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LOK SABHA DEBATES



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 13th March, 1958.



The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Small Scale Industries

*916. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of Rs. 61 crores made in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of small scale industries is being reduced due to shortage of country's resources; and

(b) if so, by how much?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) No such decision has been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the National Small Scale Industries Development Corporation which has been formed, will spend the whole of this amount or a part of it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Rs. 61 crores are provided for the entire small-scale industries of which the Corporation is

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only a small part. It deals with hire-purchase and marketing of small-scale industries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: During the discussion of the second Five Year Plan, Dr. Ghosh of the Planning Commission informed us that Rs. 200 crores will be set apart for small-scale industries. May I know whether this amount mentioned by the hon. Minister is a part of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 61 crores are for the small-scale industries, Rs. 59.5 crores for the handloom industry, Rs. 55.5 crores for the khadi and village industries; Rs. 9 crores for handicrafts and the rest for miscellaneous industries like coir, silk etc.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I have an idea of the actual amount that has been so far utilised for the development of the small-scale industries and how far it has come to the expectations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the last two years, including the current year, the progress has been steady and every year we are increasing the provisions so as to consume the entire amount in the five years.

Shri Supakar: May I know what amount has been actually spent during the last two years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually the main question relates to small-scale industries. But if the hon. Member is interested in the entire orbit of small-scale and village industries and the khadi commission, I can supply the information. As far as small-scale industries are concerned, last year the provision was about Rs. 9 crores and this year about Rs. 10.5 crores have been provided.

Shri Damani: May I know how the Small Industries Services Institute keeps a check on the proper utilisation of the loans advanced?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Small Industries Services Institute is not for advancing loans. They are for providing services and the technical know-how to the small industries.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know the data by which the Government defines small-scale industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: At present the definition is less than Rs. 5 lakhs in the capital outlay and less than 50 people to be employed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the number of industrial estates so far started with Government assistance for the development of the small-scale industries and the financial assistance given so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually this does not arise out of this question. But as the hon. Member has asked, 51 industrial estates have been approved so far. The programme is to have 100 industrial estates.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about estates relating to small-scale industries.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; they are all relating to small-scale industries.

Shri Hem Barua: What about financial assistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The financial assistance is in the nature of loans to the State Governments

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कुछ राज्यों में हम काम के लिये इंडस्ट्रीज आफिसमें मुकदर किये गये हैं कि वे स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या एफेक्टिव काम करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई उपाय सोचा है क्योंकि वहां काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है, लघु उद्योग राज्य सरकारों का विषय है और उस के लिये इंडस्ट्रीज आफिसर्स का ऐक्वाइंटमेंट वही लोग करने हैं। जहां तक सेक्टर का ताल्लुक है, केवल फाइनेंस एमिस्टेस हम देने हैं और जो इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टिब्लिशमेंट्स इस्टैब्लिश किये गये हैं, कारपोरेशन इस्टैब्लिश किये गये हैं। एस्टेट्स इस्टैब्लिश की गई हैं, उन के द्वारा हमारा देते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी मंसदीय सचिव महोदय ने भूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि इस पर अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया, तो क्या इस का यह अर्थ है कि इस पर कटौती करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ? यदि विचाराधीन है तो किन कारणों से ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो मेरे कोलोग कह रहे थे उस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि कोई कटौती की उम्मीद है। किसी कटौती का विचार नहीं किया गया है, और होगा भी नहीं। ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है क्योंकि भारत सरकार लघु उद्योगों को बहुत ज्यादा ग्रहमियन देती है।

Hindi Lexicon

*917. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the progress that has been made in the preparation of a Hindi Lexicon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): All India Radio is preparing a lexicon mainly meant for use in its News Service. There is no immediate intention of publishing it. The work is progressing and, as it will have to be constantly revised and kept up to date it, will have to be considered a continuing work.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether there is any committee to prepare it or the department itself is preparing it?

Dr. Keskar: There is a committee to supervise it and in that committee we have included representatives of all regional languages in order to help with suitable words from other languages also.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: What is the strength of the committee and what are the qualifications laid down for the members?

Dr. Keskar: The committee is not a committee of officials. It is a committee of eminent public men and qualifications for such purposes cannot be laid down.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो काम केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी के और कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस दिशा में किया है, क्या उन कामों का लाभ यह कमेटी उठा रही है ?

डा० केशकर : जहाँ जहाँ इस बारे में काम होता है वह सब ध्यान में रखा जाता है जब शब्दावली बनाई जाती है। लेकिन फर्क इसना होता है कि चूँकि ग्राम इटिया गेटियो न्यूज बुलेटिन के लिये जो शब्द प्रयोग में लाये जाये वे महल से महल होने चाहिये, इस लिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो शब्दावली बनी है उस का हम पूरी तौर से इस्तेमाल करें।

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that the Ministry of Education is also side by side preparing a Hindi lexicon and if that is so, may I know if there is any co-ordination between the two Ministries working for the same purpose?

Dr. Keskar: There is. As I said, the lexicon that we are preparing pertains only to certain types of words. It is not all-comprehensive while the work carried on by the Education Ministry is of a more comprehensive character. At the same time, there is full co-ordination; all that is done by the Education Ministry is sent to us.

Shri Ranga: Is a similar effort being made in the other languages also and why is it that Government have not thought of publishing them, because it should be possible for them to again publish revised editions as and made when further improvement is made?

Dr. Keskar: We are doing it for other languages also. In fact, a large number of technical words that we are preparing for our news services are circulated to all the regional language units to find out from them whether they have got equivalent words which might be better than those we are using and we profit from that experience.

श्री भक्त वरुण : इस समय जो नया शब्दकोष बनाया जा रहा है वह क्या इस लिये बनाया जा रहा है कि आकाशवाणी की जो आज कल की चालू भाषा है उस में कोई दोष है, और यदि दोष है तो क्या है ?

डा० केशकर : न्यूज बुलेटिन में जिस भाषा का प्रयोग होता है उस भाषा के शब्दों के बारे में कोई कमी हमें नहीं भालूम होनी। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य भ्रष्टी तरह से जानते हैं कि रोजमर्रा के जो राजनीतिक और आर्थिक काम दुनिया में होते हैं, जिन की रिपोर्ट हमारे न्यूज बुलेटिन्स में छपनी है, उस में तरह तरह के नये आर्थिक और राजनीतिक शब्द आ जाते हैं जिनका प्रयोग मामूली तौर से नहीं होता और बहुत सी दिक्कतें होनी हैं। उन का हिन्दी में ठीक तरह से देना मुश्किल होता है।

Shri Goray: How many words are likely to be incorporated in this lexicon?

Dr. Keskar: It is very difficult to say, because the lexicon is not really a lexicon of words alone, but phrases

and groups of words in current use, whether in political or economic or parliamentary use, which have to be interpreted by the news bulletin. They are also taken into consideration.

Trade with Portugal

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*918. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing the present volume of India's imports from and exports to Portugal and the commodities involved?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement showing the volume of India's trade with Portugal during the first nine months of 1957 which are the latest available figures, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 13A.]

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In view of our relations with Portugal, may I know whether it is not desirable that we should stop trade with that country?

Shri Satish Chandra: This matter has been examined and it has been found that on wider political and economic considerations, it is not worthwhile taking that step.

Shri Joachim Alva: In 1957, imports from Portugal to India were of the order of Rs. 38,23,000, of which cork manufactures alone accounted for Rs. 35,23,000. I want to know whether attempts have been made to import these cork manufactured articles from Spain, the next-door neighbour with whom we have diplomatic relations and no relations at all with Portugal.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): We have got to look to what is more profitable, and that is how it is done.

Shri Goray: How does it square with our political policy towards Portugal?

Shri Morarji Desai: Our political policy is to have enmity with none.

Shri Dasappa: May I know how it happens that the imports into India are much more than our exports to Goa?

Shri Morarji Desai: We require more things from them, and they require less things from us.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Has the Government ever taken into consideration that our trade relations with Portugal are likely to help our cause in regard to Goa?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing this question.

Shri Morarji Desai: There seems to be a feeling that we are exporting these things to Goa. It is entirely wrong. It is a question of Portugal or Portuguese East Africa where they go or come from.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from this, it is a question of policy. It does not arise out of the question. I allowed one small question.

Next question.

ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसंधान केन्द्र,
गुलमर्ग

*९१६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १६ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या २३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गुलमर्ग (काश्मीर) में ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है .

(ख) अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) यह केन्द्र पूर्णतः कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य और
बिस्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :

(क) इस विषय में अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई क्योंकि मौसम के अनुकूल न होने के कारण रोपवे के लिये खोज करने का काम गरदी में असम्भव था ।

(ख) अभी तक कुछ खर्च नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) जब तक खोज करने वालों में रोपवे के लिये सिफारिश नहीं मिलती तब तक इस योजना के पूरा होने के लिये कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं हो सकती । इस योजना को प्रायर्टी नहीं दी गई है ।

श्री भक्त वार्शन : श्रीमन्, जब कि स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी इस गवेषणा केन्द्र के महत्व को अनुभव करने हैं और उन्हीं की प्रेरणा से उसकी स्थापना की जा रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय तक जो प्रगति हो रही है उसमें क्या वे मनुष्ट हैं और क्या उसको और आगे बढ़ाने का कोई प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं अभी आप से कहा कि यह एक आवश्यक चीज है लेकिन कोई धाम जल्दी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी और उससे जो अधिक आवश्यक चीजें थी उधर ध्यान दिया गया और हर मूरत में बड़ा मर्दी के मौसम में काम नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री भक्त वार्शन : श्रीमन्, इस केन्द्र की स्थापना में क्या किसी विदेशी सरकार या विदेशी वैज्ञानिकों की सहायता ली जा रही है या केवल भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा इसका निर्माण किया जा रहा है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं, यह रोपवे बिल्कुल विदेशी लोग बनायेंगे । यहाँ कोई रोपवे नहीं लगता है और किसी और देश के लोगों को इसका ठेका दिया जायेगा ।

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether there is a Cosmic Ray Research Branch at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand. These investigations have to be carried out at various latitudes and at various altitudes, apart from the Universities or Institutes. And this place, Gulmarg, was chosen because of the accessibility to a certain height which was not available at most other places. It was chosen after a committee had toured all over India. It is suitable, but even that cannot be approached in winter till some kind of a ropeway is made. It is hoped that when this ropeway is made there will be a great convenience not only to the scientists but to the tourists also.

