीवानी और कोजदारी के कितने मामले इस समय अलग अलग विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) इनके निवाटाये जाने में यदि कोई विसम्ब्रहण हुआ है, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित वो. वा. पन्त):

(क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Defence Forces

1207. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many States have given exemption from entertainment tax to the members of Defence Forces in uniform?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 10.]

जनता पालिसियां

१२०८. श्री अग्निशंख रिहूः क्या वित्त मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारीकत प्रश्न संस्था २२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह ज्ञाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३० सितम्बर, १९५७ के बाद जनता पालिसियां जारी करने के लिये कितने केन्द्र (राज्यवार) स्थापित किये गये हैं और वे कहां कहां स्थित हैं; और

(ख) ३१ अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक जारी की गयी जनता पालिसी के प्रीमियम से कितनी आय हुई?

वित्त उपराज्यपाल (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :
(क) जनता पालिसियां जारी करने के लिये ३० सितम्बर, १९५७ के बाद कोई केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किया गया।

(ख) ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक जारी की गयी जनता पालिसियों के प्रीमियमों से १,३६,४१६.०० रुपये की आय हुई।
(३१ अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Vehicles used by Ministries

1209. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of taxi hire paid by the various Ministries (separately) in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 (upto December, 1957);

(b) the number of cars, jeeps and other vehicles at the disposal of various Ministries (separately); and

(c) whether an account is kept of the use of these vehicles?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 11.]

(c) Yes, Sir.

मनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के आवृत्त

१२१०. श्री क० ब० आलंबीय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५७ में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा मनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के आयुक्त के दौरों पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ?

गृह-कार्य उपराज्यपाल (श्री अ. अस्त्र) : द२६६ रुपये ७२ नये पैसे।

M.E.S. Review Committee

1211. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted all the recommendations of the M.E.S. Review Committee; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Preliminary examination of all the 101 recommendations made by the M.E.S. Review Committee has been completed. 63 have been accepted—52 as recommended by the Committee and 11 with modifications. No specific action is necessary in respect of 6 recommendations on account of changed conditions. The remaining are under the active consideration of Government.

Life Insurance Corporation Investments

1212. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment by the Life Insurance Corporation in Government securities, shares, loan stocks, etc. on the 28th February, 1958;

(b) the total investment of funds by the Corporation in the Government and semi-Government bodies upto the 28th February, 1958; and

(c) the total investment of funds in the industries in the private sector upto 28th February, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total Investment in Government Securities, Shares, Loan Stocks, etc., made by the Corporation from 1st September, 1956, to 28th February, 1958, is as under:—

	<i>Book Value</i>
	Rs.
Central & State Govt. Securities	40,02,61,476
Semi-Government Securities	1,75,43,532
Debenture Loan Stock	1,35,67,035
Preference Shares	2,90,85,378
Ordinary Shares	10,89,79,519
TOTAL . . .	56,94,36,940

(b) The total investment of Corporation Funds in Government and semi-Government Securities upto 28th February, 1958, is Rs. 41,78,05,008 and in the Shares of Companies in the Public Sector is Rs. 1,83,632.

(c) The total investment in the Private Sector upto 28th February, 1958, is Rs. 15,14,48,300.

Minerals in Punjab

1213. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the following details of minerals found in Punjab during 1957-58;

- (i) name of the mineral;
- (ii) estimated quantity available; and
- (iii) quantity extracted?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The details of the minerals found in Punjab during 1957-58 are as follows:

- (i) Limestone and Slate.

(ii) and (iii) The estimated quantity of limestone at Dharamkot is about 5 million tons of cement grade quality. As the field season of the Geological Survey of India for 1957-58 is still in progress, the results of the investigations carried out for limestone at Loharu and slates in Ferozpur Jhirka will become available only on return of the investigating officers from the field after the season ends in April.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1214. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest population figures in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab have been estimated in accordance with Section 5 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, whether a statement giving the following information district-wise of Punjab will be laid on the Table:

- (i) total population; and
- (ii) total scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population before and after the passing of the above Act?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The population figures, as on 1st March, 1951 (the census date) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab have been estimated under the provision contained in sub-section (1) of Section 42 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956). The provision contained in section 5 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1958 does not apply to Punjab.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 12.]

Monuments in Punjab

1215. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sanctioned in connection with the preservation of monuments of national importance in Punjab for the year 1958-59;

(b) whether the amount is separately earmarked for each of the monuments to be preserved; and

(c) if so, their details?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (c). The budget proposals for the year 1958-59 have not so far been approved.

(b) Does not arise.

Dakshina Kerala Kudumbi Mahajana Sabha

1216. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 { Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Dakshina Kerala Kudumbi Mahajana Sabha, the association of the 'Kudumbi' community of Kerala containing certain demands of that community; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Comments of the State Government on this representation are awaited.

I.C.S. Officers

1217. { Shri Dinesh Singh:
 { Shri K. R. Malvia:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.C.S. Officers in the service of the Government of India;

(b) the number among them who are working under the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(c) how many of them have opted for the Indian Foreign Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 146 (This includes 13 officers serving under autonomous Corporations).

(b) 35.

(c) 28.

Defence Accounts Department

1218. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 { Shri Narayananatty Menon:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that graduates who are working in the Defence Accounts Department as Lower Division Clerks were denied permission to sit in the competitive examination for recruitment to Upper Division Clerks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No competitive examination is held for the recruitment of graduates as Upper Division Clerks in the Defence Accounts Department. Such recruitment is made through the Regional Employment Exchange. A simple written test and interview are, however, held to screen candidates sponsored by the Exchange. Graduate Lower Division Clerks who are in service are not permitted to register their names with the Employment Exchange. They are promoted to the grade of Upper Division Clerks along with non-graduate Lower Division Clerks on a seniority-cum-merit basis against the quota of vacancies in the Upper Division of the Clerical Grade reserved for promotion. This is in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government.

Assistants

1219. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been declared successful in the Assistants' Grade Examination held in July, 1957; and

(b) how many of the successful candidates will be appointed against permanent and temporary posts separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 1991 candidates have been declared by the Union Public Service Commission as having qualified in the Assistants' Grade Examination held in July 1957. In addition, 45 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, who had obtained lower positions in the order of merit, have also been recommended by the Commission for appointment against vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes on the results of this Examination. The result of one candidate is yet to be declared by the Commission.

(b) The number of appointments to be made against permanent vacancies in the Assistants' Grade on the results of the July, 1957 Examination has not yet been decided. There is no proposal at present to make any temporary appointments on the results of this Examination.

Election Petitions

1220. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of election petitions received by the Election Tribunals in the Punjab State in 1957 for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly; and

(b) the number of such election petitions still pending?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 13.]

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

DEATH OF A PERSON WHILE IN LOCK-UP
12 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion. When did this gentleman die?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): On the 10th of March.

Mr. Speaker: He died on the 10th of March?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the latest position regarding this?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, the man was found dead at about 12 in the lock-up when the police went there in order to take him to the Magistrate for remand. The District Magistrate was at once moved and requested to order an enquiry. An enquiry was started forthwith. A number of witnesses have been examined. Post-mortem examination has been held. The report of the Doctor is that in all probability, the man died of arsenic poison. There were no marks of any injury on his body. The enquiry is still continuing. It is likely that we may have to hold further investigation into the matter, after we have received the report of the enquiry.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : श्रीमन्, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस तरह की पहले भी मौतें पुलिस हवालात में हो चुकी हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले दिनों एक पुलिस हवालात में कमला नायर नामक सज्जन की मौत हो चुकी है और बाद में हमेशा एक पक्षीय जांच करके कह दिया जाता है कि इस तरह से यह मौत हो गई। पुलिस हवालात में मौत होने का सवाल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और सरकार को ऐसे केसेज को लाइट हाईटेंडली नहीं लेना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: As the enquiry is still proceeding, I am not called upon to give my consent to any adjournment motion now. It will be not in the

[Mr. Speaker]

interest of public order or public justice that we should enter into a discussion on the floor of the House while the enquiry is proceeding. The adjournment motion is disallowed.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 62, dated the 1st March, 1958 making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, 1942.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 63, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules, 1943.
- (3) G.S.R. No. 64, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943.
- (4) G.S.R. No. 65, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendment to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.
- (5) G.S.R. No. 66, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-584/58.]

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1957, a copy of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 183, dated the 18th January, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-585/58.]

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) RULES

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, a copy of the Additional Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 184, dated the 18th January, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-586/58.]

TAX ON RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES (DISTRIBUTION) RULES

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Paessenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957, a copy of the Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 185, dated the 18th January, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-587/58.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I should like to announce the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants for the various Ministries in respect of the General Budget currently under discussion. As the time allocation for their discussion was approved by this House yesterday, I am now in a position to indicate broadly

the schedule of dates on which the Demands are expected to come up. Any changes in this schedule necessitated by unforeseen circumstances will

be intimated to the House without delay.

The order and dates are—

(1) Commerce and Industry	March 18 and 19
(2) Education and Scientific Research	March 19 and 20
(3) Health	March 20, 21 and 24
(4) Irrigation and Power	March 24 and 25
(5) Transport and Communications	March 25, 26 and 27
(6) Works, Housing and Supply	March 27 and 28
(7) Steel, Mines and Fuel	March 31 and April 1

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to go on reading? It will be issued in the Bulletin.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It must be brought on record.

Mr. Speaker: You place the statement. Let it be copied and sent out. It may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I lay it.

Remainder of the Statement laid on the Table

(8) Food and Agriculture	April 1 and 2
(9) Community Development	April 2 and 3
(10) Information and Broadcasting	April 3 and 5
(11) Defence	April 5 and 7
(12) Labour and Employment	April 7 and 8
(13) External Affairs	April 9
(14) Department of Atomic Energy	April 10
(15) Ministry of Rehabilitation	April 10 and 11
(16) Ministry of Home Affairs	April 11 and 14
(17) Ministry of Finance	April 15 and 16

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 2 BILL**

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

I have received a notice from Shri Naushir Bharucha regarding the subjects to be discussed. Was there no

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

opportunity to raise these matters during the debate on the Railway Budget?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, after all, there is a limit to the number of subjects that one can raise in a fifteen minute speech. I could not get an opportunity to speak on Demand No. 1 on which I could have raised them.

Mr. Speaker: I said the hon. Members must work in a team. He may pass on the other subjects to other persons. That is the only way in which we can get on. For an independent Member the sooner he joins a party, it is better at least for this purpose. I also said that such of the hon. Members as had no opportunity to speak during the debate on the Railway Budget can send me memoranda which I would pass on to the hon. Minister of Railways, regarding any particular grievance on any particular subject. I would have got answers and laid them on the Table of the House. However, let him be brief. I will give him five minutes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall be brief, Sir, and finish in less than ten minutes.

I desire to bring before the House certain grievances of railway employees which are of a universal type. They affect nearly a million employees. One of these is the practice of suspending the employees and withholding of half of their gross pay, and on punishment being awarded, withholding the emoluments, thus inflicting a double punishment for the same offence, in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution.

It is the usual practice whenever a person is charge-sheeted of a sufficiently serious offence—in practice, even if he is charge-sheeted for minor offences—he is suspended. The period of suspension, though the Railway Board's instructions are that it should not exceed four months, usually exceeds quite a long time. During all this period, the employee's salary to the tune of half of the emoluments

is withheld and not paid. If he is awarded a small punishment after having been found guilty, the balance of the emoluments is not paid. Therefore, as a matter of practice, what happens is that the employee gets convicted for a smaller offence, suffers a punishment for that offence and suffers a much bigger punishment in the shape of the withheld emoluments not being paid to the employee. My submission is that this is a matter which is agitating the minds of nearly a million employees. It is not a small matter. This type of infliction of double punishment is definitely against the Constitution. No man can be punished twice for the same offence. This rule is grossly violated by the Railways. If necessary, I am prepared to furnish any number of instances to the hon. Minister.

Second point, Sir, is the creation of domestic tribunals for the trial of charge-sheeted employees. The idea is, when departmental enquiries take place, officers entertain a certain prejudice and there is a type of red-tapism which does not permit a fair trial. The number of cases to be tried are so many that if in the District set-ups or even in the Divisional set-ups, a domestic tribunal is instituted, which is an independent and impartial body, I am sure the tried employees will have the satisfaction of knowing that an impartial tribunal has been instituted.

The third point is in connection with the practice of the Railway Administration of not counting for the purpose of seniority the previous services of a medically unfit employee who subsequently resumes work on a medical fitness certificate. What actually happens is, a person before joining the Railway service is certified medically as a fit person. Supposing he contacts certain diseases like T.B. or whatever it is, he is medically unfit but he does contact that disease in the service of the railways. When he is declared fit by the medical officer, his previous service is counted for the purpose of provident

fund and gratuity but not for the purpose of seniority. He is regarded as junior. It is a very strange rule framed by the Railway Board that the break in the period of service should be condoned for the purpose of provident fund and gratuity but should not be condoned for the purpose of seniority, so that he becomes a complete junior and his promotions are barred. I think surely the hon. Minister will agree with me that this merely requires to be rectified, because the sense of justice that promoted the Railway Board to condone the break in service in the case of one instance could also be extended to the other instance.

The last point that I desire to mention is the desirability of introducing by legislation some additional provision for the dead railway employee's parents and dependants by the levy of a small monthly subscription from the employees and similar contribution by the railways. Often it happens that a young man, after putting in a very brief period of service, dies as a result of an accident or whatever it is. The provision which the railway gives is little. He may have died a natural death, but he does die in the service of the railways, and his aged parents are completely stranded. I do not ask the hon. Minister to give a reply straightaway here, but I do desire that he should consider the desirability of instituting a sort of social security measure under which you levy on the employee, let us say eight annas per month, Railways contribute a similar provision and have a sort of scheme under which the aged parents and the dependants could be given some sort of relief. This is a new measure, an entirely new measure, but in these days when we call ourselves a Welfare State, it is desirable that some modest beginning within the railways at least should be made of having a social security measure which may later on develop and may be extended to the other services.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: All of them are not new points. Some of them were raised during the general discussion or on the cut motions.

As regards suspensions, the employees on the railways are also governed more or less by the same rules which apply to the other Central Government employees. During suspension period they get about half their salary, and then the punishment is awarded. It is not that invariably in all cases they are not given the salary for the suspension period, but where the suspension has been for a long period and the man has not performed any duty, there have been cases where the full salary for the suspension period has not been given, but there also we on the railways are observing more or less the same rules as are applicable to other Central Government employees.

As regards disciplinary action, Shri Bharucha has suggested the setting up of a tribunal. We have rules and regulations laid down for taking disciplinary action against railway employees, and opportunities have been provided for first appeal and second appeal also. I cannot proceed on the assumption that all railway officers are unfair. The argument of Shri Bharucha will lead one to believe that the railway employees cannot expect any justice from the railway officers. I am not prepared to accept that presumption. Opportunities are provided, channels are provided. Where a railway employee feels aggrieved at the disciplinary action taken against him by the officer, he has opportunity not only of one appeal but the opportunity of two appeals; and above all, he can approach the Minister even after exhaustion of all the avenues of appeals. I do not think there is any case for setting up any independent tribunal. It will cut at the very root of discipline among the Government employees.

About taking into consideration the previous service of the railway employees who are sick or ill for a long time, according to the rules, in the case of confirmed permanent railway employees, they can go on leave for a long period with salary, then with

[**Shri Jagjivan Ram**]

half salary and then without salary, and that is quite a substantial period. The difficulty is in the case of temporary employees, but even in their case, if their service is for one year, the period allowed to them with salary, with half salary and without salary is not a small period. I have not got the exact period with me, but I may inform him that these are all governed by rules.

In the case of employees who are suffering from T.B. we have made a special relaxation. So long as they enjoy all these leaves which are available to them and are declared medically fit after the expiry of that period, there is no break in their service. It is only in cases where they are sick for a much longer period and they have exhausted all the leaves available to them, that there is a break in the service. They cease to be employees, and after that when they are medically declared fit, it is a case of re-employment on humanitarian considerations and that is why that is regarded and counted as fresh employment. That is the position regarding that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then why do you count it for gratuity and provident fund purposes?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: For provident fund purposes of course it is counted because their provident fund is already there. So that continues. After a longer period, when they are again employed in the railways, as I have said, on humanitarian considerations, they are treated as freshly employed and their past services are not taken into consideration for purposes of seniority.

Then, the new thing that Shri Bharucha has proposed deserves all consideration. I have suggested this to the Federation of Railwaymen. After the introduction of the pension scheme, the families of employees who have rendered service for a specified number of years are also entitled to portion of the pension for a specified number of years, but there will be

cases where an employee has not qualified himself for the pension and he expires. Naturally his family is put to trouble or difficulty. The only solution in that case will be to encourage the younger employees to insure their lives, because what I am doing is this. Even in the case of employees who are opting for the pension scheme, I am making the contribution to the provident fund compulsory. So, their provident fund continues, though it may not be a contributory provident fund because Government will be contributing in the shape of pensions. I have also asked an examination to be made of the feasibility of group insurance schemes out of their contribution to the provident fund. If they insure their lives for reasonable amounts, that will help their families or the survivors in their families in case of premature death. So, I am anxious for some scheme to meet such contingencies.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1958-59 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title, were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1958-59—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the General Budget for 1958-59.

Out of 20 hours allotted for general discussion, 4 hours 39 minutes have already been availed of, and 15 hours 21 minutes now remain.

Shri Mohiuddin may kindly continue his speech.

Shri Mohiuddin (Secunderabad): The General Budget which is under consideration at this stage has been called a pedestrian Budget. I think that as this Budget does not make any changes, it may be called the stationary or neutral Budget. It is what I might also say a wait-and-see Budget. The pedestrian, after all, moves either forward or backward, but this Budget remains practically stay put at the place where it was last year.

Now, what are the salient features of the economic situation in 1958? The Economic Survey circulated with the Budget papers gives a very penetrating and objective analysis of the development that has taken place during the last year or two in the economic sphere. It is also reported in that survey that the Planning Commission is taking stock of the achievements of the Plan, the difficulties encountered and the likely achievements of the Plan; and it is said that this report may be placed on the Table of the House in due course. The Prime Minister announced yesterday in the other House that a paper on the foreign exchange situation is under preparation and that might also be placed on the Table of the House by about next week. In order to enable us to have a clear picture of the economic situation as a whole, these studies and information like the appreciation of the progress of the Plan by the Planning Commission or the foreign exchange position etc., should have been placed in our hands before this debate on the general economic policy of Government began. It would have been more useful if

those papers had been with us, and we had had an opportunity to study them before we could discuss the Budget as a whole.

The most important factor that has made a very important change in the attitude of the mind of the people during the last one and a half years is the rise in prices of foodgrains and other essentials needed by the common man. The prices of articles like foodgrains have gone up more than those of other groups of articles. The Reserve Bank of India's report of 1957 has examined this special aspect and has said that whereas the rise in 1951-52 was in part due to the Korean war, the 1957-58 rise is primarily domestic, reflecting mainly the excess of demand over supply arising from a high level of investment activity in the public and private sector. The rise in prices has this special characteristic that it is mainly or primarily due to the impact of increased investments made in the economy of the country. The increased investments have, no doubt, stretched the economy, and are exerting pressure on the prices. The inflationary pressure on the prices is increasing every day. Deficit finance has been resorted to to the extent of Rs. 600 crores. The agricultural production in 1957-58, owing to drought and other conditions, might be less than what it was in 1956-57, and the private savings or voluntary savings are not responding under the present circumstances.

Now, these are important economic features which we have to take into consideration while discussing this Budget. There is an imbalance in the economy of the country. The Economic Review says that it is clear that if the increasing tempo of development in the country is not to be allowed to accentuate inflationary pressure seriously, a greatly increased measure of productivity and savings must be achieved, and our foreign exchange resources should be conserved. This is the general remedy suggested in the Economic Survey.

[Shri Mohiuddin]

Shri Asoka Mehta said yesterday that there was some contradiction between the conclusions arrived at in the Economic Survey and the budget speech. The conclusions in the Economic Survey have not been incorporated in the budget speech. That general criticism is to a large extent true, and I agree with that criticism. The present situation calls for some positive action for setting right the imbalance that is now growing seriously in the country. On the whole, industrial production has increased but the rate of increase has shown a little fall during the last six months; especially, the fall in the textile goods is very serious. There is no doubt that in the world as a whole there is a certain amount of recession, but we have got to think seriously of the development that is taking place in India in the economic sphere so that the economic stability is not jeopardised in any manner.

Now, what are the expectations regarding industrial production in 1958? Our industrial production has now come to depend on the import of important raw materials and semi-manufactured goods. Unless these raw materials and semi-manufactured goods are imported in sufficient quantities, the production is likely to go down; and for that purpose, our foreign exchange may be a stumbling block. If we want these industries to expand, we have to import machinery, and there again foreign exchange is required. In view of these important considerations, I am afraid that there is a potential danger of the production showing a still further decrease in the current year, and that is likely to affect our economy seriously.

Now, what are the remedies? Shri Asoka Mehta yesterday made an emotional appeal to carry out the Plan as a whole, and in picturesque language he suggested that the economy should be allowed a safe take-off. We entirely agree with that suggestion, and we hope the economy will be able

to take off safely during the next year as well as during the entire period of the Second Plan.

Shri S. A. Dange and Shri Somani joined hands in asking for reduction of excise duties on cloth and other articles. Now, the Forum of Free Enterprise, which has been flooding us with new and old pamphlets, has only one suggestion to make, and that is Prof. Shenoy's suggestion, that post-war experience has shown more conclusively than ever before that most of our economic ills are traceable to a policy of over-investment. The Forum of Free Enterprise, as argued by their representative only yesterday, is entirely opposed to over-investment, that is, investment over and above current savings.

Now, the nation has decided that the Second Five Year Plan should be carried through in spite of various difficulties and various sacrifices that have got to be made. Deficit financing is one of the important essentials for the execution of the Plan for any backward economy like India's. With deficit financing being essential, we expected that the representatives of experienced organisations like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry or the Forum of Free Enterprise should make some constructive suggestions. Their suggestions which they have been repeating every year, that the Plan should be changed, priorities should be changed, taxes should be reduced or certain taxes should be abolished, show that there is a bankruptcy of ideas, and they have not adjusted themselves to the changing conditions of the country in this new period of developing economy of the nation.

There is no doubt that greater production all round, less increase in consumption and more savings are the three important items of the economic policy. These items of policy, if properly enforced, will induce more economy and it is likely to lead to more savings.

As I have said, deficit financing is essential. If indirect controls or strategic controls are not effective and if in order to carry through the programme of development we have got to incur more deficit financing, I suggest Government should consider adopting more direct control, by various methods of consumption.

I am afraid I cannot go into details, but the situation, as it appears to me, is that we have got to go through this accepted programme of the Second Five Year Plan. The resources are lacking. There is paucity of savings. In order that we may be able to put through the whole scheme of the Second Five Year Plan, it is not only necessary that our taxes should remain where they are—of course, subject to certain necessary modifications and alterations—but we should also consider introducing controls on consumption so that we may have increased savings for the purpose of investment.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Then we should have no production whatsoever.

Shri Mohiuddin: There cannot be any saving unless there is increased production. Increased production, less increase in consumption, and more savings—in order to achieve these ends, we must consider introducing direct controls on various aspects of our economy.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many adjectives have been used about this year's Budget. I would like to say that I think it is a realistic Budget in the sense that it takes account of the very difficult crises, economic and financial, that we are facing today.

There has been a good deal of talk in this House since yesterday, and many alarmist views have been expressed regarding deficit financing. I think in the present structure of our society, deficit financing is absolutely essential if we are to cut through the

vicious circle that faces us and to go ahead with our plans of development.

Both the budget speech and the Economic Review have not hidden anything. They have tried to give us some idea of the ways and means through which we can overcome some of the difficulties, and the measures that Government are trying to take in order to find funds and resources for our plan.