Occupation of Charland by Pakistan

*920. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Strated Question No. 562 on the 27th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any reply has been received from the Pakistan Government with regard to the protest lodged with them against the occupation of Charland along the Surma River opposite Levarputa camp near Karimganj by the Pakistanis under armed protection; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Pakistan Government have acknowledged receipt of the protest. Their final reply has not yet been received.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there has been any meeting between our political officer and on the East Pakistan side to decide this issue?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir, on two occasions a meeting was arranged between the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner on our side at Cachar, in November 1954 and March 1956. Certain agreements were arrived at, but they were broken no sooner they were made, by the Pakistani nationals.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any part of the Surma river is in the Indian territory and how much of it is in Pakistan territory?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): These difficulties arise annually because the rivers change their course, which is a great nuisance. Sometimes the change of the course is in our favour, sometimes in Pakistan's favour. Sometimes it changes its course in our favour in one place, and in their favour at another place. Naturally, people living on either side of the river either in Pakistan or in India are very much put out if one person's land is covered up. And subsequently when an island or Charland occurs in the middle of the river, he considers it his own. Sometimes both parties consider it as their own. So all these difficulties arise which really are not, if I may say so, international difficulties but border difficulties which frequently occur where these riverine changes take place. They can be settled only locally this way.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that half the portion of the river on the Pakistan side belongs to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: He means generally with respect to all navigable rivers. The hon. Member wants to know whether half of the river on the Pakistan side does not belong to Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That depends in some cases it may be half, and in some cases it may be that the whole of it belongs to us.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this Charland occupied by Pakistan serves as a springboard for Pakistan vandalism on the Assam border, which ran into as many as twenty-seven in number during the later half of 1957, may I know if Government have considered a proposal to dislodge them from this unauthorised occupation, if necessary with arms?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question that arises is whether it is unauthorised or not. It is unauthorised, in our opinion; it may be authorised in the other person's opinion—I am not just talking about this particular case, but there are so many other cases. Every year a new patch of land or new islands appear in the middle of the river. And we have a case about it. Pakistan has a certain demand upon it. We have to appoint some machinery to decide it. We do not decide every question by sending an army, which is rather a crude way of dealing with such things.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the harm, when we have to protect our home and hearth? We are protesting.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is imagining a difficulty and answering. All that the Prime Minister says is that it must first of all be decided to whom it belongs.

Shri Hem Barua: The occupation is unauthorised. That is why we are lodging a protest.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He is referring to places about which in our opinion there is no doubt, they belong to us. But even there we sometimes have check posts, etc. We try to avoid brandishing a lathi or a sword all the time.

Shri Hem Barua: To protect our homes.....

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Goray: Does it mean that our frontiers will always remain unstable?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a difficult question to say. If the hon. Member tells me that in the interior of India there is some insecurity because of dacoity, I hope the dacoity will cease some time—and I hope the international dacoities will also cease. But one cannot guarantee when there will be perfect security.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that in undivided India, particularly in East and West Bengal, there was a rule in Land Development with regard to possession and occupation of the Charlands, did our Government ever approach the East Pakistan Government with the suggestion that these difficulties or disputes over Charlands which arise both on the Ganga border and also on the Surma border be settled on the basis of these accepted conventions which, I think, are accepted both by the East Pakistan Government and the West Bengal Government in their respective territories, and that was the convention in those days also in undivided India?

Mr. Speaker: How did it arise in undivided India?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Because of the border.

Mr. Speaker: That is between village and village.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: You do not understand it, Sir.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Minister to answer if he has understood.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Let me explain it a little. My district is suffering. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I take it that it is on the basis of well-recognised practices that these questions are discussed. I cannot definitely say whether they refer to a particular convention or rule—I mean what the hon. Member has referred to. But the two parties, the two Commissioners or

others on either side discuss it on the basis of the practices in the past with maps and charts.

Shri Hem Barua: But Pakistan breaks them immediately.

Plastic Industry

***321. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories that manufacture dies and moulds required by the processing plastic industries;

(b) their present production; and

(c) what are the present requirements?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Four engineering firms as well as 16 Plastic moulding concerns make moulds for the plastic industry.

(b) Precise information regarding the production by the engineering concerns is not available. The number of moulds manufactured by the plastic moulders is about 250 per annum.

(c) Exact information is not available but some dies still continue to be imported.

Shri Heda: Has the Government made any survey or assessment of our requirement of these moulds and are there any plans to have them manufactured in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a steady rise in production from about 125 moulds in 1955. But we have produced this year about 250 moulds and the imports are also coming down—about 60 to 80 moulds. I think in the next few years we should be more than self-sufficient.

Shri Heda: In view of the possibilities of export of plastic goods to the surrounding countries, has the Government given some thought to have a planned programme for the production of plastic goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. The various export promotion councils are looking into this and our exports are steadily going up

Central Assistance to Bihar State

*922. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any curtailment in the allotment of Central assistance for implementation of the Annual Plan of the State of Bihar for the year 1958-59 under second Five Year Plan from what had already been allotted thereto; and

(b) if so, the exact position in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) After discussions with the State Government, it was agreed that the outlay on the Annual Plan of Bihar would be Rs. 30.88 crores against the revised estimates of Rs. 27.4 crores in the current year. The State's contribution towards this outlay was assessed at Rs. 14 crores and the balance of Rs. 16.88 crores would be available as Central assistance

Shri Jhulan Sinha: What has happened to the specific amount of Rs. 5 crores promised as Central assistance to the Gandak Valley project?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): There was some provision for the Gandak Valley project last year and this year too a provision of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that the performance of the Bihar Government in raising internal resources for the Plan has been very poor and that they have got some genuine difficulty? May I have some idea of the difficulties of the Bihar Government because of which they are not able to raise the resources?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been difficult for the State of Bihar to raise internal resources but we cannot lose sight of the fact that they have some genuine difficulties. There were successive droughts and floods and there was shortfall in the collection of land revenue and large amounts are outstanding by way of taccavi loans etc. These were the difficulties experienced by the Bihar Government.

Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana

*923. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Service Institute at Ludhiana has since been set up;

(b) whether the Institute has started functioning;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the total recurring and non-recurring expenditure on this Institute?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) Recurring expenditure: Rs. 37,500 in 1956-57 and about Rs. 1.83 lakhs up to the end of February 1958 during the current financial year

Non-recurring expenditure About Rs. 2.21 lakhs from January 1956 up to the end of February 1958

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Industry in Ludhiana has gone far ahead of this institute and that this institute, even before it started functioning, has been rendered obsolete?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, it is to some extent as a result of the establishment of this institute that the small industries of Ludhiana have got very great assistance.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know when the institute started functioning and what particular assistance has it been given?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It started functioning since January 1956. About eleven officers are already in position. They are looking after the hosiery, machine tools, tools and dye making, sewing machines, leather industry and foundry, bicycles, etc.

Tea Plucking Machine

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*926. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a tea plucking machine has been invented by Russia;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have asked the Tea Board and the Indian Tea Association to develop a similar machine for use in the Indian Tea gardens; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Reports have appeared in the press of the invention of a tea plucking machine in the U.S.S.R.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस मशीन का एक्सपेरिमेंट आपके द्वारा भी हुआ है या नहीं और आप ऐसा खयाल करते हैं कि नहीं कि इस मशीन में टी इंडस्ट्री को फायदा होगा ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अभी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से या टी बोर्ड की तरफ से कोई एक्सपेरिमेंट नहीं हुआ है। ऐसी इतिला मिली है कि इस दिशा में एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी कुछ

कोशिश कर रही है। इसमें फायदा होगा या नहीं यह तो देखना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि इसमें एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल भी पैदा होता है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the plucking capacity of this machine is computed in the light of human hands it is likely to displace and the acrewise target likely to be achieved?

Shri Satish Chandra: We have read something in the Press about the existence of such a machine in USSR. It has been recently invented by some Georgian experts. We have sent for the details of the machine but the use of this machine will require the replanting of the tea bushes in hedges.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the private firms that are engaged or working on this machine in our country? Have they computed the plucking capacity?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is an engineering firm in Calcutta and it is trying to design and develop a similar machine in India. That is just the information in our possession at present.

Pilgrimage Passports

*927. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that many Indian nationals who have been granted pilgrimage or Haj passports have utilised them to visit London and other foreign countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): No specific cases of pilgrim passes being misused for visits to U.K. or to other foreign countries (excluding Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran) have, so far, come to the notice of the Government of India.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुये कि अखबारों में ऐसे समाचार छपते रहते हैं, आपकी तरफ से क्या मेजर

लिये जा रहे ह ताकि पासपोर्ट्स का प्रबन्ध ठीक प्रकार से हो सके ?

श्री सादत अली खां : हमने अपने सिकारतखानों को जो इराक, ईरान और यूनाइटेड किंगडम में है आगाह कर दिया है कि अगर इस किस्म के हजरात जो गलत पासपोर्ट पर सफर कर रहे हैं, पकड़े जाये तो उनके पासपोर्ट उनसे ले लिये जाये ।

श्री रबुनाब सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हज यात्रियों को आपकी तरफ से क्या सहूलियत इस वक्त दी जा रही है ?

श्री सादत अली खां : मैं वह आपको पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ ।

"These pilgrim passes are restricted travel documents for a single journey to and from Haj or Iraq and Iran. It is valid only for Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran. They are issued without the formalities required for passports. The pilgrims are also given certain other facilities by way of export of Indian currency, foodgrains, etc."

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it not true that the Central Haj Committee working in direct co-operation with the officer of the External Affairs Ministry substantially carries out the instructions of the External Affairs Ministry and also, if any lapses are pointed out to them, they rectify them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: It does not require a question and an answer.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, along with Q 929, Q 949 also may be taken up.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): They can be clubbed together.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may answer both the questions.

Coir Industry

*929. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given by the Government of India to the coir industry since the setting up of the Coir Board till 1st January, 1958; and

(b) whether Government have assessed the results of such financial aid and if so, what are they?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 41,58,736 (Grants: Rs. 5,19,311; Loans: Rs. 36,39,425) have been sanctioned to State Governments for schemes for the development of Coir Industry since the setting up of the Coir Board in July 1954 till the 1st January, 1958.

(b) A Committee has recently been constituted to evaluate the schemes and achievements of the Coir development schemes in the country in general. The Committee's report is expected to be received by the end of May, 1958.

Export of Coir Products

*949. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 413 on the 27th May, 1957 and state how far exports of Coir and Coir Products improved in each of the years after the setting up of the Board as compared to the exports previous to the setting up of the Board?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 14.]

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Committee about which the hon. Minister just now referred has been directed to find out the actual earnings of the workers in the various branches of the industry as compared to the time before the setting up of the Board?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Committee is, really speaking, to look after the entire development of the coir industry in general. As far as labour and wage earning part is concerned it does come incidentally, and I am quite sure the Committee will look into that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Coir Board has sponsored any specific research scheme either for reducing the retting time of coconut husks or utilisation of waste husk dust on a cottage industry basis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member has referred to this question several times in the House, and I am again reassuring him that these questions are being looked into by various committees.

Shri Dassappa: While there has been some increase in the export of coir yarn, may I know why there has been no increase whatever in the export of finished goods like coir mats and mattings?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad the hon. Member has pointed out this question. It has been our constant endeavour to see that more finished goods are exported rather than raw materials. That is precisely why we are sending a delegation of coir experts to foreign countries. But, if you see the figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 you will see that there is hardly any declination; on the other hand, there is something of an increase. In 1956-57, due to some little competition from foreign countries there has been some declination and we are looking into that.

Shri Kodiyam: May I know whether the National Small Scale Industries Corporation has any plan to assist the coir industry especially in the matter of finding out new markets for the coir products?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, Sir, the two aspects of the coir industry which are constantly under review are to increase internal market and consumption of coir on the one hand,

and, on the other, to find external market for coir goods, particularly mattings, rugs and carpets.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that the pattern of freight in shipping is one of the reasons why there is some export of yarn and fibre as against mats and mattings?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This particular question really affects all our export trade and not particularly coir. In coir, really speaking, it is the quality marking and standardisation which will go a long way. Also, there are other substitute fibres which are coming, endangering the very existence of coir industry. But we are trying to see that by improvement in quality and proper standardisation we increase the production rather than stagnate it or decrease it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether after the setting up of the Coir Board there has been a perceptible increase in the export of coir products?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, from the statement that I laid on the Table it will be seen that there has been some increase. But, recently, as the hon. Member pointed out, there was increase in export of coir yarn and not coir mats and mattings. That is especially what we are looking into.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Coir Board has done anything for the hand-spun yarn as against the machine-spun coir yarn; if so, what is the relief which is available today for those who make hand spun yarn?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are actually some workers who are doing hand spinning. But, as the hon. Member is more familiar in the matter, hand-spinning really does not produce as much or extract as much fibre as mechanical spinning. So, both these aspects are being looked into.

Industrial Estate, Allahabad

*930. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the whole space in the Industrial Estate at Allahabad has since been allotted to the intending entrepreneurs?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Out of the 34 factories in the Estate 21 have so far been allotted to Small Scale entrepreneurs 4 factories are reserved for Government Scheme

The remaining nine factories will be allotted to small Scale entrepreneurs shortly

Shri Damani: May I know how many applications are still pending for allotment and for which district?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Applications pending are many but, really speaking, it is not merely the pending applications that we go into; we consider whether the entrepreneurs are likely to establish industries or not. That is why 9 are still vacant and very soon they will be occupied.

Shri Damani: How many units have actually started production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of these 21 as far as I am aware, because I went recently to Allahabad, about six have already gone into production, and others are also likely to go into production soon

Coal Dealers in Delhi

*932. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state.

(a) whether any coal dealers in New Delhi have been declared eligible for allotment of permanent sites by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply;

(b) if so, the number declared eligible; and

(c) when are they likely to be allotted permanent sites?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: May I know whether it is a fact that according to "Gadgil assurance" displaced persons occupying temporary sites prior to August 1950 are entitled to alternative permanent allotment?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Ministry of Rehabilitation are dealing with allotment of sites on a permanent basis in the rehabilitation colonies and only displaced persons are considered eligible for such sites.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Is it also a fact that the Land and Development Officer on behalf of the Chief Commissioner while making temporary allotment of a site for a fuel depot in New Delhi had stated that that allotment was temporary for one year pending finalisation of allotment of a permanent site; if so, may I know whether such parties are considered eligible for permanent allotment?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Up till now these allotments are made on a year to year basis, but I understand before the Delhi Development Authority there is a proposal pending now for making permanent allotments

C.P.W.D. in Assam

*933. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Assam Compensatory Allowance was sanctioned for certain Central Government employees in Assam in September 1957.

(b) whether it is a fact that the same is not being paid to the work-charged staff of the Central Public Works Department employed in Assam, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The sanction issued in September did not apply to the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. but it has since been extended to them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Government are aware of the deep-seated discontent amongst these workers of the Central Government working in Assam because of this discriminatory treatment meted out to them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have already stated in my answer that this concession has been extended to the work-charged staff also. The work-charged staff are excluded from this local allowance due to the fact that they are locally recruited. But we have felt that it is not a just attitude and, therefore, we took up the matter with Finance. Recently orders have been issued giving the same facilities and allowances to the work-charged staff also.

International Atomic Agency

*934. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered to supply thorium to the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The International Atomic Energy Agency have been informed that Government are prepared to arrange, on conditions to be agreed between them, for the supply of thorium in the form of a suitable compound or metal. As the supplies to the Agency will have to be made from current production and not from any stockpile now in existence, adequate notice of the Agency's requirements has been asked for in order to permit appropriate planning

of production schedules. The quantities to be supplied and the schedule of delivery will be determined only after the Agency's requirements are known. There has been an exchange of correspondence with the Director General of the Agency, and details have not yet been finalised.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know if any Indian will have the facility of working or getting training in this International Atomic Agency?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot understand that question. The International Atomic Agency is an office, an international office where various countries have their representatives; our country too. They do not dig for atomic energy there or prepare it. It is an office, an agency. The work is done in different countries. There are plenty of Indians working in India, and Indians are important members in the International Agency.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Prime Minister was pleased to mention that he has offered to supply thorium to this agency. May I know whether any other special fissionable material has been offered to be deposited with this agency?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: By other countries?

Shri Kasliwal: By India—any special fissionable material.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. The only thing we have offered is thorium, because we possess large quantities of it. We do not possess large quantities of the other things. Therefore, we do not offer them.

Mandi Rock Salt Mines

*935. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
 Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 47 on the 11th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the drilling operations in the Mandi Rock Mines have been completed;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to set up a factory at Jogindranagar for the preparation of this salt during the Second Plan period; and

(c) when the work will commence?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Core drilling operations for exploratory purposes were completed in June 1955 and the sinking of two shafts is now in progress for dry mining of salt at these mines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether, in view of the fact that this is the only rock salt mine, the Government propose to work it out and take up the machinery at Jogindranagar and, if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present drilling operations are precisely for the purpose which the hon. Member has mentioned. We expect that after two years, when this is completed, the production will increase from 1-lakh maunds to 4-lakh maunds.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: May I know whether it is not a fact that there is scarcity at present owing to the lack of availability of rock salt in Mandi and the price has risen from Rs 2 to Rs. 8 or Rs. 10?

Shri Manubhai Shah: After partition, there has been always a little scarcity of this particular type of salt and that is why the Government for the last several years have been taking this step. As a result of the drilling operations, we are quite sure that the country's requirements of this particular salt will be more than satisfied.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: May I know whether the Government is considering the possibility of raising the quota of rock salt of Mandi in particular?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not at the moment, because, after all, the production is almost at 1,25,000 maunds. As soon as the drilling operations succeed and we are able to get more out of the core drilling and shafting, we will increase the allocation certainly.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इस साल्ट का जो कंट्रोल रेट है वह दो रुपये और कुछ घाने मन है जब कि यह घाट रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिक रहा है ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यही बात अभी एक मैनबर साहब ने कही थी जिसको कि घानरेबल मैनबर ने दोहरा दिया है । मैंने यह कहा है कि जब इस चीज का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो जायेगा तो जो प्राइस है वह अपने आप स्टेबलाइज हो जायेगी ।

जहां पर हमें इस तरह की बात का पता चलता है हम और माल्ट लेकर उस इलाके में पहुंचा देते हैं ।

Match Industry

*938. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of workers employed in the cottage sector and the number of workers employed in the power sector of the Match Industry at present;

(b) what is the total production in power sector and in cottage sector separately from the 15th May, 1957 till end of January, 1958; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the production in the power sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No accurate statistics are available about the number of workers employed in the cottage sector. The number of workers employed in the power sector is 8330.

(b) The production in the power and cottage sector during the period 15th May 1957 to 31st January 1958 was 14 million in the organised sector and 11.2 million gross boxes in the decentralised sector.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether a representation was received from the South Indian Swadeshi Match Factories Association at Sathur, saying that after the introduction of the new taxes, the production in the power sector has increased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is quite the contrary. As a matter of fact, as a result of the Government policy, the large-scale sector has shrunk and the entire production gradually is shifting towards the decentralised sector. The House will be glad to know that in the B, C and D class, production has increased by almost 60 per cent., and it has stagnated more or less in the centralised sector. It is true that a representation was received and as a result of that we have permitted them now, from the 1st March onwards, to have two packings, besides one of 60s and another of 40s, over and above them.—one of 30s and another of 50s.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government are aware of a press note appearing in some of the Madras papers that nearly 65 per cent. of the total production is in the power sector and only 35 per cent. in the cottage industries sector, pertaining to B, C and D classes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not correct. I have mentioned the figures to the hon. Member. It is almost 50—50 between the two sectors, and if the small sector is growing rapidly, the larger sector, that is, the organised sector, is almost getting stagnant.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the small-scale sector, that is, the cottage sector is suffering in Sathur, Koilpatti and Sivakasi, even A, B and C classes—may I know whether

the Government will take into consideration the representation made not only by the South Indian Swadeshi Match Factories Association but also by the Sivakasi Chamber of Match Factories who said that production in 120 factories, during this period, has gone down nearly by 50 per cent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, the representatives came here and we met them and discussed the matter threadbare. One of their main requests was to allow them two new packings of 30s and 50s. It was conceded and other demands also are being looked into. I can assure the hon. Member and this House that the Government is wedded to the scheme of decentralisation, particularly in regard to the promotion of small-scale and cottage industries.

**Athertan West and Company Ltd.,
Kanpur**

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

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Athertan West and Company Limited, Kanpur has introduced increased workload in its weaving shed under the threat of closure;

(b) if so, whether they have notified this change before-hand; and

(c) if not, what action is likely to be taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). It is understood that the management in consultation with the workers have made certain changes in working to avoid closure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the Soothi Mill Mazdoor Sabha, which is the representative body of the particular unit, has not been consulted at all in this

connection and they have not followed the recommendation of the 15th Labour Conference, and may I also know what action is being taken against that particular mill for not obeying the decision of the 15th Labour Conference?

Shri Abid Ali: It is not a fact that this compromise has been forced on the workers. It seems that the union which the hon. Member has named is not representative of these workers. The workers themselves have volunteered certain proposals which were accepted by the management, and resulting in the non-closure of the mills and avoiding unemployment of thousands of workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When I was in Kanpur, I got representation sent in by many workers—thousands of workers—saying that this was done without the least consultation with the working class representatives, and this was done in consultation with certain stooges. If so, what is the action that the Government propose to take on the matter?

Shri Abid Ali: That may be the fact according to the hon. Member. But we have the report from the Government of Uttar Pradesh on which basis I have supplied this information.

Shri Tangamani: At the 15th Labour Conference, on the question of introduction of rationalisation, it was decided that rationalisation will be introduced only when there is a national necessity and there is equitable distribution of the benefits. May I know whether these two aspects were considered when this rationalisation was introduced?

Shri Abid Ali: It is true that the resolution to which the hon. Member has referred was passed, but again, the local situation has to be taken into consideration in each case, and here, when the workers themselves have volunteered and entered into an agreement with the mills, we cannot interfere.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can I get a copy of the agreement, and can it be read out?

Shri Abid Ali: We have not got a copy of the agreement. We have only received a report from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Shri Naldurgker: I am authorised to put Question No. 941.

Mr. Speaker: After all the questions are exhausted, I shall give him the opportunity.

Shri Radhamohan Singh:—absent
Next question.

Shri Radhamohan Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should get up quickly. How can I see all the 500 Members simultaneously unless I have 500 pairs of eyes? (Laughter). Hon. Members, will kindly get up, give the number of the question, stand there for a minute and put the question distinctly.

Small Scale and Cottage Industries in U.P.