There has been a tightening of import controls, conservation of our foreign exchange resources and selective credit controls through which improvement is discernible. The inflationary spiral has been checked and there is discernible a slight downward trend of prices. But as to whether that is going to be maintained is a matter which only the future can tell.

Some Members yesterday have spoken about one point—and it is a true one, no doubt—that the rise in prices in this country is much less than that, say, in the U.K. or U.S.A. But that is no cause for complacency because the rise of prices must also take into account the living standards and the income levels of the country. On the marginal income of India, the hardship caused by a lesser rise of prices may be such greater than the hardship incurred by those who may have to pay higher prices even while they have a high standard of living. Therefore we have to go forward with caution. While we must have deficit finance, as I say, we must be cautious and we must also not hesitate to bring in controls wherever necessary. This is a point which needs to be understood and it should be explained to the country that where it is necessary to check prices and the inflationary spiral to the extent possible it will be done and where we cannot check it in that way we shall bring in the controls that are necessary and urgent. I think that the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee's recommendation in this respect should not be ignored and should be taken into account.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

Before entering into any other point I want to speak on one point, which, I think, affects this House very vitally and that is in regard to an aspect of Budget reform, which is involved in the presentation of the Budget itself. I know that certain concessions have been made to the new modern type of Budget, which is no longer a statement of expenditure and income, but which has to be an instrument for our social motives and our fiscal policies. But I feel that to this new trend not enough concession has been made. It is true that we have now received this economic review and planned economic classification is indeed something that we have. But I do feel that with the Demands for Grants of the Ministries concerned, the explanatory memoranda as well as those sketchy reports are not correlated to the Demands and do not give to this House or the country a proper perspective of achievements against expenditure. Unless we can get the proper picture of achievements of physical targets accomplished against costs, how on earth are we to really exercise our function in this House in a proper manner? "Eternal vigilance is the price of democracy" and it is Members of this House, who have got to exercise that vigilance as representatives of the people. I do hope that at least by next year we shall be given this material, for which the House has made demands time and again, in the past.

This leads me to a very important question and that is the fact that today industrial undertakings in the public sector are expanding—and we want them to expand. We have laid a pattern of the autonomous boards with the purpose that they will be able to get over the difficulties of the administrative machinery and that they will be run on business lines with proper annual budgets and balance sheets of their own. If that is so, I cannot understand that when the Budget is placed before us, why the budgets of these undertakings, which are on an

annual basis, with a proper account of their achievements correlated to that Budget, should not also be placed before this House, so that we can go into the matter in much greater detail. I do not think that what has been placed so far gives us adequate material to understand them.

I want to dwell a little more on the subject of the public undertakings and their management. This House is naturally extremely exercised in its mind over certain recent happenings and there are certain changes indicated in the set-up of these autonomous boards, which should be no longer discussed but which should be implemented. Before I make the suggestions in regard to them I should like to say that the archives of Government are stacked from top to bottom with reports of experts, of committees, of commissions and of what should be done, but somehow while our thinking is on the right lines, in action in some of these matters we seem to be utterly paralysed. For instance, if we want that these boards should be run on lines that are really autonomous and that they are fully liable and responsible so far as the internal working is concerned, then they must not be overshadowed by the Secretariat in the manner that they are. In regard to policy matters they should come directly under the Minister and the Chairman or the Managing Director or Directors of these Boards should have direct dealings. Only in matters which require inter-ministerial policy decisions, should the Minister require other advisers and all directives of policy should be given as written directives.

The Estimates Committee in its Sixteenth Report has given very many valuable suggestions. I do not understand why in spite of this a little more attention is not given to its recommendations. I am glad, however, that one of these recommendations the Government have recently decided to implement, i.e., the setting up of an Industrial Management Cadre, which

is vitally important. So far as the junior ranks of this Cadre are concerned, they can be recruited through the U.P.S.C., but for the senior ranks it will be necessary at the present juncture to draw from the administration those who have the requisite aptitude and also from those who have outside business experience, but only so long as they are not connected or give up any connection that they have with any undertaking in the private sector. In regard to this I would again suggest that those who are drawn from the administrative services should also give up any lien that they have in the higher administrative services. They must not have divided loyalty and must not look for their prospects to the administrative services. If this is to be effected, then their terms, their status, the position of the Industrial Management Cadre, must be on the same lines and on the same level. They must have the same rank as in the higher administrative services. In fact, there should be inducements given for those who carry out a project and finalise it in time and do it well. Some inducement may be given. I feel very strongly that if the nationalised sector is to be a success, if we are to expand in regard to the nationalised industries, then we must have a proper service, who can take charge of it in a proper manner.

I have not much time at my disposal. But there is one important item that I should like to discuss here first. That is in regard to the Finance Commission's recommendations about the State's resources. When the Second Finance Commission's recommendations came out, the Central Government said that it would be treated in the nature of an award and those State Governments which had legitimate grievances accepted it. In fact in this House a categorial statement was made that all the Finance Commission's recommendations including the consolidation of loans to State Governments were accepted. A Press communique came out to this effect and State Governments were informed accordingly. Unfortunately, at a later

stage this was withdrawn and State Governments were informed that they should include the interest on loan in the present Budget as the Government was reviewing the position. This was in connection with a provision which helps the State Governments as such. This naturally leads to a great deal of difficulties for State Governments. So far as West Bengal Government is concerned, it has had to bring a vote on account in the legislature this time to defer the budget as it does not know where it stands. That is not all. If the Central Government feel that they can change it, and do not treat the findings an award then surely the legitimate grievances of the State Governments have also to be considered.

Recently in the West Bengal State legislature, a unanimous demand was put forward by all parties asking for revision of some of the Finance Commission's recommendations. One of these is that so far as the distribution of income-tax is concerned, it has been suggested by the Finance Commission that it should be 90 per cent on the basis of population and only 10 per cent on the basis of collection. This affects the State very adversely as the population basis is on the 1951 census before the refugee influx in the State. It is, therefore, a very paradoxical situation that we face in that State today. People who come from outside to the city of Calcutta say, here are the large number of persons who accumulate wealth; why don't you tax the rich to help the poor? Taxes are levied on the rich, but that State gets little benefit from them and the slumps continue to exist. So, the State Government is blamed by those who do not understand the position. This is the legitimate demand of a State that has been put forward. Moreover, the little relief that the State was going to get by the consolidation of loans is to be denied. I would suggest very humbly that the Centre cannot work in the air and that if you cripple the State Governments through whom the develop-

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mental plans are to go through, it will not benefit the country as a whole.

This leads me to a very important question and that is the proper utilisation of our resources, in view of the fact that we have to strain every nerve now to obtain them. In regard to the State versus the Centre, we find that the pattern that is being set up now is for the States to receive greater aid from the Centre, its own resources being inadequate. I have no quarrel with this except for the manner in which these resources are doled out.

The Planning Commission lays down certain over-all heads on which the expenditure is allocated. But the central administrative Ministry and the central Finance Ministry are going into every detail of every scheme. Files move to and fro and in the meantime, the work is held up. I think the time has more than come, in view of the stringency we face today, to make over to State Governments the money on those over-all heads and hold them liable and responsible for proper financial scrutiny. In their turn, they should also, when initially the schemes are prepared have proper financial and technical experts to draw up the schemes, so that from the secretariat down to those in charge of Field operations this kind of thing does not go on.

The main point which I have made before and which I reiterate today is that it is the outmoded administrative machinery which stands in our way. In recent years we have discarded certain customs and social laws which like weeds were chocking up the lives of our society. I wonder how it is and why it is that in spite of the fact that we have so many real difficulties, we allow a difficulty which is of our own creation to spoil our own schemes and to spoil the work that we are intending to do. I would plead with the Prime Minister who holds the finance portfolio today, on whose efforts we are laying the pattern of the new India that is emerging, that

he should see that procedural and administrative matters which block progress should be done away with.

Today, as I said before, we have to strain every nerve to find the resources and after so doing, we must be able to utilise them to the best advantage. We must be able to utilise them so that poverty, disease, ignorance and their concomitant evils are banished from our land. We are fighting against the wall today and we should do it on a united basis, irrespective of party and factional considerations. We should be able to pool all our resources and we should work in such a way that posterity can indeed say of us that we left behind something worthwhile for them. It is not an easy task and as I said, we are fighting with our back to the wall. I would say that if we can succeed when we fought the battle of freedom against the might of an empire, then surely when we fight to bring economic salvation, we shall not retreat from it in any manner and we shall go forward with courage. But we must pay attention to details, because details are important.

While over-all policies may be right—they are right in most respects—why should we flounder because the details are not right? It is on this aspect that I have laid stress. I do not for a moment mean to say that we have not made great and rapid strides forward in the past few years. We have done so and I think it is all the more to our credit that we have done it in spite of these difficulties. We cannot deny that the efforts that have been put forward and the endeavours that we have made do not give commensurate results and that is where I would like to point out with all respect that we must make some changes and if we do so, no matter what our difficulties, we shall be able to override them and go ahead.

With these words, I support the budget.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, as before, 20 hours have been allotted for the general discussion on the General Budget. I am allotting sufficient time—40 per cent—to the Opposition. First of all, I will give an opportunity to the spokesmen from each party of the opposition before I call upon to give a second chance to members of the same party.

Shrimati Benn Chakravarty (Basirhat): Does it mean that the smallest party also will be given a second chance, a third chance and so on and the bigger parties will have to wait for their second chance till all the other parties have had their second chance?

Mr. Speaker: The smallest party also will not be ignored. The smallest party will have one chance at least, but in respect of the balance, it will be distributed over the major parties and the smallest party would not have a second turn.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): If all the names and the time when they will be called are announced in advance, it will be better.

Mr. Speaker: If all the names and the time are announced, there will be no quorum in the House. Hon. Members must be here to hear other hon. Members and reply when they get their turn. Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Before I turn to examine the budget proposals as they have been put forward before the House, I would like to make a few observations regarding the manner of presentation of the budget itself. We have before us the speech of the hon. Finance Minister. We have the economic review for 1957-58 and only yesterday we have received an economic classification of the budget. These papers, so far as information is concerned, are to some extent quite adequate. But what is wanted to determine a certain attitude to the Budget proposals is an overall picture of the economy and it is with that background that the Budget has to be presented.

13 hrs.

Unfortunately this conventional method is still adhered to. In Western countries like Britain since the war they present their budget with the full economic background, or full review of the whole situation and its appreciation, how the economy is working and in what trend or direction it is moving. The same case we find in the United States of America. There the Economic Council every six months gives a review and the representatives of the people are in a better position to judge the situation. Particularly at this period of our economic development this House must be taken into full confidence and the whole picture of the economy in relation to its working must be given to the House in such a manner that it will be easily appreciated. There is information, but there is no appreciation. There are statistics, but what is wanted is an expert analysis which is completely lacking in these papers. Therefore there is confusion, divided counsels, uncoordinated efforts, a situation in which nobody is likely to be held responsible for any act or any particular decision.

This is what has happened. The Asoka Mehta Committee points out very clearly this lacuna. In its Report the Committee said that they did not know who exactly were the final deciding authorities; the Ministry was deciding in one way, but the decision taken was something else. This is a very important matter which we have got to consider. This is not a technical aspect. Because if at all the plan in the present phase of it and the most critical phase of it is to succeed, certain prerequisites are necessary.

The Budget provides an occasion to the Government to put forward proposals of taxation and expenditure, so as to direct and regulate the economy and how Government is going to do that in a particular context is not clear from this Budget. When I say this is not a technical or conventional

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matter, I want to emphasise this. We have not before us, as the hon. lady Member suggested casually, a review of the State budgets. Without a correct appreciation of the State budgets, we cannot pass a judgment on our efforts, in what direction we are moving. We have not been provided with the background of the State budgets.

As I suggested last year, in a developing economy, supposed to be building the initial stages of a welfare state leading to a socialist pattern of society, the most important thing is employment position. But in this budget the important missing point or loophole is the employment position. There is nowhere in the budget papers any mention of the employment position. We know what the tax-payer will have to pay. But what is the net result? That is not to be seen anywhere.

What is quite clear is that Government is trying in a *post facto* manner to rationalise without admitting mistakes and many mistakes are committed because *ad hoc* decisions are taken and nobody is held responsible. This is the present position. I shall point out a few instances. But before that I would like to touch on some other point.

We are preaching to the world, particularly to the Big Powers at large, that they should live at peace, and follow the doctrine of co-existence and *Panch Sheel*. But what do we find at home? Since the last Budget when certain efforts were made to raise internal resources, the vested interests, or a section of it at least, has taken an attitude of hostility. The atmosphere of an economic cold war has been generated in the country. After having succeeded in driving out—whatever the reasons I am not going into them—the Finance Minister, they are now bold enough to say: look here, these are the demands. The charter of the seven demands we are presenting in this capital metropolitan

city. There is a big gathering of industrial magnates going on and Mr. Birla says: we have fulfilled, or over-fulfilled our Plan. At the same time, while over-fulfilling the Plan they are talking of incentives. They say that the new taxation proposals must be withdrawn, must be whittled down. They want a categorical assurance from the Government here and now.

This is the position. What is the attitude that we are going to take? Today we find that our people are appreciating what little efforts are being made to improve their living conditions whatever the result. They are not out to fight out. There is no hot atmosphere on the side of the people, but the declaration of war on the people from the side of the vested interests is going on in a big gathering which is being held in this city.

This sort of conflict was foreseen by our former Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh. I would like to quote from his Economic Review to show what suitable measures should be taken to fight the present campaign that is being launched in the Press and on the platform by the magnates of Indian industry. But before I turn to that quotation I would like to relate to this House a funny story.

The other day in a private gathering a great industrial magnate who has reached the mature age of eighty was celebrating his birth-day and a choice gathering was present. Some people, nearing 90, still more mature were invited and a couple of them were helped to the table, because, naturally, due to their age they could not go and reach it. In that celebration a gentleman, an industrial magnate, a close relation of the community, the industrial community, said: this Nehru (I am quoting him) is ruining the country and ruining our future.

Mr. Speaker: Whose future?

Shri Khadilkar: The future of the old man, aged 86.

Now these remarks are very significant and I am confident this House will rise to the occasion to take care of their future. He was so much worried at the age of 88. Let him hold his soul in peace and we will assure him that we will look after his legacies and other things.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The estate duty.

Shri Khadilkar: About the estate duty a former Finance Minister has mentioned. I am very glad that the hon. Member has mentioned it. But I would like to know whether it is not a fact that people belonging to his party to escape the death duty and to keep their wealth safe have not followed dubious methods. They have deprived the exchequer to the last farthing. I do not want to mention it. You must search your own heart and find out; search your own party.

Therefore, I want to suggest as Shri C. D. Deshmukh has said.....

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): Will you please mention the gentlemen who are evading estate duty?

Shri Khadilkar: They are well-known figures. Let them rest in peace in Heaven.

Shri M. P. Mishra: Who are they?

Shri Tyagi: Every one who evades death!

Shri Khadilkar: I am prepared to give the names in private.

Shri M. P. Mishra: Please give them here.

Shri Khadilkar: I do not want to give them here; it is below dignity.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whenever such questions as who are those persons who evade income-tax and so on are put, it will be said by Government that it will not be right. 'After all, it is desirable not to humiliate a person; only money must be taken away.' So, why should an hon. Member here provoke Shri Khadilkar and

ask him to say who they are. It may be true; it may not be true. To the best of his information, it is true. I do not discredit any hon. Member of this House. His information is always correct. But, of course, it may be from a wrong impression also. The hon. Member promises to give the information privately.

Shri Tyagi: Why should he bring in the party? I want to know that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What has that to do with the party? (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: I would like hon. Members not to refer to parties. After all, there are good men and bad men in every community, or fold. You do not call thieves as belonging to any party. Therefore, individuals shall not be referred to as members of a particular party. It is not the policy of the party. If any party is based upon thieving or dishonest practices, by all means, such party ought not to be allowed in this House and reference can be made. But, there are many things to speak about policy, programme etc, instead of going to individuals. Nobody can guarantee—God Himself has not guaranteed—truth or honesty on the part of the children whom he has brought into existence.

Shri Khadilkar: If the prevailing atmosphere of hostility of the private sector to the public sector is not given up, a time would come to give a clearer definition and statement of preferences. This situation was, probably, foreseen by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, our ex-Finance Minister, in his review of economic development in India. He has clearly stated that perhaps necessity would soon arise to define the texture of our mixed economy. He clearly stated:

"For one does not really understand whether the mixed economy—with delimited but definite room for expansion given to organised private enterprise and self-employed persons—is accepted as an inherently desirable and

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good thing or whether it is the only feasible thing at the present stage of our economic development. Perhaps, the present choice of continuing with mixed economy may be merely for pragmatic reasons or perhaps a mixed economy is inherently better than a single pattern economy. In any case, this matter should be brought into the focus of clearer discussion."

As I said earlier, the time has come. This matter should be very thoroughly discussed, looking to the attitude adopted by the private enterprise people, the attitude of open hostility.

What is their record? Let us try to examine. Who created this foreign exchange crisis, do you know? Of course, Government was a party to it. But, as Shri G. D. Birla is boasting now, in two years' time, they have over-fulfilled their task. But, at whose cost? At the cost of the national enterprise because what was allocated to them in foreign exchange for the Five Year Plan was swallowed up during 1½ years.

An Hon. Member: Whom do you like?

Shri Khadilkar: This is the position; and licences were issued at random. We laugh at Pakistan. But, we should also take lessons sometimes from Pakistan. In such a situation, what did Pakistan do? They declared all licences suspended and the licences were recalled. A further examination was made. Was anything like that done in this country by the present Government? On the contrary, as I said, after a particular situation, a certain rationalised explanation is given and they feel that their task is finished.

12.17 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India made two surveys. About 500 and odd limited concerns were put

under review. And, what does that review indicate? That review clearly indicates that even after last year's tax proposals, all these private limited concerns under review made profits. Not only that; by ploughing back the profits, they have expanded. With all these things, the opposition of the private sector is there, it is out to declare a war on nationalisation, on public enterprise and the expansion of social services—on whatever little we are doing in that way. Fortunately, by his statement, Shri C. D. Deshmukh has, as I said, forewarned us. It is for the Government now to take a firm stand. Instead of surrendering, take a stand on which people will honour you. You will not be accused, that there was an opportunity given to the present Government after the recent election to implement their pledge and they failed. History will write that judgment if you take a half-hearted, surrendering and appeasing attitude towards the vested interests. (Interruption).

Then, the other factor is there. We have to face a situation regarding resources. I want to mention, first of all, our Defence expenditure. Of course, along with Defence, if we analyse the State Budgets, we will find that since independence, every year, the law and order expenditure is going up. From the Budget, what do we find? We started with the Five Year Plans after 1950. From the beginning of the Plan, I am taking the Budget figures.

In 1952-53, our Defence expenditure was Rs. 179.52 crores. And today, it has just risen by Rs. 100 crores. In 1952-53, the period of transition was over. We were thinking of national development. There was peace at home. And, now, fortunately for us, in the international field, our leadership has succeeded beyond measure. There is good will all round; friendship all over the world. India has acquired a prestige of its own in the

World Councils. Only the small question of our relationship with Pakistan, particularly the present Government of Pakistan, is worrying us. I do realise it. But that Government of Pakistan is not prepared to face its own people. They have faced no election during the last 10 years.

Without the sanction of the people, can you imagine that Pakistan can do any harm to our country whether it is with regard to Kashmir or other minor matters like the canal water dispute and other things and then imagine that this hundred crores addition of defence expenditure is justified? When we are short of resources, is it not our duty to economise from wherever we can and find out the resources to help the economy in the present critical stage. A time has come when India is asking the big powers to give up ballistic missiles and atomic tests and other things and she should, instead of getting weapons which would be outmoded next year, create an industrial base in this country which would be the real bastion of our freedom and the real defender of the people's freedom in this country. Nobody would be there to attack us. Therefore, at this critical hour, I submit that the defence expenditure is quite unjustified; it should be curtailed. We should not be taken in by fear complex. We should treat our neighbour as a good neighbour. Today or tomorrow, Pakistan Government will come round. It is a sort of a mental patient given to fits of violence. We must treat the Pakistan Government in this way, in a brotherly way. That is my submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he was ending with this submission.

Shri Khadilkar: About our resources, I have just said that we can get some money if we curtail defence expenditure. But in a backward country like ours planning without definitely first procuring a certain amount of surplus in agriculture products is not possible. It is the basis of our Plan. On that we can raise the super-

structure. What have we done? We may look at the tenancy legislation, the food prices and the results of the last season. We find a state of anarchy. Can you imagine that anyone who is serious about the planning effort will take our country seriously when he finds that in a year or so, the variation in the food prices is between 87 and 112 points. They would laugh you out.

Who is to blame? We had sent two delegations to China. Have we learnt anything from them? It was recommended that we must definitely adopt a certain policy by which the primary producer, the agriculturist would be assured of a certain minimum price. People talk of inflation. I would like to state very clearly that inflation in small doses like medicine—there are some doctors here—under proper supervision and watch is a healthy tonic to a backward economy. It must be clearly understood. But at the same time, we will have to take care that inflationary pressure does not stifle the growth or the life of the common man, either the peasantry or the working class or the middle class. A certain insulated field of economy where this inflationary pressure will not be—it has got to be created. Unfortunately, the Congress Party has a certain amount of allergy for price-control and is brought up on the market economy and stock exchange atmosphere. That is the main crux of the situation. So, in the agricultural field, there is absolute anarchy. Social relations are disturbed but new relations are not established. Food is the main problem and for the last ten years we are wasting about 100 crores annually in the import of food. Can we make any progress in this manner?

Of course, I do realise sometimes when there is imbalance between the demand and the supply, it is unevenly expressed. What do we find? In textile today the situation is rather very critical. About 15 or 20 mills have closed and 25,000 workers have been

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thrown out of employment. The stocks, I am told, are rising. On this policy of excise levy, one great authority on excise taxation has said....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am afraid I have got the limitation of time while the resourcefulness of the hon. Member is unlimited.

Shri Khadilkar: I am the first speaker from my group.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not mind if he takes more time but the other Members of his group would be deprived of their time.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, I will finish soon. I would like to quote this authority because we are raising a good deal of finance this way. He is a recognised authority—Dr. A Smith. He says:

"Excise taxation should touch production as little as possible and should not stifle industry."

while trying to raise revenue, we must take that factor into consideration. In the new proposals, Government is out to tax the powerloom industry.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): With 100 looms.

Shri Khadilkar: I know. But even below 100 looms there is a compound rise in duty. I know that. Is it advantageous? Is it the economic pattern of industry that we want to develop in this country? Let me ask you this question? The powerloom industry is situated away from the main centres of textile industry, in the interior. There it provides small employment to people round about. If this imposition is not modified, I am afraid powerloom industry will be wiped out.

There is another factor also. The textile industry is the biggest monopoly in the private enterprise. We have discovered these things after the

closure of twenty mills or so. They are laughing because in the public enterprise some things happen, something goes wrong, and they come to light. But why have all these 20 mills been closed? Because of mis-management. There were Mufndhras everywhere, trying to operate on the market at the cost of the mill. So, I would like the Government to appoint a committee to go into the question of textile industry and find out whether the management is done in the interest of producer or consumer or the nation as a whole. This aspect has assumed a special significance at the present critical juncture.

If we look at the Plan, we know that we are entirely dependent on foreign resources that we are going to get, small savings and whatever we can raise in the money market. So far as the international situation is concerned, yesterday Comrade Dange referred to one aspect. But there is another aspect equally important. We shall be getting less from our export in the international situation today. The raw material producing underdeveloped and backward countries are at a disadvantage. The prices of their produce are going down compared to the prices of finished capital goods. There are signs of recession but I am not sure because the advanced capitalist world has discovered so many devices to avert the crisis. Therefore, we will be paying much more to the finished products and get less for whatever we export.