*942 **Shri Radhamohan Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1267 on the 18th December, 1957 and state

(a) whether any schemes for development of small scale and cottage industries in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1958-59 have since been sanctioned, and

(b) if so, what are these schemes and the amount proposed to be spent on them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha indicating schemes for the development of small scale and cottage industries in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1958-59 [See Appendix V, annexure No. 15]. In some cases the examination of

the schemes has not yet been completed. Sanctions will issue for approved schemes after the commencement of the new financial year within the allocations indicated in the statement.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने खादी कमिशन को तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को विगोच पत्र सेजा है कि उसे जो ग्रांट दी जा रही है वह बहुत कम है तथा इसको बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये, यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दरअसल कोई ऐसी स्पेसिफिक कम्पनेट तो जहां तक मुझे मालूम है नहीं आई है। ऐसी बात तो होती ही रहती है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा मांगती है लेकिन हम जितने हमारे रिसॉर्सिस् होते हैं, उनके मुताबिक ही देते हैं। लेकिन जितना भी दिया गया है, उसका अगर ठीक इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा तो मैं यह एक्सपेरेमेंट दे सकता कि हम उसकी ग्रांट्स बढ़ा देंगे।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether it is proposed to start any small-scale industry, specially in those areas which have been scarcity areas or flood affected areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually speaking, as the House is aware, the establishment of the small-scale industries is done broadly from the angle of seeing which particular industry has got a chance of thriving in that region; also what are the traditions of that region, which of the industries have grown there in the past and so on. We proceed on that basis. We hardly take into consideration the question of scarcity areas. Wherever it is possible, we also give preference to backward areas, compared to more developed areas.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में कौन २ से छोटे स्केल के व्यवसाय चालू हो सकते हैं, इस

बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है और यदि कराया है तो उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य अगर उम स्टेटमेंट को जो कि ५ सफ़े का है और जिनमें कि उन सारी इंडस्ट्रीज के नाम दिये गये हैं जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर की जा रही हैं, देखेंगे तो उनको पता लग जायेगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में डेवलपमेंट आफ बी कीपिंग, गुड और खंडसारी, विन्टेज प्रायस, खादी और हेडिकाप्ट्स के काम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े हुये हैं।

Shri Ranga: Is it not the policy of the Government to start or initiate the establishment of small-scale industries in those chronic scarcity areas where there is scarcity of employment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Scarcity will be something different, I think, from backwardness. But it is true that where the areas are highly populated and they are backward areas, we also give preference to those areas.

Budget of Orissa for 1958-59

*943. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have been disabled from presenting a full-fledged Budget for 1958-59 in the Orissa Assembly, on account of Government's failure to finalise quantum of Central aid to the State Government under the Second Five Year Plan for the next year;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the delay; and

(c) whether the matter has since been finalised?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):
(a) The full quantum of Central assistance for the State's annual plan of 1958-59 was indicated on the 21

January, 1958 when the discussions with the Chief Minister were completed.

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

Shri Mahanty: If you will look into part (a) of my question, I wanted to know whether the Orissa Government have been disabled from presenting a full-fledged budget for 1958-59 on account of the late finalisation of the quantum of Central assistance. The hon. Minister has not said either 'yes' or 'no'.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): It is indicated in the reply that the Central assistance was intimated to the State Government on the 29th January. That means, it was intimated to them earlier, and they could have presented the budget earlier if the circumstances so permitted.

Shri Mahanty: Is it a fact that Orissa was the last of the States of the Indian Union to get this finalisation and, if so, why?

Mr. Speaker: Some State has to be the last State.

Shri Mahanty: That is what I want to know.

Mr. Speaker: No, all that does not arise. The hon. Minister has said that even on the 29th January the information was given, and there was sufficient time for them to present the full-fledged budget. Let the hon. Member ask their Government for the reasons.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the publication of the news item in the responsible sections of the Orissa press that on account of this late finalisation, the Orissa Government has only presented an 'On Account' budget, and not a full-fledged budget and, if so, whether Government has taken any action?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In the press, reports have appeared. But we are not in possession of any representation from the Government of Orissa on

that account; nor is the Ministry of Finance.

Shri Mahanty: May I know the amount demanded and the amount granted?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Their original demand was for Rs. 27.72 crores and Rs. 16 crores have been allotted for 1958-59.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Inasmuch as this complaint was voiced also by the West Bengal Government, may I know whether the Central Government do not think it necessary to dispel the misgivings that arise in the minds of the respective States that on account of the Central Government's omission or commission the State Government budgets are not duly presented?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The question does not arise at all. No State has communicated to us this kind of apprehension or any discontent of this kind.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In West Bengal there was an interim budget, because timely aid was not given.

Shri Nanda: It is not because the matter was not settled here in the Planning Commission.

Mr. Speaker: Why are the hon. Members partial to their own Governments?

Shri Bimal Ghose: Mr. B. C. Roy says in Calcutta....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will ask Mr. B. C. Roy what he has to say. The hon. Minister here says that no such representation has been made by any State Government. Is it the business of the House to go into what has been said there?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When the State Government has made a statement on the floor of the House, surely it is a matter of very great concern.

Mr. Speaker: People who are hon. Members of that Legislature will take up that matter, in view of the answer given. This will be published—broadcast. Let those hon. Members take it up against their own Ministers.

Shri Bimal Ghose: They would say that the Central Government is at fault.

Shri Tangamani: When a complaint has been made on the floor of the House, can we not raise it? When the State Governments themselves have raised it on the floor, could not we raise it here?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Some State Minister says that for want of proper intimation to them of any substantial aid or some aid from the Centre, they have not been able to present the budget. We will assume that they have made a statement. Whether it is true or not, the hon. Minister has just now said that no such request or complaint has come from any of those State Governments. Therefore, in view of the statement which will be published and broadcast—if any hon. Members want a copy of the statement, I am prepared to give them one or more copies—let them take it up with their own Ministers. I cannot proceed with this matter any further now.

Export of Wheat and Rice Bran

*944. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that wheat and rice bran have been allowed to be exported from India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The export of rice bran of Andhra and West Bengal origin only is at present allowed. Export of wheat bran is not allowed.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In view of the scarcity of food, may I know why the export of rice bran has been allowed?

Shri Kanungo: Evidently, the State Governments have found that there is

no demand for it locally, and so they have suggested its export.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government have found out the uses of rice bran, and also whether they have seen the news item that edible oil can be extracted out of rice bran?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): We have seen that news item. Steps are being taken to see that oil is produced.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know to which of the countries the bran is exported and what is the estimates of the earnings out of these exports?

Shri Kanungo: The ceiling for export is 1,000 tons from Calcutta and Andhra also for 1957. The destinations are usually U.K., U.S.A. and the Continent.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether the Commerce and Industry Ministry allows this export in co-ordination with and under the advice of the Food and Agriculture Ministry to see that there is sufficient cattle food in this country before we allow export outside?

Shri Kanungo: These are not released without the sanction of the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Shri Dasappa: May we have an idea of the foreign exchange that these exports would fetch?

Shri Kanungo: It will be very nominal. I have not got the value figures here.

बेकार प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियर

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*६४५ { श्री भक्त दर्शन
श्री स० च० सामंत

क्या अब और राजगार मंत्री ३१ जुलाई, १९५७ के ताराकिन प्रश्न नम्बरा ८६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेकार प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियरों को उपयुक्त नौकरियां देने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में बेकार प्रशिक्षित इंजीनियरों के बारे में विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

अब और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री को सभासद (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक नियोजन कार्यालयों द्वारा २०२ इंजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएटों को काम मिला। नियोजन कार्यालयों की मदद के बिना काम पाने वालों की संख्या मालूम नहीं है।

(ख) विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]

An hon. Member: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri L. N. Mishra: (a) 202 engineering graduates were placed by the Employment Exchanges from April to December, 1957. There is no information about those who were employed without the assistance of the Employment Exchanges.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure no. 16.].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पिछली बार मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये यह बतलाया गया था कि ३१ मार्च सन् १९५७ को सारे देश में ३५४ प्रशिक्षित जीनियर्स बेरोजगार थे और अब इस समय जो विवरण दिया गया है उसके मुताबिक ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को ५११ इंजीनियर्स बेरोजगार हैं। जब कि बहुत लोगों को रोजगार भी दिलाया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहता कि समस्या के बढ़ने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : बात यह है कि यह ज०. संख्या है वह बहुत अमान्यक है क्योंकि आप को याद होगा कि प्लेनिंग कमिशन की इंजीनियरिंग पर्मानेंट कमेटी बनी थी। उस ने कहा था कि इंजीनियरों की जो संख्या लिखी जाती है वह बहुत सही नहीं होती

है। उनमें से आधे को नौकरी मिली रहती है जिस को हम फ्रैक्शनल एम्प्लायमेंट कहते हैं वह और अच्छा काम करने के लिये अपना नाम लिखा देते हैं। ५११ की तादाद इस लिये हो गई है कि ज्यादा लोगों ने रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया है और अपने देश में ज्यादा नये इंजीनियर बन गये हैं।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Are the Government keeping a register of unemployed engineers and do they supply the information to various firms and others?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Those who get themselves registered are on the live register of the employment exchanges.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Mangla Dam

S.N.Q. No. 5 { Shri N. R. Munkamy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government has allocated a sum of Rs 2.5 crores for expenditure on the multipurpose Mangla Dam project during the next financial year 1958-59 and this amount is in addition to a provision of Rs. 1.5 crores in the current financial year;

(b) whether it is a fact that preliminary civil works are in progress;

(c) whether lakhs of persons are likely to be uprooted; and

(d) what steps the Government of India propose to take in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Information to this effect has been published in the newspapers.

(b) We are not aware to what extent preliminary civil works have taken place or are in progress.

(c) It is stated that about 100,000 persons will be deprived of their land and their livelihood.

(d) Steps taken by the Government of India in regard to this matter have been indicated in reply to previous Questions. The latest position was given in reply to Starred Question No. 135 on February 14th 1958 and the statement that was made in the Lok Sabha on the 18th February 1958 correcting the reply previously given.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: A letter dated the 20th January, 1958, from the representative of India was addressed to the President of the Security Council, wherein he had requested the President of the Security Council to circulate this letter to all the members of the Security Council. May I know the reaction of those members, if the document was circulated to all the members?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I say about the reactions? They do not reply to these circular sent to them by the U. N. Secretariat.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Has any protest been made by the people belonging to the so-called Azad Kashmir? If so what is the reaction of our Government and have our Government adopted certain methods of reprisal by stopping canal waters? Have the people residing in the occupied area taken any objection in a positive way against the construction of this dam

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have listened to the first part of the question and not to the second, that is to say, reports have appeared in the Press repeatedly about demonstrations in those Pakistan-occupied areas against the construction of this dam. As to what they will do, obviously I cannot say.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: But the area does not belong to them. It belongs to us. What action are we taking to support their action.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This involves the whole Kashmir issue. How can I say about any action being taken by us? We can only draw the attention of the United Nations Security Council to the additional breach that the Pakistan Government has committed.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that engineering and technical personnel for the construction of this dam are coming from the United Kingdom and the dollars are coming from U.S.A., may I know if our Government has taken up this matter with the Governments of those countries, specially as is evident from the statement from U.S. and U.K. representatives in New Delhi and our letter to the President of the Security Council?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have informed their representatives of our protest. So far as I know we have taken no other steps because the firms concerned are private firms. We have informed those Governments. The Governments are not taking any direct action.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the symptoms of war psychosis exhibited in Pakistan against this country, may I know if we have tried to rouse the conscience of the world by apprising the members of the United Nations Organisation about this violation of international ethics by Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: He is repeating the question.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions about this matter. Nothing more is possible now.