How to face this situation? In this country export-import monopoly is exercised by a small group of people. My suggestion is that unless Government at this critical stage is prepared to take over completely the export and import trade and manoeuvre in such a way that in the international market, which has become now a buyer's market, a depressed market, our products will stand competition and get the proper price, the position will not

improve. The time has come for taking such a step. If you leave it to the private hands as it is being done now, things will not improve.

I will give you a small instance to show how the import-export policy is now managed. You know there are small pharmaceutical firms. They have their association. They approached the Ministry. They said that they need very little foreign exchange and they will earn something for some basic products and certain other things. The Commerce and Industry Ministry replied that the firms concerned cannot import aspirin and other things on their own, they will have to go through the traditional channels of importers. By that method the price of these drugs is being increased by 100 per cent. This is supposed to be the implementation of a socialistic pattern of society, Plan and what not.

There are the instances. With all these dismal pictures I would not for a moment say, as Shri Masani said yesterday, that let us go back. Going back is not possible. He glorified backwardness. I was surprised that a man who wrote almost a classical book *Our India* should now come forward and plead that there are dangers and, therefore, the Indian society must remain an agricultural society, manufacture fertilisers, water our crops and import whatever we like from other countries. This was the plea made. It is most unfortunate. It is not possible. People are looking at it from a different angle.

You are not translating the Plan into action. You write blue books, but the people understand them differently. The other day there was a small ceremony near Koyna project. We found that illiterate peasants in thousands gathered there. Why? They feel that along with water a certain power basis is essential for transforming society as Lenin said. They came with all enthusiasm. They saw that something new is being created.

He, my friend Shri Masani, was saying, "go to the people and the people will vote down the Plan". I will give him a challenge, I will give a challenge to any industrialist. Let us go to the people. We will go along with him and explain that these are the things, because there was a social urge in our national struggle. At the background of our national struggle there was a powerful urge for social change, social transformation, better life and better social freedom. Shri Masani and his friend have forgotten that social urge for freedom and that is why they are propagating this. If a small house is built, if a small school is set up or a small road is constructed—we know that there is lot of corruption—but people appreciate it. For matching grant they collect funds from house to house. This is my experience.

Therefore, if the Congress Party, voted to power, takes an attitude of half-heartedness, shows certain weakness, the masses will never forgive them. Those who have voted you to power have given you the mandate, and you should not forget that.

Shri C. D. Pande: You will have your chance.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, in the end, I would like to just say that along with the economic aspect there to a political aspect in the whole struggle.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member intend to draw more time from this quota of his party?

Shri Khadilkar: I will finish in a minute, Sir. At the present juncture, so far as the structure of the Plan is concerned there is almost unanimity. You must try to mobilise public opinion and, particularly, when Pandit Nehru, a man of his stature and prestige, is at the helm of affairs, if he mistakes country for the party that would be most unfortunate. Sometimes I feel he is mistaking that way. But, if he invites co-operation from

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all elements I am confident that with all the difficulties in this particular period we can mobilise all our resources, raise further resources and fulfil the Plan as people expect it, and take the country to a higher level of production and industrialisation and create a basis for further socialistic construction.

Shri C. D. Pande: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is rather embarrassing for me to make certain critical observations on the present Budget, particularly when it has got the distinction of being presented to the House by the Prime Minister himself, but I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out certain salient defects or shortcomings in the Budget.

I am rather constrained to say that the *Economic Survey* that has been supplied to this House is a very nicely written document, but it is a document which is rather depressing when we realise the implications of the development. The whole book is replete with theme that within last year, that is the year under review, there has been a depression, that we have come to a stationary point where progress and production has come to a stalemate. In cotton goods, in paper and in sugar we have now come to a stalemate. We were expecting that by this time cotton goods would have gone to almost 6,000 million yards, but they are stationary at 4,400 million yards. So is the case with many things. The food production is at a lower level than we expected it to be, or at least it is not keeping pace with the rise in population.

With such a tale, can we believe that we are on the threshold of an era which was promised to be ushered in by fulfilment of the Plan? We are also in the third year of the Second Plan. The results should have been there. We should be expecting that we are nearer the targets we have fixed for our consumer goods. After all, if within the Plan period we make certain river valley projects or establish a few steel plants that is not

enough. The river valley projects or steel plants are only a means to an end; they are not the end in themselves. What is most essential is that the production of wealth should increase. That alone will bring prosperity. I am afraid we are not nearer the target of prosperity.

Then, I have a special grievance about the manner of making the Budget. Year after year we in this House complain that the Budget is not what it should be. It should be a correct statement, as far as possible, of the estimated expenditure that is likely to occur and also, as far as possible a correct estimate of the income. For the last two or three years we have been observing that these principles are not adhered to. In one year there is a deficit of Rs. 32 crores and ultimately by working the whole year the deficit turns into a surplus. Occasionally we find that a surplus almost turns into a deficit. Therefore, we cannot rely on these figures. That makes a great deal of difference as far as taxation is concerned. There have been many occasions when a deficit budget has been presented and taxes have been voted upon. Later on we have found that those taxes were not called for and there was surplus even without those taxes being taken into account.

Thus, the same is the story with planning. The efficacy of planning lies in precise and pre-arranged scheme of things. Is it happening like that? No. Anybody who has got vast resources of the country at his disposal can do something and the Plan could be successful, but when we think that a steel plant which is estimated to cost Rs. 100 crores originally, would cost Rs. 170 crores when it is now nearing completion—we expect it to cost Rs. 170 crores—what is the position? Does it lie in the mouth of the planners that we did not foresee these things—that every project that we make and which is estimated to cost Rs. 100 crores ultimately would land itself into Rs. 150 crores or more?

The Bhakra-Nangal project was estimated to cost Rs. 90 crores. Now, today, the figure is almost Rs. 180 crores. So is the case with Bhilai; so is the case with Durgapur and so is the case with Rourkela. There are many other instances where the plan figures, as they were given originally and on which we based all the calculations, are belied and what is the picture that we find today? There is shortage of exchange. Can the Government disown the responsibility of at least can the planners say that they did not realise that after issuing so many permits for import there will be no shortage of exchange?

This is the defect in planning that I refer to. At the time of making suggestions, these points will be taken up by me later on. Today I am mostly concerned with what relief we are expecting from the budget. The least that we expected was that in the lower exemption limit of income-tax there would be certain consideration given. Last year, this House made a strong plea to raise the exemption limit from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,800 if not to Rs. 4,200 as it existed earlier. I feel that the adherence to that reduced exemption limit is a very hard blow to the low-paid servants of Government whose income is only Rs. 250 a month.

Recently, Government appointed a committee to look into the pay and allowances of the personnel of Government, and they came to the conclusion that those who are getting Rs. 250 a month deserve an allowance of Rs. 5 a month to compensate the hardship that is being caused to them. Do you think that those who are so poor, who need a compensation of Rs. 5 a month, ought to be taxed? I am told that certain members of the Government have strong views on this point. They feel that everybody should be aware of the Plan. It is said that there should be an awareness of the Plan so that even the poorest men in the land should have a feeling that they are contributing towards the success of the Plan. Have I to tell this House that every

man in this land is fully aware of the sacrifice that he is making for the Plan?

In the form of excise duty we are realising almost Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 280 crores. Do you think that a man, or whosoever, sips a cup of tea coffee is paying for the Plan? Do you want that he should be made aware of the Plan? He is fully aware of the Plan and its cost. Therefore, to tax these people whose income is Rs. 250 a month is not proper. I strongly plead that the exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 4,200 because this is the limit where it should properly start. Otherwise, if this lower limit is taken into consideration, then we have to make assessments on two lakhs of people. These two lakhs of people will contribute at the most Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 crores. If we do not look into their accounts, if those assessee are not in the dossiers, then, it is likely that we might get more income-tax from those persons whose incomes are higher and whose cases are not looked into so properly and carefully. There are a large number of cases.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):
You were getting from them formerly.

Shri C. D. Pande: We want more from them. It is said that the rate of exemption in England is lower. But we know that and we know also that in England things are quite different. As soon as a boy is grown up, a girl is grown up, they become paying guests in their own parent's house. Do you think that in this country, where there are so many dependants, where a daughter has to be married, where the son's education has to be looked after and his family has to be maintained even after he has grown up, such a plea that because in England it is £ 200 here also it should be £ 200 or its equivalent is feasible? It is not feasible. In England there are social amenities. There are good means of transport. There is old age pension. There are many things for which people do not care. There is free medical treatment and aid. In the

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absence of these things here, is it possible that we should look to that which is done in England or any other country in the world? Therefore, I plead that the exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 4,200. The Government will not lose and will earn the gratitude of the very low-paid people of this land.

Then there is the question of wastage in the whole Plan expenditure of Government. Last year again this House made a strong plea for doing away with wastage and effect economies in the expenditure. I am sorry that no heed was paid to those suggestions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is never paid.

Shri C. D. Pande: On the contrary, the whole thing goes on as merrily as it was before. Instead of spending the same amount on services, we are spending Rs. 100 crores more this year than during last year. We cannot blame this country. The country is generous. We have given the Government Rs. 800 crores this year. I think to expect Rs. 800 crores from this country is a great thing and no blame can be laid at the door of the people that they are not good paymasters. They are paying well. Even the poorest people are contributing for the fulfilment of the Plan. But it is the duty of the Government to see that the money realised should be well spent. I doubt if anybody in this House will believe that there is no possibility of making at least five per cent of all-round saving on expenditure that we are making. We are spending Rs. 800 crores at the Central level. We will be spending almost Rs. 1,000 crores in the railways and we will be spending nearly the same amount in the State Government

sphere, and we will have almost Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 600 crores of capital expenditure in the shape of Plan projects. Then, with all this expenditure added, if an effort is made to reduce the expenditure even by two or three or four per cent, I think there will be enough margin for deduction. Would there be any difficulty in saving at least Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 70 crores? Rs. 70 crores is not a joke, and considering the amount of expenditure that they are incurring, this is not difficult, and there is no difficulty in effecting such an economy.

I personally plead that many things which are called frills of the Plan should be discontinued. I am not in favour of curtailing the Plan at all. In fact, the Plan is not ambitious. The Plan should be increased, and there is the possibility of increasing it. But the frills and the wastage and the uneconomic way of doing things should be done away with. There are so many publications. I referred to this last year also. There are about 20 to 30 publications which are issued by this Government. They are very nice to see; their get-up is wonderful; but there is nothing to read inside. Therefore, you can do away with at least 50 per cent of the publications. I am sure you will be saving Rs. 50 lakhs a year this way. This is one thing.

There are conferences; there are symposiums; there are seminars, everywhere, at every level. This Plan has given us a new word—the "level". There is the Minister's level, the Secretary's level, the Deputy Secretary's level, etc. There are all-India seminars. People are moving from one place to another. People are so busy in travelling and making travelling allowance bills. So, is it not possible that there should be some reduction? I do not mean that this is the whole thing and that the Plan will be successful only because travelling could be curtailed. No. But this is what the

people object to. When the people see that they contribute Rs. 800 crores from their meagre incomes, then they have the right to ask and see that Rs. 800 crores, when they are entrusted to Government, should be well spent. People have got a keen eye. They see whether money is correctly spent. They have the eye to detect it. We may not know it. Therefore, the amount of Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 80 crores that is not well-spent may be negligible, but the amount of ill-will that we get from the public and the ridicule that we get from the public is enormous. The economy has got two aspects. One is to restore good-will and confidence in the public mind and the second is that we should save that amount and spend it for essential things; the frills should be done away with.

Then, it is not enough that the budget is not imposing new duties or levies this year. This is not a matter of jubilation. There are many omissions which we have not cared to look into. The first thing that comes to my mind is unemployment. What is the policy of the Government in regard to employment or unemployment in this country? This is a serious question. There are a large number of educated unemployed persons, who are moving from place to place with a bundle of applications in their pockets, trying to get the signatures of Members of Parliament as if that signature might bring them a job.

I may tell you that they are disappointed, and disappointment is a very pernicious psychosis that has been caused in the minds of the younger generation. Now there is cynicism and there is frustration. So they feel and they say: this is the age of approach, this is age of push; without push you cannot go anywhere. This is the most dangerous psychology that we are developing in the country, because we cannot give employment to our younger generation, those who are educated, those who have a right to be employed some-

where, because ours is a welfare State.

No mention has been made about it in the budget. It was not mentioned last year also, as if the problem does not exist at all. Unemployment is a major question in this country, and the Government should give more attention to it. After all, the steel plants can come into existence if you spent Rs. 200 crores. Anybody can make a steel plant. Of course, we are proud that this country has got four steel plants at a time, and we are undertaking many projects. The achievements are there. There is a big list of those achievements; we are not oblivious of that. But we have the right, at the same time, to know what is being done and say what is not being done. It appears to us that nothing is being done for the educated unemployed in this country.

Secondly, what are you doing in the matter of housing? In this country, next to employment the important problem is the question of housing. In every State in this country people are clamouring for houses. The greatest trouble to the middle class people is the problem of housing. It is possible to get a job in Delhi; but it is not possible to get a house in Delhi. It is the same in places like Lucknow and Bareilly and a small place like Haldwani.

Then, whatever may be the cost, the private sector has ceased to build houses, because it does not bring any returns, because people have lost faith in the future of properties. Therefore, except in Delhi where the rents are still very high, no houses are being built by the private sector for the purpose of earning rents. That class of rent-earning people has gone. Then, Government also is not coming forward to build houses in that number as required by the people.

So, there must be some serious effort on the part of somebody. Either the State must construct houses, or the

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laws should be so changed that there will be some incentive for the people to build houses; at least one house for himself. For those who want to construct houses proper facilities must be given. Otherwise, a time will come when you will not be able to get any house, as the rents are steadily rising. Even if one per cent of the people from the rural areas migrate to the cities, then there will be about 30 lakhs of people every year moving from the rural areas to the urban areas. There may be employment, but there are no houses for them. Therefore, the utmost importance should be given to the problem of housing also.

Then, there is a slight change in the estate duty. Those of us who were in the Select Committee on the Estate Duty Bill were told then that because of the lower limit being raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-, therefore, many things should not be included there. There was a sort of bargain, a sort of compromise, that Rs. 1,00,000 will cover all sorts of difficulties that people will face. Rs. 1 lakh may sound very big, but when you see a house you will find that even a small house will bring Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 50,000/- or Rs. 80,000/-. Now the lower limit has been lowered to Rs. 50,000/-. Therefore, through this financial measure the limit has been brought down to Rs. 50,000/-.

When the main Bill was brought forward, we discussed it for six months, there was a Select Committee where also we discussed it, and the limit was raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. Now, all on a sudden, by one stroke of the pen, the Government brings forward a legislation and reduces it to Rs. 50,000. And what for? What is the result? The lowering of the limit is likely to cause great hardship to a large number of people who are now gleeful. When a man is having one house, he may be earning perhaps Rs. 100 a month. He may have no income whatsoever except the rent. His successors are asked to pay

death duty or estate duty at the time of his death.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How can he own a house, if he is getting only Rs. 100 a month?

Shri C. D. Pande: He will have no income whatsoever. I ask Mr. Braj Raj Singh whether he does not know cases of people who own one house and have no other income whatsoever. There are a large number of such cases. There are many shareholders who have no other income whatsoever.

By reducing the limit to Rs. 50,000/- you bring the taxation limit to a place where large number of people are involved. It is not proper that for the sake of Rs. 50 lakhs you should involve at least 10,000 to 15,000 men every year in that taxation. After all, how much are you going to get? Only Rs. 50 lakhs. And that also you have to distribute to 14 States in this country. As the estate duty is distributed among the States, this Rs. 50 lakhs will have to be distributed among the 14 States in this country. For that, to annoy so many people is not a good policy. Therefore, I strongly plead that this limit should be retained at Rs. 1 lakh, because after great consideration, the Parliament and the Select Committee and the leaders of Government at that time agreed that Rs. 1 lakh should be the minimum. So, that minimum sum should not be reduced so lightly.

About the gift tax, I have nothing to say. It came through the supplementary demand. It should have been there even earlier. But there are certain anomalies which are not understandable. In my opinion there should be no tax on gifts, provided they are not given to such persons who are likely to inherit the wealth. No person should be permitted to give gift to a person on whom the property will devolve later. There should be even higher tax on such gifts; e.g. gifts to one's own wife. Then, this limit of

Rs. 1 lakh is rather ridiculous. Because, you provided for scholarships to sons and nephews and all that. Then, in the case of wife, you provide Rs. 1 lakh. This is not sound. It is not scientific. It is neither expedient nor desirable.

If wife is not a shareholder in the property, then Rs. 1 lakh is not so much. But, according to the law, wife is a shareholder in the property. Therefore, she shares the wealth with her husband with equal right. Therefore, there should be no special protection for the wife. But there should be no restriction on such gifts which are given to non-inheritors and those persons who are poor. A gift from a rich man to a rich man should be prohibited or should be taxed heavily. A gift from a rich man to his own son or nephew or to one who is likely to get some inheritance from his own wealth should be taxed, because otherwise this will be taken as a device to evade the tax. But if the rich man wants to give a gift to a person who is very poor, then there should be no gift tax whatsoever on that amount. Therefore, I submit that some consideration should be given to this aspect of estate duty. There should be no gift tax on such persons who are poor and who have no beneficial interest in the property of the person who makes the gift.

There should be more attention on housing, more attention on the unemployment question and there should be greater economy in expenditure as a whole.

14 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have not the least doubt in my mind that there is a full awareness and even a realisation of the stern realities of the situation and the difficulties which face us in the development of our economy. I think, it is in realisation of this situation and these difficulties that heavy taxations were imposed last year. It is in realisation of the

situation that they have considered it expedient to retain these taxes as they were. There can be no denying the fact that heavy impositions were made both on the rich and the poor. During the course of the year, we have been able to see that the burden of the heavy taxations has been felt very much both by the poor as well as the rich.

The poor people have, of course, paid the taxes because they are realised in a manner where there is very little avoidance. The realisations from the Excise duty have gone up and will go up. The rich, of course, have been complaining, all the time. What we find is, we get from them most of the complaints and avoidance and evasion. Realisation from Income tax almost lingers where it was. May be, we may get a little more this year. But, even last year, we supported these taxations because we felt that the plan and programme as it stood before the country deserves the fullest support even at the cost of such a burden and inconvenience.

I have not the least doubt in my mind that even today the Plan and the programme before us is essentially sound. It is not only my opinion. That the Plan and programme is sound has been testified by all the various sections of opinion inside the country as well as outside the country. Whatever criticism may have been offered, there is an unmistakable and shutting answer to all that the criticisms and that answer is provided by one fact. That fact is the creditworthiness of India. It is not that we have bungled matters. It is not that our Plan and programme has been planned in thin air. It bears relation to the realities of life; it bears relation to the aspirations of the people; it bears relation to our future development. This is reflected in the support which it has received from all over the world.

It is not that the Dollar has thought it fit to smile on India. I can understand the criticism of the hon. Member, the Leader of the Communist

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Party. The only explanation for all that he said could be that he is allergic to the dollar. There is no other explanation, but his allergy. Because, it is not only the United States which has supported our Plan and programme. Canada supports it. Britain supports it; Germany supports it. More than that, the U.S.S.R. supports it; Poland supports it. All of them have tried to understand our Plan and programme and our aspirations and they have been satisfied with the soundness of these schemes and the Plan. They have felt themselves inspired and they have considered it in the best interests not only of this country, but of general development and they have rendered all assistance. We are grateful to all those countries.

May be there is recession in the U.S.A. We are not very much concerned with that. That country, I think, is big enough and strong enough to look after itself. But, it would be uncharitable to say that aid and assistance to this country has come only because of the recession. I have strong reasons to feel that there is a better realisation and appreciation of the economic policy of this country—not only of the economic policy of this country, but also of the foreign policy of this country. It is not only the economic policy which is reflected in the changed attitude from all over the world. There can be no better and sounder test of it. You read the speeches of the Prime Minister of the U.K.; you read the speeches of the various leaders, including Mr. Nixon in the U.S.A.; you refer to the speeches of leading persons in Germany, Poland and U.S.S.R. We had recently a delegation. They have all seen with their own eyes things here. There is a proper realisation of our foreign policy as well as our economic and development policy and that is why we are receiving all this support.

While I say that our Plan and programme is sound, I have also no doubt

in my mind that the implementation of the plan and programme is woefully bad. I have my grievances there. I will not labour this point very much. I will give you one or two concrete examples. At the present moment, there is nothing which concerns us more than the food situation. We all feel very much concerned about it. We all want that there should be a concerted effort in this sector. The hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture has been clamouring for more funds. The Prime Minister saw it from the very beginning and he made pointed reference to it that our target so far as production of food is concerned, must be much higher. When he asked for a higher target, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture started asking for more funds. May be quite reasonable, though I do not think personally that all that could be done is being done here. With this sense of urgency so far as food is concerned, there is shortfall in all the States put together, particularly in the agricultural sector. Not that we could have consumed additional funds for which there was such a clamouring demand. We have not been able to utilise even the funds which were placed at the disposal of the various States and the Centre. There is a huge shortfall. The other day, I asked a question on this point. The Deputy Minister for Planning made it obviously clear that there was a huge shortfall in the agricultural sector. This clearly indicates that even where the urgency is the utmost, we have not felt a sense of responsibility and there are so many administrative lapses and failures which are retarding the implementation of the Plan. I think Government has got to pay proper attention to this matter.

In this Plan, I have not been able to appreciate one thing. While we talk all the time about agricultural and rural sector, why is it that so little has been done? On the Community projects—the report is before us—we see that we have been able to do very little. Then comes small-

scale industries. I think the shortfall is the greatest in the small-scale industries. I have just now mentioned the food front. I think it is only with agriculture and small-scale industries that the entire rural area is concerned. Even this time, the hon. Leader of the Communist Party had his dig against the Ambar Charka. If I remember correctly, last time, the only cut which he mentioned and the field in which he wanted big economy was in respect of community projects and rural electrification. He thought a big saving could be made if we defer spending on the community projects and on rural electrification; and this time he had his dig at the Ambar Charkha. I think if practical and proper attention is not paid to the rural areas, a great imbalance will be created. We have seen the effect of such imbalance in many other countries. It is these people who are paying through their nose, it is these people who are contributing heavily to the Plan, and it is these people who are being ignored the most. The peasantry does continue to be the backbone and the strength of our country, of the economy of our country, and it will continue to be so, there is no doubt about it. And it is again in this sector that very little is being done, it is again in this sector that the leader of the Communist Party Suggests big cuts. If it is done, it will completely dislocate the economy of this country.

I will next pass on to the industrial sector. So much has been said about the public and the private sectors. We all have our minds very clear about it. The Government of India has very clearly made a statement on industrial policy, but it should be clear to anybody that while we have assured to the private sector an honoured place in the economy of this country, they are not reconciled to that. I wish the private sector learns to behave, understand the times and reconcile itself to this new position.

We are giving them, the Government of India has assured them, a proper place. Even during the First Plan it was only in the public sector

that there was a shortage of 40 per cent. Again, during the Second Plan, the private sector has more than fulfilled itself, and it is again the public sector which is woefully behind the target, and I do not see any prospect of the public sector fulfilling itself. There appears to be no chance for it. In spite of it, the private sector is clamouring for more concessions and incentives.

It is true that there are certain industries which may have temporary difficulties. Those difficulties may be due to various reasons. The only pertinent point which impressed me was that there has been a sharp fall in the values of shares, and that is quoted by the private sector as an impact of this taxation. There is a lot of truth in it. There is not the least doubt about it that our taxation policy is responsible for this. Well, this has got to be examined, I do not deny that, but my feeling is that the returns at the present prices have come to almost normal. Previously they were enjoying a boom. They were having all the benefits which were not due to them. They were paying dividends which are unconscionable, and that is why the prices of the shares had gone up very much. Now they have come to their proper level. That is my feeling.

It is also my feeling that these prices have come down not because of the taxation policy alone. Of course, the taxation policy had its important impact on them, but they have not come down only because of that factor. There are many other factors which can be gone into, but the private sector must reconcile itself to the new position.