Charbatia Refugee Camp in Orissa

S. N Q No. 6 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether military police lathi charged and fired tear-gas shells on the 4th March, 1958 on refugees living in Charbatia Refugee Camp near Cuttack in Orissa,

(b) what led to such action by the military police,

(c) the number of refugee families living in the Charbatia Refugee Camp,

(d) whether the conditions of the refugees living in this camp have ever been enquired by any officer of the Government of India,

(e) if so, whether any report has been submitted to the Government of India the working of the refugee camps in the State of Orissa, and

(f) since when the Charbatia Refugee Camp is being run?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna). (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure No 17]

Shri Panigrahi. When the refugees were told to move to this colony, they represented to the State Government that the colony near Bhusandapur was not suitably provided with drinking water facilities and tanks for bathing. Was the Ministry aware of this demand?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. There is no shortage of drinking water either in Bhusandapur or in the area to which these people were to be shifted. There is already a natural spring. Three temporary wells have already been dug and we are also making arrangements for the sinking of permanent wells.

Shri Panigrahi. May I know the number of East Pakistan displaced persons sent to camps in Orissa so

far and how many of them have been permanently rehabilitated in different centres of the State?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon Member is referring to the Charbatia Camp, this was opened some time in 1956. I think the number of persons in that camp at one time was round about 5,000 and a number of them have been rehabilitated. Others are in the process of rehabilitation.

Shri Panigrahi: I did not mean only Charbatia Camp. I wanted to know the number of refugees that have come to Orissa and how many of them have been rehabilitated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon Member is referring to the number of displaced persons or refugees who have gone to Orissa right from 1947 till today, he will have to give me notice of a separate question.

Shri Mahanty: What was the provocation for the lathi charge? That has not been stated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The provocation for the lathi charge was that we were moving people from camps to rehabilitation sites. Some time in the month of February about 240 families were told that we will start their movement to rehabilitation sites from the 1st March, 1958. Out of them, about 151 families moved out to the rehabilitation sites, but 89 families refused to move and the plea given was that they wanted to be sent back to West Bengal and not to Bhusandapur.

Shri Panigrahi: Has it come to the notice of the Government that after the refugees peacefully dispersed the Military Police forcibly entered into the huts of the refugees and mercilessly beat the inmates of the huts?

Mr Speaker: After the refugees peacefully dispersed the Police entered into the huts and disturbed the inhabitants?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My information is entirely to the contrary. My information is that when those (laughter)

Mr. Speaker: The Government is always in the wrong and the other people are right. They are all the time complaining against Government in this House. As soon as a question is put and the answer is given there is a laughter. Shall I ask these people to laugh when a question is put?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have no objection to anybody's laughter.

Shri Mahantya rose—

Mr. Speaker. Order, order. I am not concerned one way or the other. I am here only to regulate the debate and as far as possible to help democracy to grow. But, these are not the methods by which it can grow. Why should there be laughter? It is a serious matter, whether these persons have been beaten. A serious question has been put. "After they dispersed peacefully why should the police enter the huts and just molest them?" Government is responsible here. Government must give an answer. Government says, no, no, to the best of our knowledge, it is not correct. Then you begin to laugh. What shall I do? Shall I order an enquiry? (Interruption) No, no. Very wrong. It is not a matter for laughter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Even then, they are laughing.

Mr. Speaker: When hon. Members laugh, they get laughter also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us hear the version of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He has given the version that it is incorrect.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has not replied.

Mr. Speaker: He says it is not correct.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members are not satisfied what am I to do? Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Newsprint Factory, Nizamabad

*924. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 137 on the 14th November, 1957 and state

(a) whether the efforts to secure satisfactory terms of foreign collaboration have since been concluded in regard to the setting up of a newsprint factory at Nizamabad,

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement, and

(c) when the action for setting up of this plant will be initiated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is still under negotiations.

Bank Employees

*925. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Banks Association has announced an increase in dearness allowance for its employees,

(b) if so the number of bank employees to be benefited by the same, and

(c) the date from which the increase will be effective?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) About 60,000.

(c) 1st January 1958.

Tea Export

*928. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how much blended and packeted tea has been exported out of India in 1957,

(b) whether it is a fact that the national earnings on tea could be doubled if the tea is blended and packeted in India; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Exports of packeted tea in 1956-57 were about 20.5 million lbs. in containers of 60 lbs. or less. These would have consisted mostly of blended teas. We have no information about exports of blended tea in containers above 60 lbs.

(b) The blending and packaging industries in the principal importing countries are highly developed. If unblended teas are not made available, it is likely that the importing countries might try to get their requirements from other producing countries. There will thus be a risk of our export trade falling.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey of Unemployment in States

***931. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of unemployment has been undertaken by Government in the industries in each State;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the volume of unemployment in each industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

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

Propaganda of Anti-Untouchability in A.I.R.

***936. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of broadcasts made by All India Radio on the removal of untouchability; and

(b) the criterion adopted for inviting persons to broadcast on the subject?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Anti-untouchability programmes are presented in a variety of forms e.g. talks, dialogues, plays, features and interviews;

(b) Persons who are genuinely interested in the problem of untouchability and have made a special study of the subject are invited for broadcast talks.

Industrial Production

***937. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial output from July to December, 1957 has come down in comparison with that on the first half of the year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. Even though consolidated figures of industrial production for the period July-December 1957 are not yet available, a general upward trend of production has been maintained. Of course there are certain items, particularly of consumer goods industries, where in some cases production has declined.

The annual index of industrial production for 1956 was 133.0 while the average monthly index for January-October 1957 has been nearly 148. A statement containing monthly index of production from January 1956 to October 1957 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 18.]

(b) Does not arise.

Central Silk Board

*339. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) when the office of the Central Silk Board was shifted from Bombay to Bangalore;

(b) the reasons for the same,

(c) whether the office has now been shifted back to Bombay from Bangalore; and

(d) if so, when and the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In the last week of January, 1957

(b) It was then considered that as a considerable part of the silk industry is concentrated in Mysore State it would be an advantage to locate the headquarters of the Board at Bangalore

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) 6th February, 1958 At the general body meeting of the Central Silk Board held on the 26th April, 1957 a resolution was moved that the offices of the Board should be transferred from Bangalore to Bombay. The resolution had the support of a majority of the members present. It had also been found that the headquarters of the Chairman of the Central Silk Board, the Textile Commissioner, being at Bombay, the location of the office of the Board at Bangalore led to administrative difficulties.

As the Silk Industry is to be found in Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Kashmir, Bombay as a Central place for all these areas becomes more convenient administratively.

Large and Small Scale Industries

*941. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Government have approached the Union Government for financial assistance for the development of large and small scale industries in the State during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No 19.]

Closure of Cotton Mills

*946. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of labourers are out of employment on account of total or partial closure of the cotton mills, and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to restore them to work?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) Most of the closures are said to be due to uneconomic working and financial difficulties. Government have ordered investigation concerning a few mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The National Industrial Development Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation provide loan finance to industry.

Small Scale Industries

*947. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing—

(a) how many State Schemes for the development of the Small scale industries have been sanctioned so far during the years 1954, 1955 and 1956,

(b) the total amount involved and the share of Central Government in this amount; and

(c) how many of these schemes are in actual operation and with what result?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V annexure No 20.]

I.F.S. Officers Travel by Foreign Air Lines

*948. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 { Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of the Indian Foreign Service including Ambassadors have utilised the free services of foreign Air Lines in order to come to India during the last four months; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some officers of the Indian Foreign Service stationed abroad have sent their families home as free passengers of foreign air lines?

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

(a) and (b). No Ambassador or other member of the Indian Foreign Service has utilised free service of a foreign airline in their normal service in order to come to India. When, however, any international airline inaugurates a new service, as a matter of courtesy they invite the diplomatic representatives of the countries concerned to participate in the inaugural flight. For these flights no passage tickets are sold and apart from the diplomatic representatives some newspaper men and others are also invited. This is a normal practice not only by foreign airlines but by Indian airlines also.

Where diplomatic officers are invited by a foreign airline to participate in an inaugural flight, they approach the Government of India for permission. Such permission is sometimes granted after the Ministry of External Affairs has taken all relevant factors into account, including the consideration whether the officers' visit will be useful for the purpose of consultation.

During the last six months five references from Heads of Missions were made for such permission to be granted. In three cases this permission was given while in two permission was not given because it was

thought that no public purpose would have been served. The three cases in which permission was given were as follows:

- (1) Shri Prem Krishen, Commissioner for the Government of India in Nairobi for the second inaugural flight of the East African Airways. He was not accompanied by his wife.
- (2) Shri C. S. Jha, Ambassador of India to Japan, travelled on the inaugural flight of Air France. He was accompanied by his wife.
- (3) Shri A. N. Mehta, Charge d'Affaires in Vienna, who travelled by the inaugural flight of Pan American Airways. He was not accompanied by his wife.

All these three officers were required also for consultation in regard to official work.

Compensation Claims

*950. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the ways and means devised for speedy disposal of revision appeals in respect of compensation claims in the offices of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi and the Chief Settlement Commissioner?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Formerly the Chief Settlement Commissioner and three other senior officers were hearing appeals and revisions in addition to their Administrative work, but recently in addition to these, a whole time officer has been appointed to deal with appeals and revisions under the Compensation Act. The appointment of one more whole time appellate officer is also under consideration.

In the Regional Settlement Commissioner's office a whole time Assistant Settlement Commissioner has been appointed to deal with appellate work.

Buildings belonging to ex-rulers of States

*951. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Will the Minister of Works, Housing
and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) which of the buildings in Delhi
belonging to the Government of
Rajasthan and former Princes of that
State have been taken over by the
Government of India; and

(b) whether up-to-date payments of
rent have been made in respect of
these?

**The Deputy Minister of Works,
Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K.
Chanda):** (a) The Government of
India have taken over eight such
buildings, namely; Udaipur House,
Dholpur House, Bikaner House, Jaipur
House, Jaisalmer House, Jodhpur
House, Bharatpur House and Kotah
House.

(b) A statement showing the dates
up to which payments have been made
is placed on the Table of the House.
[See Appendix V, annexure No. 21.]

Indo-U.S. Trade Agreement

*952. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Pandit K. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Commerce and
Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an
agreement has recently been signed
between India and the U.S.A. for the
exchange of agricultural surpluses for
the Indian mineral; and

(b) if so, the quantity and the value
of goods to be exchanged under the
above agreement?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri
Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मोटर के टायर के कारखाने

१२२१. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : क्या
वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में किन-किन कारखानों में
मोटर के टायर बनाये जाने हैं;

(ख) इन कारखानों में कितनी
विदेशी पूँजी लगी हुई है; और

(ग) इन कारखानों में कितना और
किन्तु रूप में विदेशी सहयोग लिया गया है ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी
वेत्ताई):** (क) (?) इनलप रबड़ कंपनी
(इंडिया) लि०, कलकत्ता ।

(२) फायरस्टोन टायर एण्ड रबड़
कम्पनी प्राफ इंडिया लि०, बम्बई ।

(ख) मैसर्स इनलप रबड़ कं०
(इंडिया) लि० में गैर निवासियों
१,३६,७६,६७० की पूँजी लगायी ई है ।
मैसर्स फायरस्टोन टायर एण्ड रबड़ कम्पनी
प्राफ इंडिया लि०, बम्बई, अमेरिकी
संस्थापक कंपनी की सहायक कंपनी है और
सारी पूँजी उसी की लगी हुई है ।

(ग) ये दोनों फर्म अपनी संस्थापक
संस्थाओं के अनुभव में मिले शैलिक ज्ञान
जैसे टायर के लिए मिश्रण बनाने, कच्चा माल
तथा नैयाग माल जानने और निर्माण के अन्य
विवरणों के अनुसार टायर बनाती हैं ।
इनकी संस्थापक संस्थाएं इन कारखानों को,
टायरों के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक कच्चा
माल और मशीनें विदेशों में खरीदवाने में
मदद करती हैं । संस्थापक संस्थाओं में
ट्रेनिंग पाए हुए शैलिक कर्मचारी भी विशिष्ट
कामों के लिए इन कारखानों में रखे
जाते हैं ।

मुद्रणालय

१२२२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कोयम्बटूर और कोरट्टी में सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की स्थापना के बारे में क्या प्रगति ई है; और

(ख) इन मुद्रणालयों की किननी कार्य-क्षमता होगी ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० ब० रङ्गो) : (क) न जगहों पर छापाखाने स्थापित करने के लिये कोयम्बटूर के नजदीक और कोरट्टी में भूमि अधिगमन की कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

(ख) इन छापाखानों की अनुमानित वार्षिक कार्य-क्षमता निम्नलिखित है —
कोयम्बटूर के नजदीक—लगभग ७५,००० पेज
लेटर प्रेस और
लगभग २०,००० पेज
फोटो लिथो द्वारा ।
कोरट्टी— लगभग ३००० टन
फार्मों की छपाई।

दियासलाइयों का उत्पादन

१२२३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मशीनों में दियासलाइया बनाने के कारखानों तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये जो मिला-जुला उत्पादन कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है उसमें कितनी सफलता हुई है;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुटीर कारखानों को और बड़े कारखानों को क्या-क्या कार्य सौंपा गया है, और

(ग) दोनों प्रकार के कारखानों में १९५६ में कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) मशीनों से उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों की संख्या १९५४-५५ से ही आठ तक सीमित है लेकिन कुटीर कारखानों की संख्या १९५४-५५ में जहाँ १७६ थी, वहाँ १९५६-५७ में ३०३ हो गयी। मशीनों से दियासलाइया बनाने के कारखानों का उत्पादन कमोबेश स्थिर ही रहा है परन्तु कुटीर कारखानों का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। इनमें १९५४-५५ में जहाँ ६० तीलियों वाली ११८६ लाख घुस दियासलाइया तैयार होनी थी, वहाँ १९५६-५७ में १५७१ लाख घुस दियासलाइया तैयार हुई।

(ख) मशीनों में उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों में मिर्क वे ही कारखाने आते हैं जिनका वार्षिक उत्पादन ५ लाख घुस दियासलाइयों में अधिक है। इसमें कम उत्पादन करने वाले कारखाने कुटीर क्षेत्र में हैं।

(ग) ३०७.८ लाख घुस दियासलाइया, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में ६० तीलियाँ होती हैं।

सोडियम सल्फेट

१२२४ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि रेशम के कारखानों में सोडियम सल्फेट प्राप्त करने के लिए जो जांच पड़ताल हो रही थी उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : रेयन रेजम के कारखानों में पहले ही काफी परिमाण में सोडियम सल्फेट प्राप्त किया जाता है और रेयन के मशीनों तथा मौजूदा कारखानों से ऐसा करने की प्रार्थना की गयी है। लेकिन इसमें प्राप्त परिमाण बहुत अधिक नहीं होता है।

चाय बागानों के श्रमिक

१२२५. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५५ और १९५६ में देश में चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) १ जनवरी, १९५५ से ३० नवम्बर, १९५६ तक की अवधि में उनको कितना साभांश दिया गया ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद जली) : (क) वर्ष १९५३ में चाय बागानों में लगभग ९.७ लाख श्रमिक काम कर रहे थे। बाद के वर्षों के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जो सूचना प्राप्त है उसके अनुसार आसाम और पश्चिमी बंगाल के इंडियन टी एम्प्लोयमेंशन के मदस्य बागानों ने १९५३ और १९५४ के लिये चार करोड़ रुपये में अधिक की बोनम की पहली किस्त अदा की तथा आसाम चाय बागानों में लगभग १४ करोड़ रुपये की दूसरी किस्त राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण पत्रों के रूप में अदा की गई। त्रिपुरा और केरल के बागानों में ३०-११-५६ तक लगभग ४६ लाख रुपये बोनम के रूप में अदा किये गये। अन्य राज्यों में बोनम के रूप में कुल कितने रुपये की रकम अदा की गई, इस बारे में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

खेतिहर मजदूरों में बेरोजगारी

१२२६. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या अन्न तथा रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतिहर मजदूरों की बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिये क्या कोई उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष १९५६-५७ में कितने खेतिहर मजदूर पूरी तौर पर या आंशिक रूप में बेकार रहे ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद जली) :

(क) और (ख). दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में सामूहिक परियोजनाओं पर और ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास पर जोर दिया गया है। माना है कि इससे खेतिहर मजदूरों की बेरोजगारी कम हो जायेगी। कृषि क्षेत्र में कितने व्यक्ति पूरी तौर पर या आंशिक रूप में बेकार हैं, इस बारे में आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं। खेतिहर मजदूरों की दूसरी जांच चल रही है और आशा है कि इससे इस बारे में मदद मिलेगी।

खेतिहर मजदूरों की श्रृणुप्रस्तुत

१२२७. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतिहर मजदूरों की श्रृणुप्रस्तुत के बारे में क्या कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या उनको सहायता देने की कोई योजना है ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद जली) :

(क) जी हां, १९५०-५१ और १९५६-५७ में खेतिहर मजदूरों की जो जांच की गई थी उनके दौरान में।

(ख) कर्जदारी के सम्बन्ध में खेतिहर मजदूरों को सहायता देने की कोई विशेष अखिल भारतीय योजना नहीं है। हा, कुछेक राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में कानून बनाये हैं।

रबड़ बागानों के श्रमिक

१२२८. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या अन्न और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रबड़ बागानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है ?

(ख) इन श्रमिकों की औसत आय क्या है ; और

(ग) उन के कल्याण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अथ उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अस्ती) :

(क) इस बारे में जो नवीनतम सूचना प्राप्त है वह १९५३ से सम्बन्धित है और नीचे दी जाती है ।

राज्य का नाम	श्रमिकों की संख्या
१. मद्रास	६,४८४
२. मैसूर	१,७९४
३. ट्रावनकोर-कोचीन	३१,३९४
४. कुर्ग	७१५

(ख) वेतन जो कुछ राज्यों ने कम-से-कम वेतन कानून, १९४८ के अधीन निश्चित किये हैं, संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।
[वेतन परीक्षण ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या २२] ।

(ग) बागान श्रम कानून के अधीन, विभिन्न कल्याण कार्य जैसे रहने के मकान, चिकित्सा सुविधायें, शिक्षा और मनोरंजन सुविधायें, संरक्षण, कैंटीन और शिशु-गृह

व्यवस्था की जिम्मेवारी सीधे ही नियोजकों को सौंपी गई है । इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार की बागान श्रम आवास योजना है, जिसमें बागान श्रम कानून के मुताबिक मकान बनाने के लिये नियोजकों को ऋण देने के लिये अनुदान की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम

१२२९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी . क्या अथ और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम में दिसम्बर, १९५६ में जो संशोधन किया गया था उसके कारण किन-किन राज्यों के कितने बागान उद्योग इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आ गये हैं ;

(ख) इसमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इसमें से कितनों को इससे लाभ हुआ है ?

अथ उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अस्ती) :

(क) में (ग). सूचना नीचे विवरण में दी जाती है :—

राज्य का नाम	ऐसे प्रत्येक राज्य कोलम दो में जो जो कानून को कोलम के बागानों की संख्या बागान दिखाये गये में दिखाये गये जिसमें दिसम्बर , है उनमें काम करने बागान पर लागू १९५६ में कर्मचारी वाले कर्मचारियों करने में जिन प्रोविडेंट फंड कानून, की संख्या कर्मचारियों को १९५२ लागू किया लाभ पहुंचा गया है उनकी संख्या
१	२
१. आंध्र प्रदेश . . . . .	..
२. आसाम* . . . . .	..

*इस राज्य के चाय बागानों पर राज्य सरकार का अपना अलग प्रोविडेंट फंड कानून लागू होता है ।

१	२	३	४
३. बिहार . . .	२	१५०	८१
४. बम्बई . . .	..	..	..
५. केरल . . .	२४५	१,१०,०८४	१,०८,१२७
६. मध्य प्रदेश . . .	..	..	..
७. मद्रास . . .	१८८	७५,०६५	७३,५७२
८. मैसूर . . .	६२६	४१,१८४*	२६,३३५*
९. उड़ीसा . . .	..	..	..
१०. पंजाब . . .	१५	४,५७०	१,०००
११. राजस्थान . . .	..	..	..
१२. उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	७	६०१	४११
१३. पश्चिमी बंगाल . . .	३०२	१,६६,६६८	१,५०,०००
कुल . . .	१,३८५	४,३१,६७२	३,६२,५२६

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

१२३०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के रुपये का किस प्रकार विनियोजन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) सरकारी प्रत्याभूतियों तथा राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण-पत्रों में अब तक कितना रुपया लगाया गया है ;

धन उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद खान) :

(क) कर्मचारी प्रोविडेंट फंड का रुपया हर हफ्ते भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों में निम्न लिखित रूप में लगाया जाता है :—

(१) राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण-पत्रों में १० प्रतिशत ।

(२) दफ्तरीय समय की प्रतिभूतियों में २० प्रतिशत ।

*ये आंकड़े पक्के नहीं हैं क्योंकि कुछ भागाने मालिक कर्मचारी प्रोविडेंट फंड कानून के लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में ऐतराज कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने सूचना नहीं भेजी है ।

(३) लम्बे समय की प्रतिभूतियों में ७० प्रतिशत ।

(ख) ३१ जनवरी, १९५८ तक, ३४ ०८ करोड़ रुपये । इसके आलवा फंड की ७ करोड़ की वे प्रतिभूतियों हैं जो कर्मचारी प्रोविडेंट फंड योजना, १९५२ के पैराग्राफ २८ के अधीन "क्वॉल्टेड यूनिट्स" से कानून लागू होने पर प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की सवस्थता

१२३१ श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी . क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ मई १९५७ में ५०० पये प्रतिमास पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना में सम्मिलित होने योग्य बनाने का जो निर्णय किया गया है उसका कितने अनिरीकृत कर्मचारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा ,

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों ने इस निधि के लिये रकम कटवाना आरम्भ कर दिया है , और

(ग) अब तक कितनी राशि जमा की जा चुकी है ?

अब उपमन्त्री (श्री आशिष अस्ती)

(क) २,३३४ ।

(ख) २,०७८ ।

(ग) ५ ६० लाख रुपये ।

(३१—१२—५७ तक) ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम का विस्तार

१२३२ श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी . क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि चाय और चीनी जैसे मौसमी नब्बों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

अधिनियम लागू करने के फलस्वरूप कितने कर्मचारी लाभान्वित हुए हैं ?