There must be proper regulation and control of the private sector. Of course, we have got all sorts of laws which provide for regulation and control which is very irritating. I think the administration of the control and regulation has got to be streamlined. Without causing unnecessary interference, without causing unnecessary irritation, we must have full control and regulation of the private sector.

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Then, the private sector has also got to be watched in respect of small-scale industries. At the present moment I find there is a growing tendency in the large-scale industries to disperse their kingdoms. At present there is concentration. Now they are starting subsidiary industries. It is not feeding the independent small-scale industry. That would be very good and very necessary. As a matter of fact, small-scale industry can last only if they become subsidiary to the large-scale industry but in the sense that these small-scale industries are not directly or indirectly under the ownership of the large-scale industries. A new tendency is developing to disperse their kingdom all over and to give birth to small-scale industries which are directly or indirectly also owned by the large-scale industries. That is a very dangerous sort of tendency, and the Government will have to look into this matter.

In this respect I have only one more point to urge so far as the public sector is concerned. I still do not know whose responsibility it is to give a proper footing to the public sector, and to develop the public sector. At present you will find that the public sector or whatever you call it, our public enterprises and corporations are dispersed all over under the various Ministries. There is no one Minister who can even tell us what is the public sector, who can tell us who is responsible for it and if there is any co-ordinated policy and programme. Co-ordination must be brought about and somebody must be made responsible to see that the Plan targets are fulfilled. Who is going to be responsible we do not know.

In this respect I would like to read out of a few lines in my support from what has been said by even the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I think I will be taken very seriously if I quote him in support of what I say. He has made these observations:

"Planning has been undertaken on a quinquennial basis. The key-note of the second of the Five Year Plans is industrial development, organised and regulated in a more positive way by the State. This alone demands a major adjustment in the machinery of the Government. The control of the State enterprises and nationalised industries is now dispersed among several Ministries at present. The ordnance factories, with their vast productive potential, are with the Defence Ministry; the telephone industry is with the Communications Ministry; the State iron and steel units are with the special Ministry constituted for their development, and the residue is with the Production Ministry, but the formulation of industrial policy still remains with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Under the distribution it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure fuller utilisation of installed capacity, ensure a mere rational distribution of workload, and to formulate a common policy in the fields of employment, procurement and production.

In the U.K., the Ministry of Supply is the undivided controller of all production units, including ordnance and other defence installations. In India, too, during the war years, all the industries and industrial installations, private and public, were brought under umbrella of a single Department of Supply to secure fuller mobilisation of available resources in the war effort."

Now, I do not know who, at the end of the Five Year Plan, would be answerable for the performance of the public sector. Of course, we know the Government as a whole is responsible, but when we say that the Government as a whole is responsible, that does

not fix the responsibility upon either a co-ordinating authority or upon a particular Ministry. I think the Government should give proper consideration to this matter.

At the very outset, I had said that our implementation of the Plan was woefully bad. It will not be possible for me to go into details now, because the time at my disposal is very short. So, in conclusion, I would like to say that though we have appointed certain teams to go into the working of the various Ministries and to make their reports to us about the economies to be effected, that will never serve the purpose. We shall have to do something very radical in this matter. I can say without any hesitation that there is no climate of economy whatsoever anywhere. We talk of doing things in a big way, and that attitude has gone down in a very wrong manner into the administrative departments, and the big way of doing things on their part is not to bother about what they spend. Where the expenses are not necessary at all, we find that there are various important factors which have gone to increase our administrative expenditure. Owing to the short time at my disposal, I shall not be able to go into the details. But I have not the least doubt that at least ten to twenty per cent reduction could be brought about in the expenditure. Even in one individual State, namely Uttar Pradesh, they appointed a reforms commissioner, and he has submitted a report to say that Rs. 2 crores of recurring expenditure could be saved every year, and he has said that not only would this saving be there but it would increase the efficiency further and it will check the duplication that is there. Recently, I was connected with a particular finance enquiry committee in Rajasthan. We looked into the entire administrative set-up, and we found that there were so many unnecessary jobs and super-scale jobs created just to satisfy the urge of certain persons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall finish in one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I might make clear one thing, because I heard a whisper here—the sound instruments are so sensitive that even whispers are carried here; some hon. Member remarked that personalities are also kept in view when time is allotted. But I might clear it that the Speaker has divided the time according to the strength of the Opposition Groups and the Congress. So, when a Member takes more time, he takes it out of the quota allotted to his party. Therefore, there ought to be no complaint so far as that is concerned. Members should also be aware that when they speak longer, they deprive their own colleagues, and they reduce their own numbers; they do not deprive any other Group.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry, but I would finish in half a minute.

I wanted to emphasize this particular point about controls, because it has been stressed by certain hon. Members from this side and also from the other side that we must have controls. I can understand that planned economy does demand control. But the conditions in this country and a strong administrative sense demand that we should never have controls. We should have only administrative regulations. It was due to that strong administrative sense that the great Minister whom we always remember, Shri Kidwai, in no worse circumstances than those of today was prepared to do away with controls, and his doing away with controls had a great effect on our economy. I hope we will not fall a victim again to these controls.

पंडित शाकुर दात भारत (हिंसार) :
जनाब डिप्टी सीकर साहब, मैं जिस प्रस्तुत बात पर बोलना चाहता हूँ उस पर आने

[पंचित ठाकुर दास भारदेव]

से पहले आपकी इशारत से दो तीन बातों के ऊपर जो कि फाइनेंस बिल और बजट से तात्पुर रखती हैं, वर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

अभी इस हाउस में श्री सी० शी० पाठे और दूसरे मैन्यर साहिबान ने एस्टेट इयूटी के बारे में कहा है। मैं भी इसके बारे में दो तीन बातें इशारत वर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो तरमीम इस बक्त एस्टेट इयूटी में की जा रही है वह एक बड़ी फॉर्मेटल तरमीम है और शायद इतनी जबर्दस्त तरमीम है कि ऐसी अभी तक इस हाउस के अन्दर या कंट्री के सामने नहीं आई है। इससे तमाम कंट्री के अन्दर एक दम बड़ी डिसर्विटिसफैक्शन पैदा होगी। आज तक जो एस्टेट इयूटी हिन्दू ज्वायंट फैमिली पर लगती है उसके अन्दर जो एजेंस्यन लिमिट वी वह ५०,००० की थी। जब कोई शस्त्र मर जाता है उसका नोशनल पार्टिशन करार दिया जाकर जो जायदाद उसके मरने पर उसके वारिसान को पहुँचती है उसके ऊपर अब टैक्स लगता है। लेकिन जो नई तरमीम की जा रही है उसमें एक यह तरमीम भी शामिल है कि वह शस्त्र जब मर जाये तो उसकी जायदाद और उसकी आलाद की जायदाद, उसके संस की जायदाद दोनों को मिला कर एक्रिंगेट करके उसके ऊपर एस्टेट इयूटी लगेगी यानी जो लड़के जिन्दा हैं जो वर्ष से ही उसमें राष्ट्र रखते हैं उन जिन्दा आदियों पर भी एस्टेट इयूटी लगाने की तज्जीब है। यह सवाल निहायत अहम है। इसका यह मतलब होगा कि जहाँ ज्वाइंट फैमिली को ५०,००० की एजेंस्यन मिली हुई है, उसको हम एक हाथ से तो दे रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरे हाथ से उसका हम गंला भरोड़ रहे हैं। अगर विसी आदमी के बेटे उससे जुदा हों या शामिल हों उस सूरत का भी तरमीम करते बक्त कोई ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। उसके मरने के बाद उस के

बेटे की जायदाद जिसमें कि उसने बर्खे से राष्ट्र पाया है, सारी की सारी एविनेट में ले ली जायगी। एक तो यह तरमीम की जा रही है। इसके बलावा दूसरी तरमीम यह की जा रही है कि जो गिफ्ट्स आज तक दो बरस पुराने या उससे ज्यादा पुराने हो चुके हैं, जो गिफ्ट्स आज इनडिफिजिबल (indefeasible) हो चुके हैं, जिन के ऊपर एस्टेट इयूटी नहीं लग सकती है उन पर भी आज प्रगर वह मर जाये तो लगेगी। दो बरस की जहाँ पहले लिमिट रखी गई थी, उसको आज बड़ा कर पांच बरस किया जा रहा है। आज जो गिफ्ट्स एस्टेट इयूटी से इम्मून थे, उन सारे के सारों को ग्रब शामिल किया जा रहा है। इस तरह से इस चीज को रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव बनाना तमाम कैनेंस आव ला के, तमाम उस्मूलों के, तमाम प्रिसिपल्जु के, इक्विटी के, इन्स्पाक के, भै समझता हूँ बरखिलाफ़ है। जब विलायत के अन्दर इस तरह की तरमीम की गई थी, तीन साल से पांच साल तक इस परियट को बड़ाया गया था, उस बक्त खास तौर पर यह कहा था कि रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव जितने भी गिफ्ट्स उसमें आते थे उन सब को उसके अन्दर मे एक्रेंगेट कर दिया जाये। मैं चाहूँगा कि कम से कम इस तरह का तो कोई प्राविजन हमको इसके अन्दर रखना चाहिये या और हमें यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि आज तो हमें प्रस्तुतार है कि इस बार तो हम इसको पांच साल कर दें, अगली बार भात साल कर दें और फिर दस साल कर दें। यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसको मुक्त बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा।

दूसरी चीज जिस की तरफ में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ यह यह है कि आम तौर पर मैंने देखा है कि अलबारों में या पब्लिक मीटिंग्स में जो कि इस काम के लिये बुलाई जाती हैं, इन दोनों बातों का कहीं जिक नहीं आता है जिसका मतलब

वह है कि एस्टेट इन्टर्टी में हम जो तार्फ़ में करने जा रहे हैं, उनका क्या असर पड़ने वाला है यह सोगों ने नहीं समझा है। मैं एक मिनट के अन्दर सारी उस बड़ी तबदीली का चिक्क करना चाहता हूँ जो पिछले साल श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने जो उस बक्त हिन्दू ज्यायंट फैमिली के बारे में की थी। वीसी ताल की लड़ाई के बाद हमने यह चीज़ पाई थी कि हिन्दू ज्यायंट फैमिली में जहाँ उसके मैम्बर दो हैं तो उसकी जो एम्प्रेस-शन लिमिट है वह दुगुनी हो भीर अगर तीन या उससे ज्यादा हैं तो तीन टाइप हो। यह चीज़ श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने सारी बातों को छोड़ कर, सब काइनेंस मिनिस्टर्स की बातों को छोड़ कर, ट्रैकेशन इन्वेस्टरी कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशंस को छोड़ कर, मध्यी तजावीज़ को छोड़ कर क्योंकि लालच में आकर हटा दी। जब मैंने उनसे कहा कि आपने यह क्या किया है, आप इन्हीं जबर्दस्ती कों करते हैं, तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि पुराने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर कुछ भी कहने रहे हैं, मैं नहीं जानता। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि शृंगठर, ट्वेंकेट, लियाकत अर्नी खां, मध्याई, देशमुक्त इत्यादि जितने भी मिनिस्टर आये उन सब ने इस बात को माना है कि हिन्दू ज्यायंट फैमिली के साथ इकिवटेबल ट्रैटमेंट नहीं हृथा है। लेकिन श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने फरमाया कि मुझे तो मर्नी कंसिडेंशंस अपील करती हैं, मैं इकिवटी का कायल नहीं हूँ। मैं उनका यह जवाब सुनकर हैरान रह गया। मैं ने फिर कहा कि यह मुनामिल नहीं है कि आप इस तरह का जवाब दें। तब आखिर मैं उन्होंने कहा कि मैं एक कमेटी बिठाऊंगा। यह उत्तर तब उन्होंने दिया जब उनका दिल पिछला और यह भी कहा कि इसकी में तहकीकात कर्णगा। लेकिन इतना भी नहीं हृथा कि कमेटी बैठती कि हमारे नये काइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक नया तोका हमें दिया है। बचाय इसके कि भरने वाले की जायदाद पर ही देख लगता था उसके लकड़ों की

जायदाद पर भी टैक्स लगेगा। वह एक बेसिक उसूल था जिस पर उनको चलना चाहिये था लेकिन अब वह इसके बिलकुल बरतिसाक़ जा रहे हैं। इस भौके पर मैं इसमें ज्यादा इस पर अर्ज़ नहीं करना चाहता।

अब मैं उन तकरीरों की तरफ़ आता हूँ जोंकि इस हाउस में की गई है। मैं ने उन दोस्तों की तकरीरों को बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है जिन को मैं बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ। मुझे अफ़्रिका के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन में से चन्द दोस्तों को ऐसी तकरीरें थीं, जिन को कि मैं दुर्भाल खायाल नहीं करता। आज जबकि हम दूसरे प्लान के तीसरे साल में से होकर गुज़र रहे हैं और जो स्कीमें हमने हाथ में ली है, जिन तीन स्टील प्लांट को हम स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं, उन के बारे में वह कहना कि ये तो जंक हैं, उन में कोई कायदा नहीं होने वाला है, उन का कारटिनाइज़र कैम्पो में तबदील कर दिया जाय या किसी और प्लांट में तबदील कर दिया जाय, मैं हरिंज़ मुनामिल नहीं समझता हूँ। हम ने बूब मीच समझ कर और पूरी जानकारी 22 रुपए हुए एक कदम उठाया है और उस में पोछे हटने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। आज जो हमारे दोस्त इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं वे उस बक्त कहां थे जब दूसरा प्लान तैयार किया गया था और हर किसी को उस के बारे में राय मांगी गई थी; और हर किसी को इस बात का मंका दिया गया था कि अगर वह कुछ कहना चाहता है तो कह सकता है। अगर हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है तो हम कर्ज़ लेंगे। हम किसी से गिफ्ट नहीं चाहते हैं, हम तो कर्ज़ चाहते हैं जिस को हम बापिस भी कर देंगे। उस जमाने में जबकि पाकिस्तान ने गिफ्ट लिया अमरीका से उस बक्त भी हम ने कहा कि हम गिफ्ट नहीं चाहते कर्ज़ चाहते हैं और हम इस की जाहा करेंगे, हम ने कर्ज़ा लिया। मैं आनंद

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हूँ कि अगले दो तीन बरस तक हम को ज्यादा स्वयं देना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जो भी मुक्तिकाल आ रही है वे लाजिंगी हैं, वे आनी हो यीं लेकिन हम को घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस से मैं समझता हूँ कोई बड़ा भारी नुकसान नहीं होने वाला है। ये मुक्तिकाल ऐसी नहीं हैं जिन पर हम काढ़ न पा सकें।

मैं ने एकोनोमिक सर्वे को पढ़ा है। वह कौन सी चीज़ है जिस की वजह से इन्हाँ ऐनिक फैल रहा है। उस के अन्दर बड़ी खुशी के साथ, बड़ी माफाई के साथ, बड़ी कामयादी के साथ यह कहा गया है कि हमारी ऐसी हालत है इस बजाए, और कोई बात इस के सिवाय नहीं कही गई है। मारे सर्वे को पढ़ कर मैं इस नर्सर्जे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि जिस रास्ते पर हम चल रहे हैं वह हमें कहाँ ले जायेगा, यह हमें मालूम है। हमें यह भी मालूम है कि मरीं मंजिल क्या है। उस मंजिल तक पहुँचने के लिये जो भी विकल्प आये, उन का हमें मुकाबला करना है, उन पर हमें कठह पानी है। यह कठहा कि हमें कर्ज़ा धारा करना पड़ेगा, या हमारी यह स्कीम पूरी नहीं होगी, इस में ऐसी नहीं करता। युनेस्को पर मुल्क पर भरोसा है और मुझे एकोनामी पर भरोसा है। मिन माहब ने जो आपनी विताव पोलिटिकल एकोनामी में कठरमारा है कि ऐसे मुल्क में जो कि एक एकीकल्पना मुल्क है, उस के ऊपर कोई आफत आ जाय, कहत आ जाय अथवा मुमीबत आ जाय तो वह मुल्क बड़ी जट्ठी उस से रिकवरी करता है—मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा मुल्क १०० करोड़ में भी ज्यादा स्वयं अगले २, ३ साल में आसानी से हो सकेगा। दूसरे हाउस में हमारे फ़ाइंडेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जनरल बजट के दिसंक्षण का जारी कर देते हुए तक़रीर झराई, उस

को पढ़ कर मुझे खुशी हुई और मुझे यह विश्वास हो गया कि हमारी जो स्कीम है वे बलेंगी और कामदार होंगी और मुझे यह भी भरोसा हुआ कि हम उन विकल्पों पर काढ़ पा लेंगे। इस विसंसिले में मैं प्रदद्व से घर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर का अगड़ा चला, मगर वह न चला होता तो बेहतर होता और उस के बजाय मेम्बर साहब की अपील के जवाब में यह कहा चाहिये या कि हम उन के साथ हैं और जितनी हमारी स्कीमें है हम उन को मुकम्मल कर के दिलायेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा बही कहा गया और हम ने देखा कि यहाँ पर वहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक मैक्टर का अगड़ा चलाया गया। यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे फ़ाइंडेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने फ़ैक्टरेशन आफ़ इंडियन चैम्बर आर कामर्स के सालाना इतिलाल में तक़रीर करते हुए इस चंज़ को साफ़ कर दिया। बार बार यहाँ पर यह जिक्र आता है कि प्राइवेट मैक्टर और पब्लिक मैक्टर में कर्ज़ है। पब्लिक मैक्टर कुछ और जोड़ है और प्राइवेट मैक्टर कुछ और चंज़ है। इन के बारे में फ़ाइंडेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो पोर्टफोलियो स्टेट को है मैं उस में सोनह आरो मुतकिह हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बारे में मुक्त को एक सही नीड़ दी है।

बाब मैं असल बात की ओर आता हूँ। एक चीज़ में बिल्कुल साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारा मेंडेंड फ़ाइव इयर प्लान दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और प्रभमदाबाद की ही कालाने नहीं है बल्कि यह हमारे पूरे देश का प्लान है और ऐसी जगहों का प्लान है जहाँ पर कि चिमियाँ नहीं हैं बड़े कारकाने नहीं हैं और जहाँ पर कि बड़े बड़े शहर नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लालों लोगों के लिये यह प्लान है और यहाँ के शहरों के बास्ते भी यह प्लान है। इस प्लान के अन्दर जो मूले बाब है वह

भारती नवर भारती है वह यह है कि यह प्रांग बारे का सारा एक अर्द्धनाइज्ड सोसाइटी के लिये बनाया हुआ है। बरत एकोनामी, करम सभावात के निवाटर और बरल सोसाइटी की बाबत इस में जारी जमालार्ज है लेकिन फिलवाक्राया उन के बारे में इस प्लान में कोई अमल होता नहीं है। आप इस के अन्दर कई ऐसी प्रालियां कर रहे हैं जोक आप को दुःख देंगी। जितनी इस में इंडस्ट्रियल प्लार्निंग की तरफ तबज्जह की गई है उतनी एशियनचरल एकोनामी की तरफ पर्वाह नहीं की गई है। याद रखिये जब तक मुक्त की एशियनचरल एकोनामी तुरस्त नहीं होगी जब तक मुक्त की खुराक की पैदावार हम नहीं बड़ायेंगे तब तक हमारा कोई भी प्लान और योजना उस हृद तक कामयाब नहीं होगी जिस हृद तक कि हम उसे कामयाब होते देखना चाहते हैं। आज हमारे गल्ले की समस्या या है? ३.६ मिलियन टन अनाज बाहर से यहां पर मंगाया गया है। भेरे स्थान में इस से ज्यादा गवर्नमेंट के बास्ते शर्म की बात कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। ४५ करोड़ रुपये की रुई बाहर के देशों से यहां पर मंगवाई जाती है। इतना अधिक फेट दिया जाता हो एक एशियनचरल मुक्त में जिस के कि अन्दर इतनी अधिक जमीन, आदमी और जानवर हों, वह क्या उस के मुक्त के लिये शर्म की बात नहीं है? भारत जैसे एशियनचरल कंट्री के अन्दर बाहर से गल्ला मंगाना यह जाहिर करता है कि हम नाश्वर हैं और हम इस कालिल नहीं हैं कि हम अपने एकेमर्स को खुद मैनेज कर सकें। मैं तो इस व्यू का हूं कि सन् १९५१ से ही हमारे मुक्त में सेल्स सर्प्रिशिएंसी या चुकी थी। इस चीज को मैं पहले भी कहा बार कह चुका हूं और आज किर कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में इंडियन गल्ले की कमी नहीं है, आग कमी है फिसी चीज की तो वह अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। यहां पर ठीक इत्याचाम नहीं होता है लेकिन यह फलत है कि इस देश में काफी इत्या पैदा नहीं होता। आप यह सुन कर

हैरान होंग कि ५ करोड़ लोगों का मिलक बाउडर इस देश में बाहर से आता है। इस देश के अन्दर बाहर से भी आता है और रुई आती है जबकि अब रुई यहां बहुत उम्मा पैदा होने लगी है। अगर अकेले इन तीन चीजों का मंगवाना बन्द कर दें तो कम से कम १५० करोड़ रुपये का फ़ॉर्म पड़ जायगा और यह जो १०० करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा देना है, उस के लिये क्या फ़िक्र रह जायेगी। हमारे मासानी साहब ने जो यह कहा कि फ़ाइबर इयर प्लान के पीछे लोग नहीं हैं और मुक्त इस गवर्नमेंट के पीछे नहीं है क्योंकि लोग हमारी स्कीमों के बास्ते कर्जे नहीं देते, तो मैं अब जर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर मुक्त के अन्दर फ़िलवाक्राया लोगों को इत्य हो कि मैंकृंफ़ाइबर इयर प्लान के अंदर ये दिवकते हैं और इस तरह से यह गल्ला बाहर से आता है और अगर हर एक को अपनी अपनी जिम्मेदारी का इत्य हो तो मुझे पूरा यक़ीन है और इस में कोई शुब्दहा नहीं है कि लोग चुशी से कर्जा देंगे और हमारी स्कीमों को कामयाब बनायेंगे। जब सारा कंट्री पीछे हो तो यह नामुखकिन है कि यहां पर उतनी पैदावार न हो जितनी कि हम यहां पर चाहते हैं। आज जो किसान गल्ला पैदा करते हैं उन को इस बात का इत्य नहीं है कि इस मुक्त का सालवेशन उन के चारिये ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा किये जाने में है। वे इग्नोरेंट हैं और उन को पता नहीं है कि मुक्त में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ाना किस कदर जरूरी है और उस की बजह से कितना रुपया हमारा बाहर के देशों में जा रहा है बरना मुझे इस में जरा भी शुब्दहा नहीं है कि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझेंगे और इस देश में अधिक गल्ला पैदा करेंगे।

मैं शिकायत के तौर पर अब जर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले १० वर्षों से लगातार मैं इस हाउस के अन्दर इस के बारे में कहता रहा हूं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के कानों पर यूं तक नहीं रेंगी। मैं बराबर यह कहता या रहा हूं कि जब तक याय और बैल के स्थान

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भास्कर]

को ठीक तरीके से हल नहीं करेंगे और सरकार एकोलामी को ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। आज जो यह कहा जाता है कि इस देश में हर एक आदमी का दूष का औसत कंजम्प्यान ५ घोंस है, यह बिल्कुल सूत है और मेरे पास उस के सम्बन्ध में फ़ीयरस भौजूद है और मैं बिटेल में समझ सकता हूँ और साबित कर सकता हूँ कि यह गलत है लेकिन आज मेरे पास उस के लिये समय नहीं है। इतना मैं चर्चा चलाना देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने जो हिसाब लगाया है तो पाया है कि इस देश के अन्दर डाई घोंस से ज्यादा दूष का एवरेज कंजम्प्यान नहीं है और यह जीव बिल्कुल गलत है कि यहाँ पर ५ घोंस का औसत पड़ता है। जहाँ डाई घोंस दूष से ज्यादा का औसत न पड़ता हो वहाँ कुछ ऐसी स्टेट्स भी हो सकती हैं जहाँ कि सिर्फ़ १ घोंस ही मिलता हो। हमारे देश में १६ फ़ीसदी कुनबों को दूष का देखना तक नसीब नहीं होता। हमारे यहाँ पर सांड़ १० छांटों दूष का एक गाय का रोज का औसत है जबकि डेनमार्क में सांड़ १० मेरे रोज का एवेज पड़ता है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे हेल्प मिनिस्टर साहब इस बक्त हाउस में तंशीरीक ले आए हैं। मैं उनकी विद्यमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सामले के ऊपर अपने खास तब्ज़ह दें। हमारे कांगड़ द्वृशन की दफा ४७ मेरिला हुया है कि यह स्टेट की इरुरी है कि वह लेविन आर न्यूट्रीशन और संटेंडें ग्राफ लिंगिंग को ऊचा करे और पब्लिक हेल्प को छपूर करे। मेरे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह नामों की हेल्प इसी तरह इस्पूर कर रहे हैं कि डाई घोंस रोज की औसत दूष की पड़ी है।

जी त्यारी : कुरेंट मेरिल कर रहे हैं।

बंगाल ठाकुर दास भास्कर : लोगों को दूष न देकर जाय पिलाना चाहते हैं। कूद भेरे

इलाके में जहाँ कि लोग जाय नहीं पाते वे और जहाँ कि १६ घोंस के करीब प्रति आदमी को दूष मिलता जा, आज वे दूष न पीकर तीन २ दफे जाय पाते हैं। इतना न तीव्र यह हो रहा है कि पंजाब के अन्दर भी जहाँ तक किंचिकल साकत का सबाज है, पंजाबी भी दिनों दिन कमज़ोर होते जा रहे हैं। असाम और उड़ीसा का तो जिक ही क्या जहाँ पर आज एक आदमी के बास्ते ४ गाय भी काफी दूष नहीं दे सकती। हमारे यहाँ की बकरी उतना दूष दे देती है जितना कि बहाँ की एक गाय दूष देती है। दरअसल अब मोका है और बक्त आगया है जब गवर्नरेंट अपनी सारी पालिसी को ठीक करे। गवर्नरेंट ने इस मामले में अब तक बहुत बड़ी किमिनल लेगलेट दिलाई है और गवर्नरेंट ने इस मद में काफी रुपया लवं नहीं किया। हमें अपने पशुओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा क्योंकि किसानों और जानवरों के अन्दर अगाहा बताया जाता है कि उन के करपि रक्टिंग इंटरेस्ट हैं। यह दुरस्त नहीं है लेकिन अगर दुरस्त हो तो मिनिस्टर साहब को देखना चाहिये कि हमारे इन अम्ब जानवरों के साथ इमाक है। हमारे थी अजित प्रमाद जैन को खुश करने के कारण नहीं है और मैं ने अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर महंदेय और होम मिनिस्टर की विद्यमत में यह बहुत दफे अर्ज किया है कि इसके लिये एक अलग मिनिस्टर बनाया जाय अगर आप बाक़र बिजेप मीन करते हैं। हाउस में २, ३ दिन हम इस डिप्रेस्ड कलासेज रिपोर्ट को बहस पर लवं करते हैं और यहाँ पर शिकायत करते हैं कि किसी आदमी को नोकरी नहीं मिली और कलाने के साथ यह सलक नहीं हुआ लेकिन इन चीज़ की ओर किसी का व्याप नहीं जाता और कोई इसकी शिकायत नहीं करता कि हमारे डिप्रेस्ड कलास में आदमी को आज पहले में बहुत बोडी मिलती है। काल विष पर कि गरीब आदमी की दूब रही है

वह अब भवस्तर नहीं है। मूले सब ने पहले वह चाहिये कि इस देश के अन्दर गरीब आदमी की सुरक्षा में कमी न हो। मैं देखता हूँ कि जहाँ सुरक्षा के मसले का सवाल है दूध तो काफी क्या मिलेगा अब आश्रम भी नहीं विलगी।

एक आमनीय सवाल : आप को भी तो आख नहीं मिलता।

उपायकाल महोदय : एक भेष्वर साहब कहते हैं कि आनंदेश्वर भेष्वर को भी नहीं मिलता, आवाज लाराब हो गई है।

पंडित ठाकुर दाता भास्त्रेश : जनाब में भी यही पर्वत कर रहा हूँ कि मुझे भी नहीं मिलती तो औरों को क्या मिलेगा। वह देरों ताईद कर रहे हैं। मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि आज अगर आप इस बजट को देखें तो अभी शोमवद्धुन कौमिल बनाई गई है, जिस का मैं भेष्वर हूँ, फाउंडेशन भेष्वर एक नहर में, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नरेंट ने केसी दुर्गति इस कौमिल की की है। कलई कोई अस्तियार इस कौमिल को हासिल नहीं है। और कोई मार्कून काम उम के ब्रिये नहीं होता। पद्मली फाइव इयर प्लैन में मरकार ने लिखा कि ११०० करोड़ हजार की आमदनी जानवरों में होती है और मैरेल्ड काइव इग्रेन प्लैन वाली उमी कलम में लिखा कि ६६० करोड़ होती है। किनवाकया गाय पाँव बैनों में कम से कम दो या ढाई हजार १००२ हजार की आमदनी होती है, कुन नेशनल आमदनी का २५ परसेंट। मैं अर्जन करता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत है। मेरे अनेक हाथ में रिपोर्ट है, शोमवद्धुन कौमिल की आखरी रिपोर्ट है, जिस में लिखा है कि जहाँ तक दूध की पैदावार का सवाल है या जहाँ तक ड्राफ्ट पावर का सवाल है, वह कम होती जा रही है। मेरे पास और भी रिपोर्ट भोजूद हैं लेकिन वक्त नहीं कि देश कर्स, भगव उन के अन्दर यह अब मुसल्लेगा है। हमारे

प्राइम विनिस्टर साहब ने सन् १९५५ में करमाया था कि हमारे दैरों की हालत दिग्नरूप है। कल पन्त जी महाराज फैटेस ने मैं गये और वहाँ बड़ा सूबमूरत लेक्चर दे कर आये, श्री प्रजित प्रसाद जैन ने बड़ा बड़ा सूबमूरत लेक्चर दिया, जितने एक्स्पर्ट जाते हैं बड़ा सूबमूरत लेक्चर देते हैं, लेकिन जब काम करने का मोका होता है तो न शपथ लगाने करना चाहते हैं और न देखना चाहते हैं अपनी आंख से कि क्या काम हुआ है। एक्स्पर्टस ने एक सबक मीठा हुआ है और मैं देश का भी जिम्मेदार करार देता हूँ, आज एक्स्पर्ट्स का ही सवाल नहीं है, आज गायों का बनेरेशन लग्तम हो गया है, करोड़ोंतों की गाय पते चाटी फिरती हैं, देश में तो अब नारे ही लगते हैं, हमारे इन एक्स्पर्टस ने हाल ही में कहा कि देश में जरूरत में ज्यादा गाय हैं। अगर गायें जरूरत में ज्यादा हैं तो उन का लग्तम किया जावे, जो नश्कीव गवर्नरेंट ने गोवद्धनों की बनाई है एक्स्पर्टस उमको ना कामयाद बनाने के पीछे पड़े हैं। यूपलेश जानवरों की आयन्दा पैदावार न हो सकरव साँझों को कास्ट्रेट करने को कोशिश पूरी तरही की जाती। बुन्स को हटा दो, एक्स्पर्ट सिर्फ नारे लगाना जानते हैं, इस बास्ते कि पब्लिक बालों में कह सकें कि तुम्हारे कुमूर को बजह में तरक्की नहीं होती। इस देश के अन्दर जब ड्राफ्ट पावर नहीं बड़ी, वैनों के अन्दर ताकत नहीं बड़ी है, हमिज देश के अन्दर ज्यादा पैदावार नहीं होती। अगर आप कंट्रो में जायें और लोगों में कहें कि हमारी प्लैन फैल होता है, हमारा गुजारा नहीं होता, तो वह हैंगे। वह कहेंगे कि आग किस तरह के आदमी हैं कि एक्सीक्ल्वर को तो बड़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो एक्सीक्ल्वर को मां है—दोनों का नाम गी है, गो भरती को भी कहते हैं और गाय को भी कहते हैं जिससे सारी उमड़ होती है—उसकी तरफ आप कुछ तब्ज़वह नहीं करते तो कैमे आप को तरक्की मुश्किल है। मैं कहूँगा कि सारे चितरंजन, सारी सिद्धी फटिलाइजर फैस्ट्री और फूड डिपार्टमेंट

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भाषण]

तीनों का काम थोकरती है। लेकिन इस तरफ मर्केट कोई तबज्जह नहीं करती। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यूक्सेस कैट्स के बारे में चन्द्र एसे खालाता जाहिर किये कि सारे मिनिस्टर गाय का नाम लेते हुए डरते हैं। कम्प्यूटरिज्म और गाय उनके लिये एक ही चीज़ है। मैं एरीकल्टर मिनिस्टर्स को देखता थाया हूँ, उन की जुर्त नहीं होती कि वह कह सकें कि हम इस कैट्स बेस्ट को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। जब मैं ने पंडित जी को और पन्त जी को चिट्ठी लिखी और कहा कि एरीकल्टर के बास्ते अलाहुदा मिनिस्टर बनाया जाय तो जबाब आया भेरी बात का कि उस से सर्व बढ़ जायेगा। मुझे कानिदास का एक फिकरा वा द आता है:

“अल्पस्त्य हेतोऽ बहु हानुमेमिच्छन्,
विचारमूढो प्रतिभामिमेत्वम्।”

एक छोटी सी चीज़ के बास्ते बड़ी चीज़ को छोड़ना अकलमन्त्री नहीं है। आप की जहाँ ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपया नैगरल इनकम बड़ती है, उस के लिये कहना कि एक मिनिस्टर का सर्व बढ़ जायेगा, यह दुरुस्त नहीं है।

मैं कुछ अक्ताज बैलों के बास्ते भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। गाय तो दूध देती है, उस की तरफ शहर बाले तबज्जह करते हैं, आस पास गांव बालों का सारा दूध दिल्ली आ कर बिकता है। पचास पचास मीन, भी मीन का दूध दिल्ली में आता है। यही हालत बद्दली की है, और कालोंनी तो दूर रही, बहां २४ घंटे बल कर दूध पहुँचता है। आनन्द से सारा दूध, जिस में बद्दलों को पाला जाता, गांव के बच्चों को पाला जाता, वह शहरों में आ रहा है। गवर्नर्मेंट जितना रुपया अब लगाना चाहती है वह नस्ने मुधारने के बास्ते नहीं, दूध को बढ़ाने के बास्ते भी नहीं, दूध के शहरों में कलेक्शन के बास्ते लगाया है, जिस में सारी की सारी बोडिंग पालिसी स्थित कर दी। अगर आप देखें कि हमारे पर्लिंग कमिशन ने

जितना रुपया दिया तो आप हीरन होंगे, जोही मात्रा की ही बात नहीं है, काम करते के तरीके व उनकी तबज्जह का बहा समाप्त है। आप बैलों की तरफ देखिये। एक दफा का जिक्र है, नेशनल प्लैनिंग कमेटी ने कहा था कि बैलों को बड़ी तकलीफ है। बैलों की जितनी कैरींग केरिंग केरिंग है, उतनों न रेलों की है न बाटरवेज की है। अगर आप दोनों को मिला कर भी शुभार कीजिये तो जितना बोझा बैल ढोते हैं उतना कोई नान भीन्स आफ कम्पनीकेशन नहीं ढोता है। एक करोड़ बुलककार्ट-स इस देश के अन्दर है। एक करोड़ बुलककार्ट-स के होते हुए सारे के सारे देश का काम बुलककार्ट-स से होता है, व पैसन्बर के जाती हैं, माल ढोती है, सारा काम करती है, उन के लिये गवर्नर्मेंट ने बधा किया? गवर्नर्मेंट ने एक दफा हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोजेक्ट के लिये तजवीज दी, प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने सका २८२ पर निक्षा कि अगर काट्स में न्यूमैटिक टायर और द्रूब लगा दिये जायें तो लोगों को बड़ी आसानी हो जायगा। यह बात भी है कि आज जो बैल १६ में २५ मन तक का बोझ ढोते हैं, अगर आप उन को काट्स में टायर और द्रूब लगा दें, तो वहों कम से कम ५५ से ६५ मन तक ढो सकेंगे। अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाय तो किनना फक्त पड़ जायगा। चुनांचे क्या किया उन्होंने कि दो करोड़ रुपये का मवाल उठाया गया कि यह रकम इस के बास्ते दी जाय। नव रोड़म कमेटी ने कहा कि यह प्राप्तर काम नहीं है, रोड़म कमेटी का काम नहीं है। उस का काम सड़कें बनाने का है न कि बैलों के बास्ते ऐसा इन्जाम करने का। चुनांचे नीगल आवृद्धकान हुआ। ला मिनिस्टर्स ने नंगरन आवृद्धक्षया १ को हटा दिया। हेठला दा लाल रुपये का पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट बनाने को फिर तजवीज दुई। लेकिन इस पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट में भी दो लाल रुपये में से एक पैसा भी बच नहीं हुआ। आज पंडित नंहल के कहने के बावजूद, प्लैनिंग कमिशन के अन्दर आगे के बावजूद, सारी चोंगों के बावजूद आज तक एक पैसा इस पर सर्व नहीं हुआ।

जिसी भी तरह से इन बैलों के बास्ते कुछ योद्धा वी सहायित हो जाती तो वह माल को आसानी से ले ले सकते। आज बाटलनेक का साकाल उठता है। जिस के लिये अशोक मेहता लाहूर वै करताया था, वह जो बाटलनेक है रेलवे पर उस का बोझ हल्का हो जाता। भी योहन लाल सस्तेना जी ने तजवीज की थी, जिस को पूर्ण पूर्ण कर दिया गया, कि ३० मील से २०० मील तक माल जारी से ढोया जाय, २०० मील से कम पर का बोझ रेलों से ढोया जाय और ३० मील तक दुलककार्ट-स के बास्ते रखा जाय ताकि अच्छी तरह से काम हो सके और लोग काम भी सीखें। लेकिन उन्होंने बैलों को बिल्कुल गैरजरस्टी चीज समझा। मुझे तो वह दिन देखना दूर मालूम होता है जब कि इस देश के अन्दर ट्रैक्टर्स आयेंगे, लारीज आयेंगी जिस से काम चल सके। इस देश के अन्दर एशिकल्चरल एकानमी में जमीदार को अपने बैल बेटे से भी ज्यादा प्यारे होते हैं ज्योंकि वह उन के जरिये ही काम करता है, उन्हीं के ऊपर उस का इहेसार है। अगर इस देश के अन्दर यारों और बैलों के बास्ते काफी रुपया लचं दिया जाय तो जो आप की एकानमी है, जिस के बास्ते इतनी दिक्कत हो रही है, वह सारी की सारी एकानमी दुरुस्त हो सकती है। जैसा मैं ने अर्ज किया कम से कम १५० करोड़ रुपया सानाना आप को महज गायों और बैलों को दुरुस्त करने में आमदनी बढ़ सकती है। न आप को बाहर से गल्ला भंगाने की ज़रूरत, न रुई भंगाने की ज़रूरत। मेरे पास कियर्म मौजूद हैं, लेकिन मैं उन को किसी और वक्त के लिये रिजर्व रखता हूँ, उन के अन्दर दर्ज है कि ८० लाख खालिं इस देश से दूसरे देशों के अन्दर जाती हैं। कई लाल जानवर सतलज के जरिये स्पगल हो कर पाकिस्तान को लुटा दिये जाते हैं और उन की कीमत हम अपनी नोड में से देते हैं। लेकिन इस एकानमी की कोई परवाह नहीं करता। जहां तक इन कैटल्स का सकाल है गवर्नरेंट का रवेया

यह है। और अगर यही रवैया रहा तो मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि आप लाल कोशिश करें, पैलन कामयाब नहीं हो सकती। इस देश के अन्दर न पैलन कामयाब होगी और न वह एशिकल्चरल एकानमी को बेहतर बनाने के लिये। देश के अन्दर किसी तरीके पर सैटिस्फ़ैक्शन नहीं होगा। कल अशोक मेहता माहब ने करमाया कि आप एशिकल्चरल पायलेशन को १५०० करोड़ रुपये से महसूम न करते तो १००, २०० करोड़ रुपया स्माल सेविस्ट में आ गया होता। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर उन लोगों के पास होता तो ५०० करोड़ रुपया ही आ जाता। आज जा कर जमींदार के पास कहूँ कि आप की स्लीम के बास्ते इतनी ज़रूरत है तो इतना बड़ा रिस्पान्स होगा जो कि पालिटीशियन्स से नहीं हो सकता और न प्राइवेट सेक्टर से ही, जो कि मुनाफे के पीछे पड़ा हुआ है, अगर उन्होंने ले सकते हैं। रिस्पान्स भिजेगा उन से जो यकीन रखते हैं अपनी गवर्नरेंट में, जो यकीन रखते हैं कि जो कुछ गवर्नरेंट करती है वह दुरुस्त करती है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि तीन बरस के भीतर क्या दिक्कत हो जायगी। राज्य सभा में काइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस दिक्कत का जिक्र किया। तीन साल में आप की एकानमी, अगर आप सही तरीके से उसे चलायेंगे, इतनी ज़रूरत हो जायेगी कि १०० करोड़ रुपया आसानी से कर्जा भदा करने के लिये और इस बीच का भी कर्जा भदा करने के लिये आ जायेगा, मुझे इस में शुबहा नहीं है। शर्त यही है कि सही मानों में इस एकानमी को ठीक किया जाए और सही मानों में लोगों के पास पहुँचा जाय, लोगों के पास पहुँच कर कहूँ कि आप को यह ज़रूरत है। मुझे कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि हमारी काइव इमर प्लैन सक्सेसफुल होंगी और सारी चीजें सर्वोमफुल होंगी वशर्त हम खरल एकानमी की तरफ़ देखें और जनता के द्रस्तीज होने

[विदित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

के नाते उनकी तरक़ भाष्य का जो भी कहाँ है उसे भ्रमा करें। और पूरी तवज्ज्ञ भ्रमने गठ और बेलों की तरफ़ है।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, now that so much about cows and bullocks has been said, I would like to take some time in talking about human beings. It seems that human health and animal husbandry are inseparably united and I suggest that the hon. Minister of Health can be entrusted also with animal husbandry.

While considering about human beings in India, I would invite the attention of the House to a statement made by our hon. Prime Minister in a conference of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Delhi. They are very inspiring words and it is worthwhile to quote them. The hon'ble Prime Minister said:

"So long as I have any strength in me, it is my function in life to fight for India's economic progress and independence and the welfare of the Indian people."

In our younger days, we took the Prime Minister to be the symbol of India's political freedom and we welcome him today as the symbol of India's economic freedom. But it is worthwhile now to analyse and examine the realities behind the facade of these utterances. After having finished our first Five Year Plan and after having covered two years of our Second Five Year Plan, it is worthwhile and more realistic today to undertake a bold analysis of our achievements, of our progress, of the people's march and of assigning new milestones.

What do we find now? I have been frankly confused to find that these budget documents which have been supplied to us should speak in two

voices. Here is the hon. Prime Minister's speech and here is the economic survey. The hon. Finance Minister, at pages 2 and 3 of his speech, states that wholesale prices have gone down, that agricultural production has increased, industrial production is expanding and so on and so forth. But I do not know for whose consumption it is meant. May be, it is meant for public consumption. But the economic survey that has also been circulated to us tends to give indeed a dismal picture. I will now attempt to tabulate the economic picture that emerges from the pages of the economic survey that has been circulated.

It has been conceded by the Government that the national output is decreasing. Production is slowing down both in the industrial sector and in the agrarian sector. The white paper also warns that the strains and stresses are on the increase, and they are bound to increase during the Second Five Year Plan period. The rate of industrial production is less than the previous two years. The average index of wholesale prices for the 12 months of 1957 works out to 109 which is some 6 per cent. above the average for the preceding year. The all-India living cost index also continues to increase. Pockets are pinched and it is reflected in the dwindling quantum of market borrowings. Imports are increasing while exports are dwindling. As regards exports, the total for the first two quarters of 1957-58 works out to Rs. 267 crores as compared to Rs. 288 crores for the corresponding period of 1956-57. Now the prospects are also too bleak so far as exports are concerned. We are told that attempts are being made to increase our earnings from export, but that can be done at the cost of consumers in this country. In this country, increase in exports can only be possible at the cost of the consumers.

Then, taxation has reached its zenith. Even the Prime Minister has said that there may be some need for some readjustment. Only during last year new taxation proposals were brought in to give a total sum of Rs. 103 crores during a year. There is not much scope to tax the people further. The State Governments too are not lagging far too behind. If the winter has come, the summer has not also lagged behind. This, in a nut-shell, is the peculiar economic background against which we have to consider this pedestrian budget sponsored by the most debonair politician of India.

The most dangerous thing against this context is that the cost estimates of half the plan projects are on the increase. We are caught up in a controversy between the private sector and the public sector, between the core of the Plan and the fringe of the Plan and we are yet considering whether we will rephase the Plan or we will maintain it in its entirety. To me it seems there is a need for a total review, a need for a bold appraisal and a need for admission of the mistakes that we have committed. It is not merely a pedestrian budget. To me it is a gambler's last throw and it is a leap into the dark. I think it is our misfortune that behind the facade of the Prime Minister, everything in this country is going on unchallenged. It is high time, therefore, the hon. Prime Minister himself took the initiative in examining the situation and finding out some remedy.

This long dismal list of achievements, in the words of the Prime Minister, the march towards economic prosperity and emancipation of India, ought not to leave any doubt in the minds of anyone that our plans have failed. Why have the plans failed? I have been able to assign three reasons for it. The first is deficit financing. The deficit financing has been at the root of our economic ruination. The second during is that this deficit financing has given rise to inflation and rise in cost of food prices. The next thing, of course, is the depletion

of foreign exchange resources rather much too dramatically. I propose to examine these three aspects of our Plan.

First coming to deficit financing, I would like to submit before the House, on whose authority the Government of India could resort to deficit financing which was not contemplated by Parliament, which was not sanctioned by Parliament? If there is any sanctity in presenting the First Five Year Plan before the House and getting a sanction, I would like to know of the Finance Minister on whose authority deficit financing was indulged in during the First Five Year Plan beyond the ceiling that was specifically stipulated in the Plan. In the First Five Year Plan, the deficit financing was stipulated at Rs. 290 crores; that was the ceiling fixed corresponding to the drawal of sterling balances. But during the first Plan period, the deficit financing at the Centre amounted to Rs. 428 crores and at the States it amounted to Rs. 48 crores. So, the amount of deficit financing increased cent per cent and it amounted to Rs. 476 crores.

During the last two years of the second Plan period, the deficit financing has been of the order of over Rs. 600 crores. Barring, of course, current deficit financing of which I have no knowledge, the total comes to Rs. 1,676 crores. And then, if we are going to conform to the ceiling laid down in the second Five Year Plan, again we have to incur deficit financing of the order of Rs. 600 crores to make it Rs. 1,676 crores. My allegation is that this chaotic, this unplanned, resort to deficit financing has resulted in the ruination of the life of the man at large.

15 hrs.

I will try to give the break-up of this deficit financing, how it has been resorted to and what impact it had had on the food prices in this country. I am grateful to the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee Report. But, my only grievance is that the report is much too ~~anemic~~. Had it been more

[Shri Mahanty]

outspoken, it would have done public service by pinpointing the attention of this country to the fact that this kind of unplanned deficit financing which has gone on unabated and unchecked, without being mitigated by the other remedial measures has been the cause of our downfall and it is time that we think of some immediate check.