अब उपमन्त्री (श्री आशिष अस्ती) : सूचना नीचे दी जाती है —

उद्योग का नाम	उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिन्हें लाभ पहुंचा है
१ चीनी	२ ३ लाख
२ चाय	
३ चाय बागान कटवा, रबड़, इलायची और काली मिर्च	३ ६ लाख
४ नील	कोई नहीं
५ ताड़पान	अलग मर्यादे प्राप्त नहीं है
६ गदा विरोजा	
७ लाख	
८ रबड़ के कारखान	

रसायन

१२३३ श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी क्या आनिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्लोरीन में विभिन्न रसायनिक पदार्थ बनाने के लिय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं , और

(ख) उपोत्पादन के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली क्लोरीन के उपयोग के लिये क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई): (क) और (ख). एक उपोत्पादन के रूप में मिलने वाली क्लोरीन को इस समय बहुत मे रसायनिक पदार्थ जैसे अमोनियम क्लोराइड, डी० डी० टी०, वी० एच० सो०, क्लोचिंग पाउडर, हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड आदि बनाने में पूरी तरह प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। कपड़ों तथा कागज को सफेद करने और सफाई के कामों जैसे पानी को कोटाणुरहित बनाने के लिये भी इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसमें नये पदार्थ जैसे गोलीविनील क्लोराइड, एथिलीन डाइक्लोराइड, फास्फोरम ट्राइक्लोराइड आदि बनाने की योजनायें भी सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली हैं।

लघु उद्योग

१२३४. श्री म० ला० डिवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री निम्न जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण ममा-पटल पर तैयार कर कृपा करेंगे :

(क) लघु उद्योगों में काम करने वाले कितने भारतीय प्रविधिज्ञों की प्रशिक्षण के लिये विदेशों में भेजा गया है,

(ख) वे कितने-कितने देशों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण के बाद वे क्या लौटेंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) ११ को।

(ख) और (ग).

प्रशिक्षण देने वाला देश	प्रशिक्षण- दियों की मर्यादा	भारत लौटने वाले हैं
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	४	मई १९५८
ब्रिटेन	१	मई १९५८
सं० रा० अमेरिका	१	मार्च १९५८
स्वीडन	५	(*)

* इनको अक्टूबर १९५७ में दो महीने के लिये स्वीडन भेजा गया था जिससे वे यह अध्ययन कर सकें कि वहां के लघु उद्योग कैसे चलते हैं और उनका संगठन कैसे किया जाता है। इनमें से एक प्रशिक्षार्थी नवम्बर, १९५७ में वापस आया। एक स्वीडन में बीमार होकर दिसम्बर, १९५७ में मर गया। बाकी के तीन प्रशिक्षार्थी दिसम्बर, १९५७ में वापस आ गये।

Displaced Persons in Kotah District (Rajasthan)

1235. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced families from East Pakistan rehabilitated in 'Ghatti' village Tehsil Kishanganj Kotah District, Rajasthan so far;

(b) the total number of families to be rehabilitated;

(c) what facilities have been provided so far for this purpose;

(d) what is the actual cost of the houses built so far; and

(e) the actual cost of single family houses?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 48 displaced families from East Bengal consisting of 178 persons.

(b) The scheme provides for the rehabilitation of 660 displaced families at villages Ghatti, Parania and Gordhanpura

(c) Residential accommodation with water for domestic use, and necessary clothing have been provided. Arrangements have also been made to supply foodstuffs to the settlers through a co-operative store, a maintenance loan of Rs 50 per mensem per family and eight acres of land to each family have been sanctioned. A loan of Rs. 100 per family is also being sanctioned

for purchase of a milchcow. Necessary medical facilities have also been arranged, and pending the establishment of a school for the children, sets of books are being provided for their use. The construction of a 7 mile long pucca approach road and a dam for supply of water for irrigating agricultural land is also in progress. Attempts are being made to employ as many displaced persons as possible in these construction works.

(d) The actual cost of houses built so far is not yet known.

(e) Rs. 550.

Displaced Persons in Tripura

1236. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced to the displaced persons of Tripura for terracing of tillas;

(b) the total amount spent uptil now; and

(c) whether Government will increase the amount to meet the demand of the displaced persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c) An amount of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was sanctioned out of which Rs. 1,28,000 had been spent upto 31st January, 1958. Another sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs has recently been sanctioned and if the Tripura Administration asks for the allocation of more funds, their request will be considered on merits.

Displaced Persons in Tripura

1237. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who have applied for loan under the schemes sanctioned by Government in Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have had to submit registered land deeds in support of their application for such loan; and

(c) if so, whether Government will expedite payment of these loans?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 27,381 applications were received upto December, 1957.

(b) Registered sale-deeds are not required to be submitted at the time the applications are submitted for housing or land purchase loans. They have to be produced when the loan is actually disbursed, as the property has to be mortgaged to Government.

(c) The Tripura Administration is doing its best to expedite payment of loans.

Khadi and Village Industries Board Tripura

1238. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Government aid or loan received by Khadi and Village Industries Board of Tripura during 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) the total amount of non-official grants received by them;

(c) how these funds have been disbursed;

(d) how many people have been benefited by this disbursement;

(e) how many of these people are of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; and

(f) whether any balance sheet has been published by the Board during these two years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

Years	Grants	Loans
1956-57	Nil	Nil
1957-58	Rs. 69,700	Nil

(b) Nil.

(c) Organisation of co-operative societies, purchase of raw materials for distribution on loan to members of co-operative societies, wages of spinners for production of Khadi, pay etc. of the staff.

(d) 900 spinners belonging to co-operative societies.

(e) 290 belonging to Scheduled tribes and 147 belonging to Scheduled Castes, including refugees.

(f) No. Sir.

Aluminium Plant near Rihand Dam

1239. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given to any private interest for setting up an Aluminium Factory near Rihand Dam:

(b) if so, the total capital that will have to be spent in setting up the factory:

(c) whether it is a fact that originally Government decided to set up this factory in the Public Sector; and

(d) if so, for what reasons this decision has now been changed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) An application for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is under consideration.

(b) The estimate at present furnished to Government is Rs. 15 crores.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

“Saghan Kshetras”

1240. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the latest modified scheme of 'Saghan Kshetra' adopted by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) how many 'Saghan Kshetra' or intensive areas have been selected in U.P. State up-to-date under the scheme, their location and the result achieved so far; and

(c) what are the prospects of the scheme as found out by experiments and experiences in the field so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Except for certain adjustment necessitated by local conditions, the original scheme is being followed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

(b) 18 'intensive areas' have so far been started in the State of Uttar Pradesh at the following places:—

Name of place

Sahason.
Kamalanagar.
Doharighat.
Ajagara
Sevapuri.
Fatehganj.
Raniwan.
Rambaba.
Bhittee.
Pukharayan.
Dhanaura.
Kamelpur.
Dingra.
Karaundi.
Singhpur.
Khadgufar.
Ganeshri.
Macchharia.

Name of District

Allahabad.
Allahabad.
Azamgarh
Varanasi.
Varanasi.
Bareilly.
Faizabad.
Faizabad.
Faizabad.
Kanpur.
Moradabad.
Moradabad.
Moradabad.
Moradabad.
Moradabad.
Moradabad.
Moradabad.

In addition, 10 'pre-intensive areas', which are to be eventually converted

into 'intensive areas', are also working at the following places:—

Name of place	Name of District
Bakhira.	Basti.
Goora.	Badaun.
Etah.	Etah.
Gaurilbazar.	Devaria.
Mazgawan.	Jaunpur.
Surjannagar.	Moradabad.
Tajpur.	Moradabad.
Kundarkhi.	Moradabad.
Shaheedgaon.	Varanasi.
Biraonkot.	Varanasi.

On the material available, the results achieved so far in most of the areas appears to be satisfactory from the point of response from the people. In respect of production and employment, the achievements are set down in the annexure. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 23.]

(c) Judging by the results so far achieved in some of the 'areas' mentioned above, the prospects of the scheme may be considered good. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has appointed a Committee to review the working of the scheme since its inception in 1954-55.

National Small Industries Corporation

1241. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the types of machines provided so far for the development of small scale industries in Andhra Pradesh by the National Small Industries Corporations?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Braid-ing Machines, Lathes, Guillotine Shearing Machines, Leather Sewing Machine, Electric Spray Unit and Electric Motors.

M/s Birla Brothers (Private) Ltd.

1242. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the units of production owned and controlled by M/S Birla Brothers (Private) Ltd. in industries enjoying Tariff Protection as on the 1st January, 1958;

(b) the total turn-over of business by them; and

(c) the profits or losses made by them in 1956-57?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 24.]

Training- cum Production Centres for Bamboos

1243. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres for the production, training and manufacture of bamboo goods in Punjab,

(b) the number of persons under training in them at present; and

(c) the details of income and expenditure of these centres?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Nil.

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

Displaced Persons in U. P.

1244. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from West Pakistan in U. P.;

(b) the number of those who have been rehabilitated; and

(c) the number to be rehabilitated?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 4,80,000 persons.

(b) and (c). In the view of the Ministry all those in need of rehabilitation assistance have been rehabilitated. Compensation has also been paid to a large number of displaced claimants in U.P. and with the payment of compensation to the remaining persons, the balance of the problem, if any, will also have been resolved.

Export of Silk Fabric

1245. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of silk fabric exported to foreign countries during 1957-58 so far (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Figures are available upto the end of September, 1957. A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 25.]

Export of Jute Goods

1246. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 49 on the 11th February, 1958 and state the value of

jute goods exported to foreign countries during 1957-58 so far (country-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): The value amounts to approximately Rs. 101 crores during the period April, 1957 to February, 1958. A country-wise break-up is not at present available and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course

Registered Companies in Marathwada Region (Bombay)

1247. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of registered companies in Marathwada region of Bombay; and

(b) whether any of them has been registered during the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement showing names of companies registered in the Marathwada region of the State of Bombay is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 26.]

(b) None.

Bhoodan Lands

{ Shri Barman:
1248. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of 'Bhoodan lands' collected since 1950 and how much have been allotted for agricultural and homestead purposes; and

(b) what quantity of the above land has been allotted to landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 27.]

Bicycles

1249. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bicycles exported from India during 1956-57;

(b) the countries to which exported and the number exported to each;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned;

(d) the nature of competition this Industry had to face in those countries; and

(e) the measures since undertaken to face foreign competition in those countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The export of bicycles has been negligible.

(d) The following measures have been taken, among others, to face foreign competition:—

- (i) Indian bicycles have been exhibited at International exhibitions in Cambodia, Indonesia and Thailand, they are also displayed at the show rooms maintained by the Government of India in Colombo, Manila and D'jakarta;
- (ii) Drawback of import duty is allowed on imported raw materials and/or components used in the manufacture of bicycles exported; similarly refund of excise duty, where levied, is allowed on raw materials and/or components used in the manufacture of bicycles exported.

Foreigners Visit to N.E.F.A.

1250. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who have been allowed to cross the inner line of N.E.F.A. and N.H.T.A. since January, 1957; and

(b) the number of applications received by Government for permission to visit these areas?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Permission was given to sixty-two foreigners to cross the inner line of NEFA and NHTA. Out of these, 36 actually availed of the permission. This includes 23 foreigners who crossed the inner line of NHTA en route to Imphal and 6 through NEFA en route to Burma.

(b) Sixty-seven

Projects for Food output in Kerala

1251. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the projects which have been approved by the Planning Commission in Kerala to increase the food output in the state?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): A statement indicating the projects approved by the Planning Commission to increase food production in Kerala during the Second Five Year Plan is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 28.]