The House knows the rise in food prices took a steep turn from the year 1955-56. The reason is that in that year we resorted to deficit financing of the order of Rs. 180 crores. In 1954-55, the previous year, the deficit financing was of the order of Rs. 93 crores. In the year 1953-54, the deficit financing was of the order of Rs. 78 crores. But, in the last year of the First Five Year Plan, the Administration woke up. For four years they were suffering from post-lunch resilience, to put it in economic jargon. Be it post-lunch or after-dinner resilience, certainly, the Administration woke up and they wanted to spend the whole money and they took to deficit financing of the order of Rs. 180 crores and that resulted in increase in food prices. In 1956-57, the deficit financing was of the order of Rs. 253 crores. Therefore, it is stated very properly in the Food Enquiry Committee report on page 38 that:

"The increase in production has tended to moderate and absorb the inflationary impact of investment expenditure to a considerable extent, and the rise in prices would have been greater but for the increase in production."

The devil of the drama is not the Food Ministry. Speakers, one after the other, have tried to hold the Agriculture Ministry or the Food Ministry in the dock and they have tried to assert that on account of the failure of our targets in the agricultural field—that we could not produce more—our Plan is going to be floun-

dered. But, as has been stated very authoritatively in this Report, production has been increasing. But it is the unplanned deficit financing in the public sector as well as the private sector through bank loans has resulted in this kind of chaos.

I would also like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister and I would request him to give some explanation, if he so condescends, if he would kindly listen to me—listening to us is after all instructive. Sir,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am all patience.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But he wants the hon. Minister to listen.

Shri Mahanty: All along it has been an act of faith to address those vacant benches. I have always drawn inspiration and consolation from you, Sir. (Laughter.)

To mitigate the impact of this deficit financing, as laymen, we could always recommend some remedies. There are some. I am not against deficit financing. Like a good peg of whisky, which is always good, it does good to the system.

An Hon. Member: Even in these days of prohibition!

Shri Mahanty: It is good; I am not against it. But the question is, it must be taken as a medicinal dose. (Interruptions.) The remedies are as follows:

Expanding the outlay on projects promising quick yield; increasing the supply of consumer goods like food-stuffs and cloth; controlling the expansion of credit and its diversion into speculative activities; preventing undue rise in the expendable wages in labour; and, curtailing administrative expenditure.

When I come to the curtailing of administrative expenditure, I would like to have some explanation from

the hon. Minister as to why while revenue has increased by 80 per cent. in 1958-59, as compared to 1952-53, expenditure has increased by 101 per cent. On the one hand, we say that there must be curtailment of expenditure. In the name of economy in expenditure, we chop off a few class IV employees, peons and chaprasis from the Central Secretariat; but, we are going on incurring this kind of administrative expenditure.

Since the time at my disposal is very short, I am not going to analyse and explain each of the suggestions I have made. If I had the time I would have proved to the satisfaction of the House that even though....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's party has got 28 minutes and he has written to me that he is the sole spokesman. He can have all the 28 minutes.

Shri Mahanty: There are other aspects too. Therefore, I need not go into them. I will come to this when we consider the Finance Ministry's Demands. It is time that somebody should tell them that this kind of chaotic financial thinking should not go unchallenged and unquestioned.

I would like to know how they are going to mitigate the impact of this kind of deficit financing. We have already had it to the other of Rs. 1076 crores and we have got another Rs. 800 crores to be restored to. But, what steps are taken to mitigate the impact of that? I hope the hon. Finance Minister, when he replies, instead of giving us another homily on foreign affairs and Panch Shila, would let us know what is happening about it.

Then, there is another aspect, foreign exchange. Regarding the foreign exchange crisis, the Government is of the view that the crisis was inevitable, as inevitable as human destiny. And, the reasons were: increased import of iron and steel; increased import of foodstuffs and increased import of capital goods.

I would like to invite the attention of this House and of the Government to a very serious matter. I hope the hon. Minister would listen to it because I expect a reply from him on this point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Minister is having consultations with his colleagues about the observations that the hon. Member is making. (Laughter.)

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I am giving him notes.

Shri Mahanty: Unfortunately, his consultations are post-lunch gossips and....

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I think the thing is very obvious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, the hon. Member may not be disappointed when he gets the reply.

Shri Mahanty: I would invite the attention, not only of this House but also of the country, to the correspondence which Shri C. D. Deshmukh, ex-Finance Minister, had with the Prime Minister. I saw excerpts of it in the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta, dated 10th February, 1958. It seems that Shri Deshmukh, who has always been unerring in his diagnosis and who usually does not indulge in any kind of light talks, wrote to the Prime Minister that this foreign exchange crisis is completely man-made. And, he also offered to inform the Prime Minister about the persons who are responsible for it. The Prime Minister replied back by saying: "I wonder how under your stewardship of the Finance Ministry this is happening." Then, Shri Deshmukh replied by saying that in many cases the import licences had been issued without reference to him as the Finance Minister and that he knew two or three persons who were directly responsible for it. This is public now. The Finance Ministry has not contradicted it. It is no good just evading facts like this

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by just producing a kind of document about the empirical basis of which the world is in the dark.

Here is a categorical statement that the foreign exchange crisis was on account of two or three persons whom Shri C. D. Deshmukh knew only too well. I demand of the hon. the Prime Minister, let him take courage in both hands and order an enquiry into this. We are not going to be satisfied with a kind of anaemic enquiry conducted behind the secretariat walls of the Planning Commission. No, we would like to have a full enquiry into it in view of the clear admission made by the Finance Minister in the correspondence that he had with the Prime Minister. So, that is that about the foreign exchange crisis. The myth should be exploded that the foreign exchange crisis was inevitable in its nature.

I now come to another aspect, namely to income-tax evasion. Government wants to have the cake and eat it too. Whenever it suits their purpose, whenever it is necessary for levying Expenditure Tax, Gift Tax or Wealth Tax, Professor Kaldor is coolly being brought in from the academical bowers of some British University; when it comes on the other side Professor Kaldor is very casually dismissed. Government cannot have both the cake and eat it also. They can either have the cake or eat it, but not both ways. Professor Kaldor's estimate was that income-tax evasion was of the order of Rs. 200 crores. My scheme is that there is a need for some tax relief, and instead of taking resort to this kind of taxation, if we only plug our existing sources, we will have enough resources without taxing the people and disrupting the economy. Professor Kaldor's estimate was that income-tax evasion was of the order of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores. Mr. Deshmukh, while he was Finance Minister, said that it may not be of the order of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores but was only of the order of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores. That means it is only the revenue of three States like my State,

namely Orissa; it is only Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores. The other day the Deputy Finance Minister in reply to a question in this House said that all the amounts of income-tax settled by the Income-tax Investigation Commission had not been realised from the assessees due to various reasons. What were the reasons, he did not state. Here you see an alarming situation. And what are the arrears? The arrears are of the order of Rs. 7.93 crores. My direct allegation is—and I do not hesitate to make it—that this kind of income-tax evasion has been going on with the clear abetment of the Income-tax Department.

I will give now an incontrovertible fact, and I would challenge the Finance Minister to contradict this statement. When I say this I say it in all seriousness and with full responsibility that this kind of evasion has been going on with the abetment of the Finance Ministry, if I may say so. Here is the Mundhra Enquiry, the full story. Mr. Vaidyanathan was asked by Mr. Justice Chagla, "Now that the sale proceeds of your shares have been attached by the Income-tax Department, how could you get a withdrawal of that attachment?". This is an alarming story. Shri Vaidyanathan said that he knew that the Income-tax authorities had attached the properties of Shri Mundhra but that the Income-tax Commissioner subsequently told him that the L. I. C. could go ahead with the transactions. I would like to know under whose authority it was done. This gentleman, Mr. Mundhra, owed the Income-tax Department to the extent of Rs. 49 lakhs. But according to Mr. Mundhra's calculation he owed only Rs. 1 lakh to the Income-tax authorities. Therefore, at this point of time the Income-tax authorities had attached the sale proceeds of Mr. Mundhra's shares. Sir, you are more conversant than myself with Income-tax laws.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not claim that.

Shri Mahanty: I would like to know from the hon. the Finance Minister his answers to these specific questions, I have formulated them. The fact is that the attachment order was withdrawn. I would like to know on whose authority. For, we know that the Income-tax Department is.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He should read the evidence given by the Commissioner of Income-tax who also gave evidence before the Commission. He has clarified that point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he leaves for the Finance Minister.

Shri Mahanty: I have seen Mr. Nadar's evidence, and I can refresh my hon. friend's memory. Mr. Nadar sought refuge under the secrecy of the Income-tax Act: he said that whatever he had done, he has done of his own accord and not under any instructions from the Central Board of Revenue. I am extenuating the Central Board of Revenue, only imputing the fact that the Income-tax Commissioner functions as much under the Board as Mr. Vaidyanathan functions under the Finance Ministry. Mr. Nadar has done it of his own accord, and I am stating the legal aspect.

I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the assessment of Mr. Mundhra was under section 23(1) or section 23(3) of the Income-tax Act. Sir, I cannot waste time, I can only give the references, I cannot expand the point here. I would like to know whether the assessment of Rs. 49 lakhs in respect of Mr. Mundhra was made under section 23(1) or section 23(3) of the Income-tax Act, or whether the assessment was made under section 23(4). That is my first question. My second question is, when the cancellation of the assessment was done, whether any cause was shown by Mr. Mundhra or by any of his authorised representative, or it was done *suo motu*. My third question is whether there was any mistake in the previous assessment of Rs. 49 lakhs—because, Mr. Mundhra said, "One lakh I owe you, another eight lakhs is disputed

amount, but not forty-nine lakhs". See the enormity of it. Unless the gentleman, the assessing authority was living in a moon land of his own, how could he assess Mr. Mundhra for Rs. 49 lakhs while Mr. Mundhra says that he can be liable for only Rs. 9 lakhs, I would like to know from the Government. This is a very serious matter. It should not be taken in a spirit of levity and the hon. Minister should not just smile. I want to know whether the mistake in the assessment of Rs. 49 lakhs was rectified by the Commissioner himself under section 35.

These are my specific questions. Unless these questions are satisfactorily answered, it will be open to us to say that this tax evasion has been going on with the full abetment of the Finance Ministry.

In conclusion, may I say that there is a need for tax relief, and it can be brought about by plugging all this kind of sources, a specimen of which I have brought to the notice of the House just now.

Shri Bhagawati (Darrang): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this year's budget does not cause so much excitement or controversy. It seems this budget has set up a pattern for a normal budget. In that way it is very welcome.

Last year some novel methods were introduced for taxation. So it is meet and proper that this time no new measures of taxation have been introduced. As a matter of fact, we now need to tighten up our machinery for the realisation of our taxes, rather than have new tax measures.

We do not know whether Prof. Kaldor was right in saying that in India income-tax evasion was of the order of 200 or 300 crores per year. But there is no denying the fact that there is a good deal of evasion in this country and revenue collection machinery is not as efficient as it should be. I would urge that we should realise

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the maximum amount under the existing taxation laws. For that purpose, the revenue collecting machinery should be reorganised and the personnel therein must be given due training.

Yesterday, some of my friends, Mr. Masani, particularly, pleaded for the reduction of taxes. He depicted a very gloomy picture and opined that unless some relief is given to the industrialists in the shape of reduction in tax, things may go worse. But in a developing economy, the Government cannot help taxing the richer section to the utmost capacity. More particularly, if we really want to usher in the socialist order of society, we must find out a method by which we can reduce the gap between one section of the people and another. At present it cannot be denied that there is a gap between the richer section and the peasantry and the working class on the other. That gap is certainly very big and we have got to reduce it. If we want to have a socialist society, it must mean that there is some economic equilibrium between the different sections of the population.

How can we achieve that? Either by revolution or by peaceful methods. If we want to achieve it by peaceful methods I think taxation is the only way. In that way the Government has done the right thing. The Budget has to be judged from the financial stability point of view, from the balance of payment position and also by its impact on the production and productivity. As regards financial stability, the rise in price was a great headache. It is a welcome feature that prices have come down a little. While we want a reasonable price, we should not also think that the price should come down to the level which was prevalent in the old days.

Somebody seems to think that it is better to bring back the price of those days. I remember in the good old days, for a rupee sixteen seers of rice

were sold in Assam. That was very good for the consumers or those who had cash money to purchase but that was not a very happy situation for the cultivator. He toiled so much to produce sixteen seers and got only one rupee. What was the consequence? I know instances when the cultivators sold their land or leased for Rs. 10 or so a year. So we cannot expect that the prices should go down to that level. It will not be good for the economy of the country as a whole or the agriculturists. We should see that the cash income of the working class as a whole, who remain the purchasers, rises. I, therefore, plead that a sound wage policy should be followed. We have not paid much attention in that regard. So the working class has not the requisite financial capacity to purchase enough goods at the market price.

It is necessary that we should have stability of prices on the one hand and keep a wise wage policy on the other so that we can have a balanced view and all sections of the people may benefit.

As regards the balance of payment position it is gratifying to know that some loans have been received from the foreign countries. Mr. Dange yesterday spoke some unkind words about our loan from U.S.A. I do not think that we can escape the compulsions of a backward economy. In the present state of things, we have got to borrow from foreign countries; that is inevitable. As Shri Asoka Mehta has said yesterday, we benefit thereby and a day will come when we may be in a position to help others. In that way; the world may come to a stage when all the countries are equally developed and the imbalances between the different countries are removed.

We have also seen that production has gone up in this country. And for future production and productivity we have a planned programme. There

are very many questions and doubts about the size of the Plan. It is very reassuring to know that the Prime Minister has announced his intention to maintain at least 95 per cent. of the Plan. Yesterday, Mr. Masani said that it would not be possible to keep to that percentage and that the Government would be compelled to reduce the Plan and cut the expenditure further. When I heard him I thought he was making an arithmetical criticism. I was very glad to hear the reply from Shri Asoka Mehta. In an eloquent manner, he described the real situation. This is the developing stage in our country and as a matter of fact we are in a war. Different forces are working against each other. Those who want to maintain status quo are feeling in one way, and those who want to bring in a new society, a new social order are feeling in another way. Therefore, there will be some strain. There will be some risk. We have to face them and overcome them. There is no other way.

I think the Plan must be worked out. In that connection also we hear in Parliament that emphasis from industry should be shifted to agriculture. I do not see any conflict between agriculture and industry. If we do not develop industry. I do not see how agriculture can be developed in a modern sense. In a modern sense agriculture is also to be industrialised. If we want to introduce modern implements, tools, pesticides, insecticides and water pumps, it means that some sort of industrialisation has also to be introduced in agriculture. We cannot help that. So, there is no conflict or clash between agriculture and industry; both should be developed in a planned manner.

In formulating plans and policies for agriculture I would only submit that more attention should be paid for production of nutritive foods. We lack qualitative foods more than quantity of foods. As a matter of fact, we get cereals in a reasonable quantity, but

they lack in quality. Therefore, I think Government should pay more attention in that respect.

Lastly, we have undertaken big programmes and plans. In spite of that if there is some discontentment here and there, it is only because we have not yet found out a method for satisfying the individual needs or attending to individuals problems. We can only do that by introducing a scheme which other countries have introduced, like the national insurance scheme in the United Kingdom. There is a man who has not got any employment, there is a man who has lost his job, there is a man who has fallen ill and there is nobody in his family who is earning and so on and so forth. These are individual problems. No Plan can, I think, solve these problems. For these problems I think there should be some insurance scheme and these individuals should be insured against all these adversities.

Again, there is the agriculturist. He is always suffering from insecurity. He may grow a very good crop; but even then he may not be certain about the harvest. At the time of harvest a hail-storm may come and his crop may be destroyed. I know that cultivators plough two or three times and transplant three or four times. Even then they do not get the paddy due to flood, drought etc. In the same way pests also destroy the crop. He should be insured against all these eventualities. There should be an agricultural insurance scheme. That is very necessary. I realise that this would be a very big thing for a population like ours, but that is the only way in which, I suppose, we can solve the individual problems in the country.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech mentioned about our objective of realisation of a socialistic pattern of society, and he said that this prevents us from thinking or acting along the old groove

[Shri Kasliwal]

I welcome that statement. I am aware that budget proposals alone do not usher in socialism, but I do believe that budget proposals are a necessary concomitant to other steps necessary towards such a goal.

Sir, last Budget Session this Parliament in its wisdom and, good and sound judgment was pleased to enact two important measures, the Expenditure Tax Act and the Wealth Tax Act, which are under fire again today from certain quarters. Many hon. Members here have mentioned about that and I need not go into that in great detail. When these tax proposals were under discussion last time, many of us had raised doubts as to whether without a gift tax these proposals would remain sound enough, whether without a gift tax these proposals would be able to bring in the necessary income they were designed to bring in. Today we have seen that the rich are giving away their fortunes more and more before death as gifts and they would continue to do so more and more if a gift tax of this nature had not come in. In that context I welcome the gift tax.

We know, and it has become a truism that the State has the first title upon the estate of the deceased, and all those who take afterwards take only a subsequent and subordinate position. In that context I welcome the higher death duties. Today our tax structure stands integrated and, I believe, if there is no tax evasion—and I also believe that there is now less possibility of tax evasion—we will be able to bring in larger revenues to the State.

Sir, the agricultural production has loomed large in this debate. Many hon. Members have referred to it. The hon. Finance Minister himself has pointed as he says about the relative inelasticity of food production, that there is instability in prices and there is instability in production. It is true that our agricultural produc-

tion is increasing although very slowly. But, it is also true, that more people eat food today than ever before, more people eat more food than ever before and more people eat more of the same kind of food than ever before. That is my conviction. One hon. Member, Dr. Krishnaswami I believe, said that we must try to change the food habits of the people. I do not know how far we can change the food habits of people, the food habits which have come to them from generations and centuries. But I do believe that agricultural production can be increased enormously. What steps have been taken for that purpose, that is the question I would like to ask. We were told that land reforms would come. Have the land reforms come? We were told that land reforms were necessary for social justice and for achieving greater food production. What has happened to those land reforms? Many enactments for land reforms have been passed in the States, and the Minister for Planning has written a pamphlet on land reforms. What does he say there? He says that land reforms have not yet come. Why? Because there are social stresses, there are political influences, there are conflicting attitudes which prevent land reforms coming in.

Why are there conflicting attitudes? Our goal for land reform is clear. I do not know why there should be social pressures and political pressures against land reforms. The reason is obvious. The reason is that we have not succeeded even today in creating that atmosphere in which land reforms can come in. We have not succeeded even today in creating that social milieu in which people themselves can come forward, accept social reforms and proceed along the road for their betterment.

That is the whole difficulty. What shall I say? There are many other laws that we have passed. There are many other resolutions which we have adopted. I know that. I am reminded of that infamous incident

which occurred recently in Ramanathapuram. We have passed the Removal of Untouchability Act. Our Constitution itself prohibits untouchability. What happened when these outrageous attacks were made on the Harijans? What happened to these laws and the Constitution? The only thing that is there today is, we have not succeeded in creating that social atmosphere in which people will adjust themselves and accept these laws and where people will themselves realise the injustices of wrong actions. That is where I question how far the Government have succeeded in creating that atmosphere which would usher in a socialist pattern of society.

I come back to agricultural production. My friend Shri Asoka Mehta made an eloquent plea for a price policy. I entirely and wholeheartedly agree with him. Unless the cultivator gets a reasonable price for his produce, I am sure he will not produce much and make his best efforts. What is happenings? So many other friends have mentioned the difficulties. One hon. friend says that the prices vary from 87 to 112—a variation of 25 per cent. I believe it is very necessary that we should have a price policy for our food production. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee went into more details in this matter, and I am happy, and I am one with them when they suggested the establishment of an organisation called the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation. I believe that if such an organisation was established, agricultural production would be better off than what it is today.

What will that organisation do? It will purchase when the prices are going down; it will sell when prices are rising. The result will be that there will be greater stabilisation of prices, and the poor cultivator will be definitely assured of a fair price for his produce. Not only that. I believe that as time passes, the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation will be in a position to control a sub-

stantial portion of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. I welcome that very much. I believe today that private trade in foodgrains is something which is reprehensible. They hoard in a manner—well, the less it is said about it the better. I am confident that if Government took measures for the socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, it would be a far better thing for our country than what it has been up to now.

We have accepted the principle of mixed economy in our industry. There is the industrial policy resolution which puts in category A some industries in the public sector. There is another category, category B, for what one might say the joint sector, and then there is another category which is left entirely to the private sector.

The hon. Prime Minister, in another place, said that today there was no public sector and there was no private sector and that today is the people's sector. Very well. I welcome his statement. But if it is told that it is the people's sector, I believe that there are certain responsibilities devolving on private enterprise. I believe today that private enterprise can no longer be actuated by profit motive alone. I believe that the private sector today will have to be actuated and motivated by social attitudes. I do not believe at all that if the private sector is to prosper they will have to continue in the way that they have been continuing, merely being actuated by the profit motive. That is why I plead for a humanisation of the private industry. I know that today no private industry worth its name is capable of standing on its feet. It demands loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation; it demands loans and grants from the Government and demands so many other concessions. I ask; if this is so, why should they have the profit motive alone behind them? Why should they not consider public service? Why should they not give better wages, better employment, etc., to their employees and so on? I do

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not want to go into greater detail because I have seen the clock is going very much against me, and I shall be brief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My eyes are also on the clock.

An Hon. Member: It goes in your favour.

Shri Kasliwal: There is to be a humanisation in the private industry. I have been thinking of it a bit, and I say that all these lead me to one thing. What are our basic socialist aspirations, I would like to ask, and how are we going to achieve them. Our Constitution says, justice—social, economic and political; equality of status and of opportunity; belief in liberty and democracy. It is all very good. But let me take only one instance. How far have we progressed on the road to social equality? That is what I want to ask. The Constitution assures us equality of opportunity. But I very much question whether equality of opportunity alone could usher in social equality. May be there are other factors, and the Government and the party as a whole,—the Congress Party to which I have the proud privilege to belong—will have to think in what way equality of opportunity can go along with other measures.

When I talk of the equality of opportunity, I very much question whether we have given equality of opportunity. Take the case of education. In the educational field today, there are vast and wide gaps. Public schools are still being catered for by public funds. Why? Those who want to give a good education, those who want to give exclusive education to their children, let them pay for it. Why should the public funds pay for it? There are universities also where such things are going on. Those who want their boys to have higher education, technical education of a type, let them pay for it. Why should the public funds pay for them? If public funds are to pay for such things, the public funds will have to be utilised for the sons of the

underdogs, for the children of the downtrodden and not for those who could pay for it. That is why I question where is equality of opportunity.

We are talking of equality of opportunity. But I believe there is no equality of opportunity elsewhere also. Let alone other fields. In the educational field itself there is no equality of opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Kasliwal: Since you have rung the bell, I will not take the time of the House any more. I believe in the socialist pattern of society, and my leader, the Prime Minister, at some other place said that we are wedded to the socialist goal and that anybody who tries to check us from achieving that goal will be dealt with with a firm hand.

With these remarks, I have done.

Shri M. P. Singh: उगाध्यक्ष जी, संसार के जो खुश-किस्मत देश हैं....

An Hon. Member: In English.

Shri M. P. Singh: मैं हिन्दी में बोलूँगा। मैंने दूसरी भाषा आनी नहीं है।

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Let him speak in Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him take his own decision.

Shri M. P. Singh: संसार के जो देश आज खुश-किस्मत हैं, उन को अपनी तरक्की—अपना विकास—करने का तब मीका मिल गया, जब लोक-राज्य का सूर्य अपनी पूरी रोशनी से धरती पर नहीं उतरा था। हम एशियाई देशों का यह सौभाग्य कहिये या दुर्भाग्य कि हम मेंदान में बहुत देर कर के आये हैं, और आये भी हैं, तो

अपने साथ लोक-राज्य का पूरा सामान लिये हुये। ऐसी स्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान ने एक और बड़ा काम किया है कि लोक-राज्य के सारे सामान रखते हुये उसे उसे अपने विकास की योजना के अनुसार विकास का रास्ता लिया है। इस रास्ते पर चलने वाला हिन्दुस्तान शब्द पहला देश था। और देश भी अब इस रास्ते को अखत्यार कर रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान ने प्रजातंत्र यानी लोकराज के भीतर रहते हुए विकास योजनाओं को हाथ में लेना तय किया। इस के साथ ही पिछले सात घाठ बर्षों के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान ने जो उन्नति की है, जो प्रगति की है, जो आगे का रास्ता तय किया है, वह ऐसा जहर है कि जिस पर हर हिन्दुस्तानी को आहे वह किसी जाति का हो, आहे वह किसी दल का हो, अभिमान होना चाहिये क्योंकि उस में उस का भी हिस्सा है।

की भवित्व तय करने पर, हम ही नहीं समूची जाति, समूची कौम यह समझे कि हम ने इस योजना में मिल कर पक्षीका बहावा है, हम ने इस योजना को पूरा करने में मिल कर कोशिश की है, हम ने इस यात्रा में मिल कर सुख-दुःख उठाये हैं।

लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इस योजना में इसी चीज की कमी है। फारेन एक्सर्चेंज की कमी उतनी बड़ी चीज नहीं है, देश के भीतर से पूँजी जुटाने की बात भी उतनी बड़ी नहीं है, जितनी बड़ी यह चीज है कि इस योजना ने अब तक देश में उतना उत्साह पैदा नहीं किया है जितना कि जनता के भीतर, मुस्लिम बर्गों के भीतर होना चाहिये था। अगर लोग यह कहते हैं कि योजना का प्रचार नहीं हुआ है तो यह बात भी गलत है। योजना का काफी प्रचार हुआ है और अकेले एक आदमी ने ही इस योजना का इतना प्रचार किया है कि कुछ ठिकाना नहीं। वह एक आदमी है हमारे प्रधान मंत्री। उन की हर सांस में या तो योजना है या पंचशील। हर रोज लाखों आदमी उन को सुनते हैं या उन के दिये हुए भाषणों को पढ़ते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने, देश के अलबारों ने, देश की दूसरी संस्थाओं ने, कांग्रेस ने, सभी ने इस योजना का प्रचार करने के लिये काफी कुछ किया है और मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आज इस का इतना प्रचार ही चुका है कि गांव का हलवाहा भी, खेती पर काम करने वाला भी एक शब्द जानने लग गया है और वह है "विकास" शब्द। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ वह यह भी पूछता है कि मेरे लिये क्या हो रहा है? दूसरे लोग भी यह जान गये हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के हर सांस में योजना तो है जरूर लेकिन देश की जनता के सांस में योजना नहीं समा पाई है। इस का एक बड़ा कारण है। इस कारण को मैं अपनी तरफ से न पेश कर के अभी जो हमारे वित्त मंत्री थे, श्री टी० टी० कुण्डला थे।

[क्षी म० प्र० पिथ०]

विद्वानों ने बहुत बड़े टैक्स का बोल्ड मर्ज—वित्त वर्ग के लोगों पर लादा है, उन की अदानी प्राप को बतलाना चाहता है। वह कहते हैं :-

"It may be because of the fact that the class from amongst which the intelligentsia is drawn has been the biggest victim of the economic upheaval of rising prices with their incomes rising not quite so far. The economic position of the middle class in India is certainly not one that can be considered by any standard as satisfactory, and these happen to be the thinking part of the public. May be that we have neglected them in the sense that we have not made any approach to them in the proper way. It may be that the relief that they have to get was only promised and not fulfilled."

और वही कृष्णमाचारी साहब उन लोगों पर एक टैक्स लगा गये हैं जिन की आमदानी २५० रुपया मासिक है और उस १९५७-५८ के साल में लगा गये हैं जबकि चीजों की कीमतें इतनी तेजी से बढ़ी हैं। अब उन को भी इनकम टैक्स देना पड़ता है। एक तरफ उन की यह बुरी हालत और दूसरी तरफ यह टैक्स जोकि देश के मध्य-वित के लोगों को, जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उनको देना पड़ता है और उनके साथ यह गैरइनसाफी और उस के बाद हम यह कहें कि हमारी योजना देश के लोगों में उत्साह पैदा नहीं करती है, तो यह दोनों बातें मेरी समझ में नहीं आती हैं।

मेरे दोस्त श्री च० द० पांडे ने कहा कि अभी भी समय है कि इनकम टैक्स की यह जो हद है २५० की, उसे फिर पुरानी जगह पर पहुंचा दिया जाय यानी ४२०० या ४५०० तक। एक बात उन्होंने और

कही। उस को मैं सिर्फ दोहरा देना चाहूँ हूँ और वह है पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बेकारी की। उस की तरफ भी हम उतना व्याप नहीं देते हैं जितना व्याप कि हम को देना चाहिये।

एक बहुत बड़ा और भी कारण है जिस की तरफ मैं प्राप का भीर इस सदन का व्याप सीधाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारी सरकार या योजना आयोग के दिमाग में सिर्फ देश के शहर ही शहर है, देश के गांव नहीं है। वह उन गांवों की फिक नहीं करता है जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के सात में से छः लोग रहते हैं और उन शहरों की फिक करता है जहां पर सात में से केवल एक भादमी ही रहता है। इन शहरों के लिये सब कुछ होता है। इस के बाद जब घबराहट पैदा होती है और यह पता लगता है कि क्या हो गया है, क्योंकि चीज ठीक नहीं हो रही है तब निदान खोजते समय पता लगता है कि हम ने गांवों का तिरस्कार किया है और गांव का एक ही मतलब है और वह है गांव की खेती। इस के मानी है देश की खेती। पहली योजना में खेती को जो स्थान दिया गया था वह बड़ी अच्छी चीज थी और यही कारण है कि पहली योजना कामयाब हुई। यह नहीं समझ लिया जाना चाहिये कि मैं अद्योगी-करण के विरुद्ध हूँ। देश में उद्योगों की जरूरत है लेकिन उद्योग और खेती इस दंग से इस देश में चलने चाहिये कि देश में संतुलन कायम रहे। देश में जब एम्बेलेंस पैदा हुआ, जहां संतुलन टूटा वहां देश की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती। दूसरी योजना में यह गडबडी पैदा हुई कि हम ने उत्साह में आकर देश में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने की खातिर, उनको प्राथमिकता दे दी। उद्योग चाहिये, कारखाने चाहिये, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि रातोंरात वे हो जायें। इस में समय लगेगा। हम ने यह समझ लिया खेती की उपज इतनी बढ़ गई है कि शायद अब और अधिक आवश्यकता नहीं। अब फिर सरकार कोई दो

चार इत्यहीनों से वह सोचने लगी है कि लेती की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाय। नैशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउन्सिल व प्लानिंग कमिश्नर में भी उस ने इस के बारे में कुछ फैसले किये हैं। लेकिन होता क्या है? हम उसी बात देखने की कोशिश करते हैं, जब गढ़बढ़ पैदा होती है, यह तो उसी तरह से है कि एक आदमी का जब पेट बराबर हो जाता है तो वह कहता है कि मैं ने ज्यादा का लिया और जब वह ठीक हो जाता है तो फिर पुराने तरीके पर चलने लग जाता है। यह अपराधी की मनोवृत्ति है। जब अपराध करता है और जेल पहुंच जाता है तो सोचता है कि मैं ने यह काम अच्छा नहीं किया। और अब नहीं कहना लेकिन फिर जब बाहर आता है तो फिर वही काम शुरू कर देता है।

आप देखें कि लेते के बारे में का हुआ है। हमारी इतनी बड़ी योजना है, और इतना ज्यादा रुपया हमारा खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन आप देखें कि चार सालों में लेती की क्या तरकी हुई है। १९५३-५४ में ५८० लाख टन अनाज इस देश में पैदा हुआ थानी आज से चार पांच साल पहले। १९५४-५५ में वह हुआ ५५० लाख टन। १९५५-५६ में वह हुआ ५४० लाख टन और १९५६-५७ में ५७० लाख टन। इस का अतलब यह हुआ कि १९५५-५६ में पैदावार सब से कम था। और १९५६-५७ में १९५३-५४ से कम थी। १९५७-५८ के आंकड़े इसमें नहीं दिये गये हैं। लेकिन यह बात सरकार ने मान ली है कि १९५७-५८ में १९५६-५७ के नुकाबने देश में लेती की उपज घटी है। यह जो गवर्नरेंट आर इंडिया की इकोनोमिक सर्वे की पुस्तिका है, इस के पेज २० प. लिखा है:—

16 hrs.

"The relative inelasticity of food production over the last two or three years is also responsible for some of the difficulties that have

arisen in the course of the implementation of the plan. Food prices hold a key position in the Indian price structure. To the extent that food prices are higher, the saving capacity of the urban middle-class diminishes. Even a small rise in food prices is apt further to induce withholding of supplies. The task of limiting well in time, and to the requisite degree, the claims of consumption in a low-income economy presents difficulties. It is particularly important, therefore, that in the adjustments being made in the Plan, there should be greater stress on increased food production."

लेकिन यह बात मानने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जब फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाई आती है तब आप दूसरी चर्चा चलाते हैं। जब देश के भीतर ही क्षमते की कमी होती है तो योजना में कुछ कमी करने की बात की जाती है। अब योजना में कमी क्या करी जाय और उसके लिये कहा जाता है कि इतना तो कम से कम जहर करो कि जो योजना की रीढ़ है, उस का जो कार है वह बचा रह सके। सरकार बार बार यह कहती है कि योजना की रीढ़ लोहा, इस्पात और बिजली है लेकिन एक बार भी इस का नाम नहीं लेती कि इस योजना की रीढ़ की एक हड्डी कम से कम लेती भी है। अपनी कृषि की पैदावार में बढ़ावानी कर के ही हम फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज को रोक सकते हैं। आज हमारे देश का सब से अविकल रुपया विदेशों से अनाज खरीदने में लग जाता है जो कि हम अपने देश में अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ा कर के बचा सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि ४५, ४६ करोड़ रुपये साल की रुई भी हम दूसरे देशों से खरीदते हैं। पिछले सप्ताह हमारे वित्त बंडी महोदय ने जो लिस्ट पढ़ी कि कौन कौन सी चीजें कोर आक दी प्लान मानी जा सकती हैं, उस में उस चांज का जिस से कि लेती का गहरा

[क्षि: म० प्र० प्रिय]

तास्कुक है वह चीज उस में नहीं थी और वह है खाद के कारबाने, फॉटिलाइजर का नाम नहीं दिया गया। जेती की तरक्की के लिये इस देश में खाद के कारबाने खोलने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन वह न कर के बाहर से खाद मंगाई जाती है। सरकार यहां पर खाद के कारबाने खोलने की स्वीकृति नहीं देती और उस के लिये आर्मेंट यह दिया जाता है कि फारेन एक्सचेंज आहिवे और बाहर से खाद मंगाने पर भी रोक लगती है। जब कृषि भंती से पूछा जाता है कि आप बाहर से खाद क्यों नहीं मंगाते हैं तो उन की तरफ से यह जवाब दिया जाता है कि हम क्या करें, वित्त मंत्रालय हमारे रास्ते में लड़ा है।

एक बात और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ध्यान देने की है और वह यह है कि जब पहली योजना चल रही थी तब न सिर्फ़ केंद्र में अपितु राज्यों में भी कृषि मंत्रालय सभ्यों और लोगों के हाथ में होते थे और सरकार उसको महत्व देती थी लेकिन अब दूसरी योजना में आकर हम लोग यह देखते हैं कि क्या केंद्र और क्या सूबों में कृषि मंत्रालय का भार दूसरी और तीसरी श्रेणी के लोगों के हाथों में दिया हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जिनके हाथों में यह मंत्रालय है वे काफिल नहीं हैं और क्षेय नहीं हैं लेकिन एक बात यह अवश्य होती है कि जब एक वज्रनादार लोगों के हाथ में यह मंत्रालय होते थे तो वे अपनी चीज करा सकते थे और करा ले जाते थे। आज चूंकि वैसे लोग नहीं हैं इसलिए वह उस प्रकार नहीं करा सकते हैं और जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि कभी तो उन्हें प्रबान मंत्री डांट देते हैं और कभी वित्त मंत्री डांट देते हैं। इस कारण आज हम कठिनाई में पड़ गये हैं लेकिन इसके अतिरिक्त एक कारण हमारी कठिनाई का और हो गया है और वह है औद्योगिकरण का नाया जिसकी कि रट हमारे कम्युनिस्ट आई लगातार लगाये रहते हैं। अब हमारी

सरकार पर कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के नारों का बहुत असर होता है हालांकि वह उनको स्वीकार नहीं करती। सोशलिस्ट लोग जब कोई बात करते हैं तब सरकार पर उसका असर ज्यादा नहीं होता। इसका कारण यह है कि कम्युनिस्ट लोग बाहर में बुझी हुई गलियों के तीर चलाते हैं और में समझता हूँ कि अगर सोशलिस्टों को बैसे ही गाली देनी आ जाय तो उनकी बात भी सुनी जा सकती है.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: So, the public votes only to 'gall'? Remember, we are the major opposition.

भी भ० प्र० विष्व : मैं आपसे निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्टों की ओर से यह बराबर कहा जाता है कि कोर आक दी प्लान और स्टील की रक्खी। विद्रोही अधिकारी देश में डांगे साहब ने कहा था कि कम्युनिटी प्राइवेक्टस पर, गांवों पर और तहकों पर इसपा लर्च न करके शहरों में बड़े बड़े कारबाने लगाये जायें लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से हमारे देश की एकोनामी में अनवैलेंस पैदा हो जायगा, देश में असन्तोष पैदा हो जायगा, लेकिन हमारे वे कम्युनिस्ट भाई तो चाहते हैं कि ऐसा असन्तोष इस देश में पैदा हो जाय ताकि वे उस अग्नि में अपने जात भेक सकें और इर्फालिये वे ऐसी बातें कहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इन नारों के भ्रम में न पड़े प्रौर फॉटिलाइजर पर लैंडने को उतना ही महत्व दिया जाय जितना कि इसात के कारबाने को दिया जाता है। हमें यह कहना चाहिये कि हमें इसपात भी चाहिए और साथ ही गेहूं भी चाहिए और जब तक सरकार की तरफ से यह चीज नहीं कही जायगी तब तक पौधों का सकर नहीं हो सकती है।

एक और मेरा निवेदन है। मुझे लूटी हुई कि अग्री कल प्रशान मंशो महोदय ने इस बात को क्षूल किया कि यह जो आसवान का देवता है

यह जब नाराज होता है तो लेती उत्तर हो जाती है लेकिन दुख की बात है कि १० बर्ष हो गये, इस दस बर्ष में आसमान के देवताओं से हम कुछ भी राहत नहीं पा पाये। लेती की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए पानी चाहिए और सिंचाई की उचित व्यवस्था चाहिए और कूकि सिंचाई की हम अपने देश में उचित व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके इसीलिये सन् १९५४ से १९५८ में हम लेती की उपज १०० टन भी नहीं बढ़ा सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जो कि सन् १९५१ में कहते थे कि इस देश में आवादी की समस्या नहीं है, इस देश में पापुलेशन की प्रायतम नहीं है और यह देश ७०, ८० करोड़ की पापुलेशन को सम्भाल सकता है, मुझे आज उनके मुंह से यह सुन कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि वे भी अब योजना कमिशन के तथ्यों के रास्ते यह मानने लग गये हैं कि इस देश की बड़ती हुई आवादी उसकी बड़ी समस्या है और में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की सब से बड़ी समस्या उसकी आवादी है। सरकार बराबर इमको कबूल करती है और योजना में भी इस बात को कहा गया है लेकिन सरकार इस बीज को बढ़ाने में अंगती है और हम देखते हैं कि इस बड़ती हुई आवादी की समस्या पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए योजना कमिशन द्वारा इस मद में बहुत कम कर्पया दिया गया है और जितना रुपया दिया भी जाता है वह पूरे का पूरा लंबे भी नहीं होता है, न तो पहली योजना में हुआ और व इस दूसरी योजना में हो रहा है। आखिर इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण मैं यहां कम्प्युनिस्ट्स हूं। सरकार के आलोचक इस बड़ती हुई आवादी पर सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रण करने के विरुद्ध यह कहा करते थे कि पूर्वी आवादी योग अपने सुल के लिए गरीबों की आवादी को कम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि कम्प्युनिस्ट्स की वह गली दी उसी बक्त टूट गई जब कि बीन में कम्प्युनिस्ट सरकार पूरी ताकत से और पूरे बल से कैमिनी प्लांटिंग और आवादी को बड़े से

रोकने और कम करने का आन्दोलन चला रहा है और ऐसी हालत में आपको इस काम को करने में क्या क्षेप है। यह वे गली नहीं दे सकते और सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में आलोचना करना बंद कर देंगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर गवर्नर्मट को और ज्यादा बच देना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं सिर्फ दो बात कह कर समाप्त करूँगा। मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारी फौज पर लंबा बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा जा रहा है। यह लंबा जहर करने होता चाहिए। यह हमारी पंचशील की नीति के खिलाफ है। सारी दुनिया को तो हम यह कहते हैं कि शांति से रहो और सेना बंद होने वाले लंबे को कम करो लेकिन आज किसी भी देश के सेनिक लंबे के अनुपात से हमारे देश का फौजी लंब कम नहीं है बल्कि ज्यादा ही है। वे देश जो कि लड़ाई के लिए चिल्डाते रहते हैं उन देशों से भी हमारा सेनिक लंब किसी कदर कम नहीं है। इसी सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहुंगा और बहुत धीमी आवाज में कहुंगा और वह है पाकिस्तान के लाय हमारा ताल्लुक। उसको लेकर हमारी तरफ से कोई घबड़ाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान की हालत कोई अच्छी नहीं है। मुझे तरस आता है और मैं घबड़ाता हूं कि एक पड़ीसी मुल्क की हालत ऐसी बुरी है और इसलिए बुखार की हालत में वह आज मुक्तिला है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि काश्मीर के मामले में सरकार द्वारा पाकिस्तान के प्रति विशेष सहायी का रुख अखत्यार करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, जो कि हम सोग कर रहे हैं।

आखिर में मैं एक शब्द अपने सूचे के बारे में और कहुंगा.....

उत्तराखण्ड जहोरब : सबसे पहली बात आपने आखिर में रखी जब कि अब उसके लिए बक्त नहीं रह गया।

श्री श्री श्री विष्णु : बस ने खत्म किये हैं तो हूँ। हमारी बिहार गवर्नरेट बर्टी में एक बनेल पावर स्टेशन ५ करोड़ रुपये की सामग्री पर लगाने जा रही है लेकिन उसके लिए फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं दिया गया और वह लिस्ट में उसका नाम नहीं देखा तो मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। उत्तर बिहार में २ करोड़ लोग रहते हैं जब कि वहां पर सिर्फ़ ८ हजार किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होती है और वह भी बीजल से पैदा होती है। लेकिन यह ३० हजार किलोवाट की योजना, ५ करोड़ रुपये की जिसमें मुद्रिकल से २, ढाई करोड़ का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज लगेगा, वह नहीं दी जा रही है और यह वहां के २ करोड़ लोगों के साथ गैरहंसाफ़ी है और यह चीज़ की जानी चाहिए।

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my distinguished friend and Finance Minister, in introducing his Budget last year, said that the Plan is the thing and consequently. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member shall have to speak a little more loudly or move forward to some Bench.

Shri Siva Raj: My voice is such. (Coming to a front Bench).....the Plan is the thing and consequently....

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Now, we can't hear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Members who can't hear can move forward.

Shri Siva Raj:the Plan is the thing and consequently the Plan must be hitched on to every Budget, not only this year, but the Budgets to come as well.

I am not taking the view of a partisan in the discussion of this question. I consider that this Plan must be treated as a national affair, and I feel that every party and every Member in this House must give his support to the Plan as an Indian, not as a party man.

It is so easy to pick holes in the Plan from any point of view. It may be from the point of view of the Government, it may be from the point of view of the capitalists or it may be from the point of view of the workers, but it is my view that unless all these parties, the Government, the capitalists, the private sector and the workers, all join together in a co-operative effort, the Plan will not be such a great success as we think it should be.

Personally I have felt that our Prime Minister, who had been able to generate so much of enthusiasm and energy in those days when he was fighting the battle of freedom against British imperialism, is not able to create the same energy and enthusiasm amongst the masses and it is very essential for the Plan in its later stages to succeed that the people must co-operate in the execution of the Plan. But I find that the people naturally, and probably justifiably, have taken a sort of indifferent attitude, if not an attitude of hostility to the execution of the Plan.

There are some reasons for this in my opinion. First of all, the Congress Party, the party in power, has treated this Plan as its own party programme.

Secondly, the impression has been created that the Plan is meant for certain areas, to the exclusion of other areas in the country. It is very difficult to remove that impression from the minds of the people. It may be by accident or by design that these investments are taking place in certain areas, but that is the second reason.

The third reason is that many people feel that the Plan is only for urban areas and not for rural areas. It may be the result of many of the factors of development that certain areas like Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, by reason of the steel factories, may become towns in themselves. Nevertheless, the impression is created in the minds of the people,

in the large majority of the people of India, that this Plan is meant only for the development of urban areas.

These are some of the reasons that are responsible for the people not taking interest in the Plan.

There is yet another reason which somehow I think the States also have. The various States feel that the Plan, after all, is the burden of the Central Government and that they need not put in so much of work and worth into the execution of the Plan projects. Some of them feel that certain States have been treated more favourably and they themselves have not been treated well. That is one of the reasons why some of the States are rather indifferent in the matter of the execution of the Plan.

There is a complaint made that the States have not been able to utilise the money allotted for these plans. The reason is the States have been made to look to the Centre all the time for any move that they might make in this direction. So, it is very essential for the Prime Minister as a national leader to take interest in the matter of generating enthusiasm and interest amongst the people towards the Plan.

I feel that people in India today are more scandal-minded than Plan-minded. So, it is very essential that it should be done.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Because there are more scandals than plans.

Shri Siva Raj: In other words, people begin to love scandals more than they love truth.

This is a very important aspect of the Plan. There must be a psychological basis for the Plan to succeed, and that is why I am appealing to the Government, and more particularly to the Prime Minister, to see that the people are encouraged to take interest in the Plan.

It is quite possible for people to take either an optimistic or pessimistic view of the ultimate result of the Plan, but I am not taking that attitude. I feel that whatever be the attitude of any particular person, it must be seen to that the Plan is executed in a perfect manner.

From my little experience of one or two committees in which I have served, I find that the Government spending is different from the way any individual or any private institution will spend, because there seems to be a sort of recklessness about the manner in which they handle the funds that are placed in their possession for the execution of these plans. That is one of the fears that I entertain about this Plan.

We find that in many cases there is overstocking of stores and a lot of needless spares is accumulated. In many places where the administration requires a man with real capacity and knowledge, favouritism and nepotism have brought in people who cannot handle the management. Things like this happen in the public sector. I should like the Government to see that the people who can execute the works and who can carry on and manage all these big projects are really selected. It is not necessary that in every case there should be a man from the ICS or a man from the Secretariat. There are many others who could be drafted.

Another thing I notice is that more often than not there is greater provision made in these projects than they can consume within the year, and that is what my friend Shri T. N. Singh referred to yesterday. There is needless over-budgeting, and that causes unnecessarily a search for sources of revenue, thereby involving people in needless taxes.

While we are all talking about the Budget, it is very natural for every one of us to refer to the Plan, but let not people get away with the impression that the Plan is the only thing that concerns the administration

[Shri Siva Raj]

or the people. There are other things which I am afraid will suffer on account of the over-insistence upon the execution of the Plan. As it is we see signs everywhere. For instance, take the position of law and order. From the many instances that have occurred in the recent past, I personally feel that law and order is gradually giving way, and that there is deterioration in the maintenance of law and order.

Secondly, we find that the discipline amongst students is also getting bad. Some of the students have taken it into their heads that if they strike or carry on some demonstration, they can get their grievances remedied. For instance, I read the other day that in order to reduce the ticket charges of some cinema, students carried on a demonstration which involved breach of law and order.

Thirdly, we find that university education suffers. I have seen very often appeals made by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission that in spite of the Plan, greater amounts ought to be allotted for the advancement of university education.

While this is so, somehow the people in the villages feel that their interests are neglected. The landless labourers and the poor cultivators all feel that the Plan is a matter of no interest to them or a matter of no concern to them. In fact, I heard some people say in the villages: "What does all this Plan mean? After all, the Americans pay and the Congress Party plays with that money. What have they done with it otherwise?" That is the sort of impression that has been created in the minds of the villagers.

I hope that the Government will take care to see that side by side with the Plan, and even, if I may say so, at the sacrifice of a certain portion of the Plan, the interests of the villagers are looked after and protected. Very often, we find that in the community

projects, the real results do not arise, and people do not get any returns from these community projects. I was told that in many places what are called community projects really mean community projects in another way, that is, going to the benefit and the advantage of particular communities. It should not be said that these community projects exist for the sake of a certain section of the people. It is very essential that those in charge of the execution of the community projects should see that the man that has been denied these amenities all these years should get the first benefits of the community projects, and as I said the other day, the lowest should be the first people to get the benefit of these projects, and the people who have been enjoying all these amenities all these days must get these benefits only later. It is this aspect that I want to place before Government.

Again, there is a lot of talk about the public sector and the private sector. There is a tendency on the part of many to place them as competitors and say that each is hostile to the other. But I personally think that in a matter like this, namely the Plan, both the private sector and the public sector should use all their knowledge and their resources in a co-operative way for the purpose of the Plan. It is such an easy thing to criticise the private sector or to call a man a capitalist or to call a man a *marwari* and so on. Very often, we find amongst that category also very intelligent people, and I am sure that there will be equally honest people in the private sector as there are in the public sector of Government. So, co-operation is very essential. After all, what is this private sector? To my mind, they have not been industrialists in the past. All these so-called big businessmen, whether of Bombay or of Calcutta, were merely the agents of British trade in the east and that was how they were businessmen. They were never responsible for the establishment or the

introduction of any big industry, except probably the famous Tatas. Otherwise, they too have no experience in the management of industries. It is only recently, for the past twenty-five years or so, that the private sector people have started industries and have been running them. So, even they must acquire knowledge and experience. Just as an appeal has been made to them by some of our colleagues here, the private sector must know its duty towards the public, and I believe, as my hon. friend who spoke earlier said, that the private sector is now realising its exact purpose in the public life of this country, and I am sure they will co-operate with Government in the fulfilment of that objective. They too have an idea of social justice.

I am a great believer myself in social justice, but I do not consider the one-way traffic in the matter of labour legislation or in the matter of amenities as social justice. There must be social justice not merely as between the private sector and the public sector, but also between the employer and the employed, between the landlord and the tenant and between the landless labourer and the cultivator. That is the real social justice I am aiming at. I am not the man who suggests that only one section of the population should advance at the expense of every other section. It is in this view that I would like to appeal to the Prime Minister particularly to see that all these objectives are kept in view and no man should have a feeling that he has been neglected under this Plan or under this administration.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): I wonder if we are not deceiving ourselves when we say that our policy is a policy for a socialistic pattern of society. When I look to the result of the implementation of this policy and the steps that have been taken to implement it, I find that we are intrinsically wrong there. As such, I would say that we should change the phase

of our Plan. We should so plan that we should build our economic policy from below and not from above. If we go down and if we look at the condition of the masses, those above them, and those who are again above them, and the highest, we find that the highest are not in any way affected, and they are progressing day by day, while the condition of the middle class people, the lower middle class people, the landless labourers and the general masses is becoming worse and worse.

I am sorry I cannot support this argument of mine by facts and figures. The facts and figures which are being supplied by Government are themselves not very reliable and accurate. Government themselves have admitted many times that the statistics which are prepared are not so reliable. As such, it will be useless to quote any facts and figures and say that the figures are like this, for, in that case, Government would say that their figures are something else, and then we have to keep quiet. We have not got such a big staff and such a big machinery whereby we can collect facts and figures ourselves and place them before Government saying that those are the facts and figures and they show that the condition of the people is going worse.

It is said that our national per capita income has gone up by 3 per cent. On the other hand, there has been inflation to the extent of 6 per cent. So, if I take the national per capita income as the right criterion, then I should say that there has been no prosperity. This deceptive national per capita income does not give us any idea as to how it has been divided amongst the people, how it has improved the position of the lowest and the highest and so on. That figure is not before us here. We do not know it because Government do not prepare that figure. The best way of measuring the prosperity of the people is to find out whether the people have got more purchasing power, and of which class the purchasing power has

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

increased. This year there has been a great drought in my State. Recently, prices have gone down. Goods are lying in the villages, but the people have got no money, no purchasing power, to buy those goods. I would request Government to give this House an idea as to what this state of affairs is and how the increase in national income by 3, 4 or 5 per cent really affects the people. So far as the lower middle class people are concerned, leave aside the question of higher standard of living; they have no means even to make both ends meet. There are many families whom I see and meet who go with only one meal a day. This is the state of affairs which we see, while on paper we find quite a different picture.

I would request Government to look into this state of affairs, as to how far this increase in national income is going to affect all classes of people. It is all right to say that the core of the Plan may succeed. It does not mean that we have really succeeded by establishing a few steel plants or a few river valley projects or this or that. The real success of our plans will, in my opinion, lie in increasing the purchasing power of the people. To my great regret, I say that this aspect is not attended to.

Everybody says that our agricultural production is the core of the Plan. Unless this is attended to, unless agricultural production is increased, our economy will not survive. This is so. But with great regret, I have to say that this is most neglected. One of the main causes for less agricultural production at least so far as my State is concerned—I do not know of other States—is the uncertainty of land policy. I would request Government that they should take the earliest possible steps in order to remove this uncertainty about land policy. If any change in the Constitution is necessary, for this purpose, I would suggest that Government should take the earliest opportunity to do so.

The second thing which strikes me most is that Government are only looking to big things. They do not see and go to the root of the thing. Just as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has been pleading in every speech of his, I would say that unless animal wealth is improved—production of cereals, milk and other things are the main-stay of our people—our agricultural production will not improve. He was quoting our Minister of Agriculture who, replying to an argument of his, said that he had to take care for feeding men instead of feeding animals. But he does not realise that by feeding animals, he will be feeding men, he will be getting more production of cereals. 70, 80—some say even 90—per cent of our agricultural holdings are small holdings. Those small holdings are said to be uneconomic. But in my opinion, they are the most economic holdings. Taking them to be uneconomic units, they do not care at all for them.

I was going through the world figures in respect of agricultural holdings. In our country, it is about 6 acres per family. In Japan also, the figure is the same. Agricultural production in Japan is the highest per acre in the world. Similar can be the case with us. Simply blaming our agriculturists and saying that the small holding is uneconomic is not the right thing. If they are supplied with all the wherewithal of the means of production, they will be able to give you much better results—this is my personal experience—than large-scale production. I myself had been in charge of cultivation of 4,000 acres of land. There were surrounding villagers holding about 10,000 acres of land. I used to supply the wherewithal to holders of two, three and four acres of land. I used to send my people to them to see whether they had got all the means—good seeds, manure and other things. I found that the result with 4,000 acres of one farm was poor when compared with the produce of small cultivators—provided they were supplied with all the wherewithal. Bu

I do not think Government are taking any step towards that.

The small holders have poverty. They have got no means. Neither have they money nor have they animal power nor any other thing by which to produce better. They can produce better. So far as manures—cowdung and other things—are concerned, they are said to be the best . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I have taken only ten minutes—even less.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be left to me. He has taken 13 minutes. He began at 16:25 hours.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I was saying that the Government should pay more attention, particular attention, to the needs of small cultivators. They should provide them with the wherewithal to produce and in that case alone we shall be able to get more production from our agriculture. We shall then be able to save a large amount of foreign exchange because in importing cereals from outside, we have to spend a large amount of foreign exchange.

As I said in the very beginning, our economy should begin from below. Now what happens is that those who are producing at a cheaper rate and economically are competing with the villagers who produce their goods in the villages. Government should adopt such a policy as to see that the villagers are not exploited.

Such a step should be taken by the Government and the villagers and others should be educated in such a way—propaganda should be carried on—that they use their own produce.

Then there is one point more about which I want to speak. There is a lot of talk going on about corruption and everybody says that this corruption must go. It is because of corruption that the Government cannot get its

dues by way of income-tax and other taxes. There is so much tax evasion. There is so much corruption on all sides. How to stop this? That is a great problem and unless corruption is removed, I do not know how our country will progress.

I am not entering into any discussion about the Mundhra deal or anything of the kind. Whether it was right or wrong, that is a separate question. We have decided that under the circumstances the best was done. But there is one thing which I want to say and that is that everybody knew long before that Mr. Mundhra's activities were most undesirable. I do not understand, when the Government knew and the hon. Finance Minister . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They know about Birlas also.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I do not know about Birlas. One of the instances given was that of Mundhra. There might be many others also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I am finishing, but for these interruptions. You should come to my help.

What I am driving at is this—this is a very important point—that if we just encourage people by entering into deals with such people or encourage in other ways people who are of undesirable habits and if we co-operate with them in an encouraging spirit just as it was said that it was done with a view to save Mundhra, then I should say—if that was even the faintest motive of the Government—that was wrong. If the Government comes to the help of some undesirable people—I do not say whether this deal was right or wrong or was with bona fide motive or any thing of the kind but the Government should keep their hands off such undesirable activities—and co-operates and encourages them, in that case the removal of corruption will remain a dream.

An hon. Member: How will they win elections?

Shri Jhunjhunwala: So many things have been said about monetary problems, inflation and other things, but the main thing which we should see and find out is as to how the purchasing power of the people is going down day by day. It is said that we feel complacent. So far as we are concerned, there has not been much inflation in our country. The least inflation is in Switzerland, but in more developed countries there has been too much of inflation. But inflation by itself is not a bad thing. If there has been inflation but if the country is developing in other ways, i.e., there is more production, people's purchasing power is increasing, then it is not so bad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But inflation in allotted time is certainly bad.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: All right, if it is bad—when you say that it is bad—I resume my seat, but if things which I have said are good, they should be adopted by the Government and you should press for them on my behalf.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Budget, for the third year of the Second Five Year Plan, is a budget, whose difficulties and dangers nobody can underestimate except at his peril. Unfortunately, however, it does not seem to be reflected in the empty Treasury Benches that have remained empty all the time from Question Hour till now leaving the brunt of hearing our speeches and gathering what little wisdom that they may gather from it to the young Deputy Ministers.

However, we have heard certain attacks on the Plan and its targets, by Shri Masani specially. He has very frankly stated the case of the big capitalists. He has openly stated: Do not steel because in that Shri Tata is doing quite well. We should not

go into basic industries. Not only that he has tried to spread a feeling of pessimism and defeat and he wants that we should go down on our knees and say that we have failed. That is he wants legal sanction for the erosion of the Plan that has already taken place from the sector to which he belongs and which he represents.

It is true that many Members of this House have stated that the majority of the people want the success of the Plan and that it is ambitious. It is also true that in an under-developed country, in a poverty-stricken country, where the masses are underfed and under-clothed, the Plan targets are not overambitious. It is true that we have to storm the mountains and herald the dawn across it. That is why it is necessary that not an individual or a party but the entire nation must come forward with its best efforts and try to see that the erosion of the Plan is stopped. This does not mean that they are not for it. We have to be clear not only about the perspective which has been stated in the Budget, in the economic survey and in the hon. Finance Minister's speech, but also we have to see and circumvent the dark crevices that have appeared—not only those that are old and that we know but new crevices and dangers which are looming ahead.

Shri Mishra, whose business is to preach anti-communism, seems to think that the Communist Party has not paid enough attention to the agricultural front. Sir, we do stand for basic industries, we do want them to develop, we want that the strategic items must be controlled, but at the same time we do believe that the majority of the people of this country are agriculturists. Our prosperity depends on our raw materials and it is on this aspect, specially in the background of the recession that has set in, that we have to take a very very careful note of two important factors. One is the decline in the prices

of industrial raw materials. The fact of recession has already affected most countries in the western world and the effects on under-developed countries in the background of world recession and the trends that have developed already have to be taken timely cognisance of if we do not want the crisis to engulf us, without being unnecessarily panicky. We have to take note of the serious fall in the prices of industrial raw materials. This is one of the most disconcerting features of the present people. I am afraid that both in the economic survey as well as in the hon. Finance Minister's speech we do not see him taking full cognisance of this aspect of the economic crisis. This is a matter of life and death for a country whose wealth lies in industrial raw materials. For instance, I was looking through the All-India index number of wholesale prices. It showed that while manufactures had maintained their prices, industrial raw materials had fallen from 118 in November, 1950, i.e., a year ago, to 116 in 1957.

I have also been reading the speech of the Finance Minister of Kerala, a State which, as you know, depends to a great deal for its wealth on foreign exports in these industrial raw materials. And there the cash crops have shown a marked decline. For instance, pepper which stood at 117 in January, 1957 has slashed on to 59 in January, 1958; ginger which was 55 in January, 1957 has now come down to 32 in January, 1958; lemon grass oil which was 72 in January, 1957 has now fallen with a thud to 53 in January, 1958.

That is why when we read in the Reserve Bank of India report that exports have declined by Rs. 21 crores as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year, and by as much as Rs. 82 crores as compared to October, 1957, we have to take very serious note of it.

And now tea has declined in volume as well as in price. Actually, I think we have lost to the tune of Rs. 20 crores. That is what is said in the

Reserve Bank bulletin. The U.S. demand for burlap has declined by 16 million yards and has recorded a fall of nearly Rs. 10 crores. Vegetable oils have also fallen by Rs. 5 crores. It is true that ores, iron ore and manganese ore, have not yet recorded a decline; but if the U.S. recession in steel goes to 50-55 per cent we will automatically find that in our traditional markets there will be a recession also and lack of demand for our export earning commodities like iron ore and manganese ore.

These are dangerous implications. And actually at a time when we are crying for foreign exchange, at that time it is interesting that the United Nations figure gives that the primary producers lost 600 to 700 million dollars in export income in 1957 alone. And this figure is more than half the total of the American aid given to the Asian friends since 1949. So this aspect of the crisis in the under-developed countries in the background of the recession is something which we have to fore-see and we have to plan for.

An interesting letter has also recently appeared in the *Times*, in October, 1957, by our friend, the well-known economist, Mr. Nicholas Kaldor and several other British economists. This is what had appeared in October, 1957, when most of us had not noticed the recession that had set in in the Western world:

"Each shipload exported by under-developed countries now buys fewer industrial goods. It is not surprising, therefore that these countries are running into exchange crises and their development programmes are being seriously jeopardised. It is not always realised that a comparatively small fall in commodity prices is equivalent in its effect to a cut of billions of dollars in aid to under-developed countries."

This is a very remarkable quotation which I came across, and I feel that this is being borne out today. Only the early trends are to be seen. But

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

if this recession should develop, then the under-developed countries like India should see to our export earnings on which will depend the bulk of our foreign exchange earnings. That, I think, is a point that we have to bear in mind. What is the way out? Export trade has to be kept up for an under-developed country. I do not say that the Export Promotion Councils which have been set up have not done a certain amount of good work. But a new orientation of policy for export trade has also to be developed. For instance, we will have to think, in the background of the recession, in terms of long-term commodity agreements for fixed prices and the quantum. This has to be explored more and more in the context of foreign prices. One of the weaknesses in the agreements with the Eastern Socialist countries has been that the items of trades have been set out in the schedules, but the private industrialists have not made full use of the trade possibilities.

Another thing has been that state trading has to come forward and take up more commodities. Many criticisms have been made in this House regarding state trading. But state trading with all its faults, which have been shown in this trading in respect of manganese ore, etc., has on the whole shown good results. And we feel that they should take up other commodities like tea, coffee, and especially engineering goods about which the Export Promotion Council has already stated that there is a good chance for a good market in Asia.

One other point which I should like to make is that recently in the ECAFE, Japan put forward the plea for the development of inter-regional trade. India at that time supported the idea. But this has to be further developed, because it is clear that we will have to find out new markets. Already the European Common Market with certain countries in Africa which are the

colonies of France, etc., will be a serious danger to us; and unless we are able to build up these intra-regional trade agreements and areas of trade, especially in the Asian countries, West Asian countries, South Asian countries and others like Africa, it will be very difficult for under-developed countries to actually fight back this recession as well as the European Common Market.

The political implications of Bandung have borne fruit in Asia, but the economic implications have yet to be worked out. The same idea was broached with great success and found ready response among the people who attended the Cairo Conference; and it is an arena of economic policy which Asia and under-developed countries like India must have if we have to survive.

Having said this, I want also to say that the industrialists will cry and say that "the recession is going to hit us too; the jute industry is down, the tea industry is down". But I want to point out that as yet manufactures have remained at the same level. Whilst the industrial raw materials have shown a decline both in volume in certain commodities as well as in prices in certain commodities, we have seen on the whole the manufactures prices have remained the same. As a matter of fact, the fall in industrial raw materials is such that even the foodgrains prices remaining high, even that is more or less counter-balanced by this fall in cash crop prices. Therefore it is clear that the brunt of the taxation will have to be borne, to a great extent, by the industrialists. And I would like to point out to Mr. Masani and others, the F.I.C.C.I., etc. who have been clamouring that they should not be asked to pay so many taxes, that as yet if one sees the all-India index of profits, they have not fallen, they have been high. The index of industrial profits which stood at 191.6 in 1947 rose to 334.3 in 1955—almost fifty per cent. more than what they earned in 1947. Therefore, I feel that,

as a matter of fact, if they were to see the relation, the higher incidence of indirect taxes which an ordinary person has to pay, they will find that there is absolutely no reason why there should be even one moment's hesitation in our saying that it is the industrialists and the richer classes that have to accept this incidence of direct taxation.

At the same time I should like to take up the second point, and that is a very important thing which has been mentioned by many friends over here. That is the question of the price policy, especially in the context of food production, in the context of the rise in prices. We have been given various figures. I do not want to go into the figures. But one thing is very noticeable. When you compare the consumer price index with the all-India cost of living indices one thing is sure, that until the food prices come down there can be no reduction in the cost of living indices. As a matter of fact, even in the Economic Survey Report it has been admitted that there has been no fall so far as cereals go. If you take wheat separately, because there is such a huge amount of import, to a certain extent there is a little lessening of the prices. But as far as rice goes, rice has made a huge jump between December, 1956 when it was 94, and December, 1967 when it has risen to 102. Therefore, in our country all the rice-eating areas are facing

tremendous suffering. That, I think, is a point which many up in the extreme north do not realise, that is as to how much the rice-eating areas are suffering. It is no use asking the village people, "Diversify". Actually they have been forced to diversify. The point is that this question of rise in prices and rise in their cost of living is chiefly linked up with this question of food.

17 hrs.

The hon. Prime Minister has said that imports are very difficult, luxury for our country. True. As Thakur Dasji has pointed out, for a country where the majority, 70 per cent. of the people are agriculturists and where we have so much land, it is a shame that we have to import such large amounts for giving a minimum bare meal a day to the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to conclude soon?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I may take about 7 minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 13th March, 1958.

[Wednesday, 12th March, 1958]

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	4465—4500	S.Q. No.	
S.Q. No.		914	Indian Navy 4505
883 Technical Education	4465—68	915	Chinese Military Mission 4505-06
884 Shelters for the Homeless in Delhi	4468—69	U.S.Q. No.	
885 Oil and Natural Gas Rules	4469—70	1185	Buddha Jayanti 4506
886 High Altitude Research Station	4470—72	1186	Adult Education 4506-07
887 Punjab University	4472—74	1187	Public Relations Week 4507-08
888 Life Insurance Corporation	4474—78	1188	Helicopters 4508
889 Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar	4478—79	1189	Small Savings 4508-09
892 India Security Press, Nasik	4479—82	1190	Bohjang Government High School, Agartala 4509-10
893 Mineral Deposits	4482—83	1191	Mining Leases 4510
894 Decimal Coinage	4483—86	1192	Backward Classes Commission 4511
895 New Oil Find	4486	1193	Poppy Cultivation in Punjab 4511
896 Manipur Supplement of Amrita Bazar	4486—88	1194	Estate Duty from Rajasthan 4511-12
897 Ferro-manganese Plant	4488—90	1195	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes 4512-13
898 Planning of Education	4490—91	1196	Houses for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes 4513
899 National Cadet Corps	4491—92	1197	Superannuated Staff in Defence Establishments 4513-14
900 Sarva Seva Sangh	4492—93	1198	Promotions in Defence Establishments 4514
902 Himachal Pradesh Temple	4111	1199	Monuments in Bombay 4514
903 Children of Defence Personnel	4111—17	1200	Gold Smuggling at Delhi Air Port 4515
904 Inter-State Boundary Disputes	4497—99	1201	Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 4515-16
905 U. P. Bihar Boundary	4499—4500	1202	Violation of Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 4516
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	4500—25	1203	National Atlas 4516-17
890 Privy Purses of Ex-rulers	4500	1204	C.S.I.R. 4517
891 Porbilia Colliery	4500-01	1205	Multipurpose Schools in Madras 4518
901 Government Pensioners	4501	1206	Civil and Criminal Cases in Delhi 4518
906 Raid by Tribals in Manipur	4501-02	1207	Defence Forces 4518
907 Lime and Marble Stone Deposits	4502	1208	Janta Policies 4519
908 Compulsory Insurance for Government Servants	4502-03	1209	Vehicles used by Ministries 4519
909 All India Martyrs Memorial	4503	1210	Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 4520
910 Northern Higher Technological Institute, Kanpur	4503	1211	M.E.S. Review Committee 4520
911 Cost Structure of Coal Production	4504	1212	Life Insurance Corporation Investments 4520-21
912 Aircraft Carrier	4504	1213	Minerals in Punjab 4521-22
913 Contemporary Indian Literature	4504-05	1214	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 4522

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
1215	Monuments in Punjab	4523	of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943.	
1216	Dakshin Kerala Kudumbi Mahajana Sabha	4523		
1217	I.C.S. Officers	4523-24	(2) A copy of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 183, dated the 18th January, 1958 under sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1957.	
1218	Defence Accounts Depart- ment	4524		
1219	Assistants	4525		
1220	Election Petitions	4525		
MOTION FOR ADJOURN- MENT		4526-27		

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Braj Raj Singh regarding the death of an undertrial in police lock-up in Delhi

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4527-28

The following papers were laid on the Table:

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:

(i) G.S.R. No. 62, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, 1942

(ii) G.S.R. No. 63, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Rules, 1943.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 64, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Rules, 1943.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 65, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendment to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.

(v) G.S.R. No. 66, dated the 1st March, 1958, making certain amendment to the Secretary

(3) A copy of the Additional Duties of Excise (Distribution) Rules, 1958, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 184, dated the 18th January, 1958 under sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act 1957.

(4) A copy of the Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 185, dated the 18th January, 1958 under sub-section (2) Section 6, of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957.

BILL PASSED 4529-36

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1958. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

GENERAL BUDGET—1958-59
GENERAL DISCUSSION 4537-4650

Further discussion on the General Budget for 1958-59 continued.

**AGENDA FOR 13TH MARCH,
1958.**

Scientific Policy Resolution.
General Budget, 1958-59.
General Discussion continued
and Motion re. Report of
U.P.S.C.