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

1252. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount allocated to the Punjab State for the development of Small Scale Industries under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): A sum of Rs. 453 lakhs (Small Scale Industries: Rs. 375 lakhs; Industrial Estates: Rs. 78 lakhs) has been allocated to the Punjab State for the development of Small Scale Industries under the Second Five Year Plan.

Displaced Persons in Orissa

1253. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan in Orissa; and

(b) whether all of them have been rehabilitated?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About 12,000 persons.

(b) Except for about 3,700 persons in the Charbatia camp, the rest have been rehabilitated.

Labour Disputes

1254. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labour disputes which have occurred in Textile Mills during the year 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the nature of such disputes?

The Deputy Minister for Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The information is not available and the time and labour involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the object to be achieved. Certain information regarding work stoppages is however available in the monthly publication "Indian Labour Gazette" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Migrants from West Pakistan

1255. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to

state the number of migrants from West Pakistan during the last one year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 6,449, during the calendar year 1957.

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

1256. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relief or rehabilitation grant was given to the displaced persons who have come to India during last one year from West Pakistan; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Such of the Displaced Persons who were in the Lahore Transit Camp till the end of July, 1957 and on coming over to India were admitted in a Transit Camp at Amritsar, are being provided with free ration, medical facilities, educational arrangements for children and other rehabilitation assistance.

Pakistan Pilgrims

1257 Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what special facilities were accorded to Pakistan's Pilgrims to the Urs of Ajmer this year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The officially sponsored pilgrim party was accorded the usual facilities regarding transport, accommodation etc. In addition special arrangements were made in regard to railway accommodation, return tickets and expeditious customs examination for pilgrims travelling by the Khokrapar-Munabao route.

Zanzibar Trade Mission

1258. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Zanzibar Trade Mission visited India, and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of its visit?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. A Trade Mission from Zanzibar visited India in January, 1958.

(b) The discussions were purely of an exploratory nature and no concrete decisions were arrived at.

विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतावास

१२५६ श्री ए० चं० मालवीय
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की वृत्ति करेंगे कि

(ब) जिन देशों की राजभाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है उन में हमारे राजदूतावास किम भाषा में पत्रव्यवहार करेंगे है ,

(ख) क्या ऐसे देशों में हमारे राजदूतावासों में सम्बन्धित देशों की भाषाये जानने वाले कर्मचारी ह , और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो किन-किन देशों में ऐसे कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री और विदेशिक कार्य तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) विदेश स्थित मिशनो से दूसरे देश की सरकार और राष्ट्रों के साथ आम तौर पर जो पत्र-व्यवहार होता है वह उस देश की सरकारी भाषा में किया जाता है लेकिन बहुत बार, पत्रों को अंग्रेजी में भेजने की दृष्टि से और उस देश की सरकारी भाषा में अनुवाद की एक नकल साथ लगा दी जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) सभी मिशनो में जहाँ सरकारी भाषा अंग्रेजी के बजाय दूसरी होती है वहाँ सब देश की भाषा में या उस देश की सरकारी भाषा में अनुवाद करने के लिये स्थानीय कर्मचारी होते हैं और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो भारत में दुभाषिए अनुवादक भी भेज दिये जाते हैं । इस प्रकार के भारतीय पदाधिकारी अफगानिस्तान, कम्बोडिया, चीन, ईरान, लाओस, मेक्सिको और तिब्बत में नियुक्त किये गये हैं । विदेश सेवा के पदाधिकारी भी विदेशी भाषाये सीखते हैं और जब सम्व हो उनके भाषा-ज्ञान का उपयोग भी किया जाता है ।

CPWD

1260 Shri Easwara Iyer: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Compensatory Allowance is being paid to the Central Public Works Department Staff employed at Madhopur Circle,

(b) whether the Allowance is paid to the workcharged staff of the Madhopur circle, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K C Reddy): (a) In the Madhopur Circle of the CPWD, compensatory allowance is being paid to certain Engineering staff and such of the Clerks in the Divisional and Sub-divisional offices, who stay at the site of work. Class IV staff do not get this allowance as they are recruited locally.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Majority of the workcharged staff were recruited locally and a few workers were transferred from outside at their own request.

Trade with Switzerland

1261. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the present position of the import and export trade between India and Switzerland?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Detailed statistics of India's trade with Switzerland are available only upto September, 1957. Statements showing the important commodities in India's imports from and exports to that country during January-September, 1957, are attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 29]

Import of Saffron and Watches

1262. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of saffron and watches with spares imported during 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Statistics are available only upto August, 1957. The value of saffron and watches with spares imported was as follows:-

	Value in '000' Rs.
Saffron	961
Watches	
(a) Stop Watches	210
(b) Wrist Watches	18622
(c) Others including clocks with watch movements	2464
(d) Watch cases	190
(e) Watch movements	53
(f) Other Watch parts	318
(g) One day alarm clock except electric	2414
(h) Other alarm clock excluding electric	76
(i) Electric alarm clocks	3
(j) Other electric clocks	62
(k) Time record apparatus excluding stop watches	160
(l) Other clocks and time-pieces n.e.s.	825
(m) Clock movements	111
TOTAL	26489

Blacksmithy Training Centres

1263. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have opened any blacksmithy training centres in Bombay State;

(b) if so, the number of centres and places where these are located; and

(c) the number of students getting training in these centres?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) One at Jamnagar.

(c) No admissions have been made so far.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SCIENTIFIC POLICY RESOLUTION**

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government of India, Scientific Policy Resolution No. 131/CF/57, dated the 4th March, 1958.

I shall read it out because we consider this Resolution as an important one, defining our attitude to Science and Technology, generally.

The key to national prosperity, apart from the spirit of the people, lies, in the modern age, in the effective combination of three factors, technology, raw materials and capital, of which the first is perhaps the most important since the creation and adoption of new scientific techniques can, in fact, make up for a deficiency in natural resources, and reduce the demands on capital. But technology can only grow out of the study of science and its applications.

The dominating feature of the contemporary world is the intense cultivation of science on a large scale, and its application to meet a country's requirements. It is this, which, for the first time in man's history, has

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

given to the common man in countries advanced in science, a standard of living and social and cultural amenities, which were once confined to a very small privileged minority of the population. Science has led to the growth and diffusion of culture to an extent, never possible before. It has not only radically altered man's material environment, but, what is of still deeper significance, it has provided new tools of thought and has extended man's mental horizon. It has thus influenced even the basic values of life, and given to civilization a new vitality and a new dynamism.

It is only through the scientific approach and method and the use of scientific knowledge that reasonable material and cultural amenities and services can be provided for every member of the community, and it is out of a recognition of this possibility that the idea of a welfare state has grown. It is characteristic of the present world that the progress towards the practical realisation of a welfare state differs widely from country to country in direct relation to the extent of industrialisation and the effort and resources applied in the pursuit of science.

The wealth and prosperity of a nation depend on the effective utilisation of its human and material resources through industrialisation. The use of human material for industrialisation demands its education in science and training in technical skills. Industry opens up possibilities of greater fulfilment for the individual. India's enormous resources of man-power can only become an asset in the modern world when trained and educated.

Science and technology can make up for deficiencies in raw materials by providing substitutes, or, indeed, by providing skills which can be exported in return for raw materials. In industrialising a country, a heavy price has to be paid in importing science and technology in the form of plant and machinery, highly paid personnel and technical consultants. An early and large scale development of science and

technology in the country could therefore greatly reduce the drain on capital during the early and critical stages of industrialisation.

Science has developed at an ever-increasing pace since the beginning of the century, so that the gap between the advanced and backward countries has widened more and more. It is only by adopting the most vigorous measures and by putting forward our utmost effort into the development of science that we can bridge the gap. It is an inherent obligation of a great country like India, with its traditions of scholarship and original thinking and its great cultural heritage, to participate fully in the march of science, which is probably mankind's greatest enterprise today.

The Government of India have accordingly decided that the aims of their scientific policy will be—

- (i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science, and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;
- (ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognize their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;
- (iii) to encourage, and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;
- (iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;
- (v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom;

- (vi) and, in general to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

The Government of India have decided to pursue and accomplish these aims by offering good conditions of service to scientists and according them an honoured position, by associating scientists with the formulation of policies, and by taking such other measures as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

Shri Goray (Poona): In view of the importance of this statement, will you please allow a two-hour debate on this?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will make a proper application.

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section (3) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) S.R.O. No. 1150, dated the 30th May, 1955.
- (2) S.R.O. No. 712, dated the 9th March, 1957, making certain amendment to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. S.R.O. 1150, dated the 30th May, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-590/98.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN CABLES PRIVATE LTD.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Private Ltd., along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1956-57. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-891-58.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research on the subject 'Elementary Education'.

PETITION RE: INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT AND THE RULES FRAMED THEREUNDER

Secretary: Sir, under Rule 167 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have to report that a petition as per statement laid on the Table has been received relating to the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the rules framed thereunder.

STATEMENT

Petition No.	No. of Signatories	District or Town	State
		Chittoor	Andhra

RE: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S SCIENTIFIC POLICY RESOLUTION

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member wants any discussion—if the Government of its own accord brings it up, that is one thing—there are rules regulating that. They can send me a letter under the proper Rule and then I will consider. If it is a matter of importance relating to policy, I believe Government also will agree. There won't be any difficulty at all. There is a Demand for Grant also. Scientific Research for which time has been allotted. Hon. Members will try to exhaust all that they have to say in the period; if something more remains, we will have a discussion.

GENERAL BUDGET—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 the general discussion, 9 hours and 14 minutes have already been availed of, and 10 hours and 46 minutes now remain

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty may kindly continue her speech

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) I was talking about the rise in prices and the inability of the Government to establish an effective control machinery for managing prices. Especially, I had noted the very great difficulties which are being faced by the rice-eating States

Especially in places like West Bengal and in the South, the position is that the rice prices have gone up to such an extent that actually if the cost of living indices were to be taken separately for these areas they will show a much greater rise than in other areas

The result is that today at this period of the year when rice prices used to fall, in a city like Calcutta for which the Centre has taken responsibility, the price of rice is Rs 28 to Rs 30, and in semi-rural areas like Basirhat, the price which was Rs 18 last year is today between Rs 23 and Rs 24. Large sections of the labouring population have to go to the market to buy. Actually they are suffering and a large section is starving

Neither is cheap rice available in the rural areas because the rice has been drawn out in spite of the cordons and all that has been put on paper regarding control measures. It has gone into the big cities

The Finance Minister has said that the country can ill-afford imports. But 20 lakh tons of buffer stocks were supposed to be built up, and we would like to know why it is that no steps have been taken to build up even that buffer stock. Rs 25 crores were to be kept as a food subsidy fund, but even that has not been built up. If this is the way we are going to move,

then how are we going to control the speculators? Today, if you read a leading paper like *The Statesman*, you will notice that actually large sections of people in the countryside, the bigger farmers, the richer farmers who have financial stability, are going into their eyes straight

If imports are difficult, the only other way is to build up stocks, so that the Government can control the prices. But what has happened today? Today is March. In my State I know that for the whole of December the whole of January no scheme was put forward whereby the Government could ask even dealers to buy on their behalf. And today in March when almost the entire rice harvest is finished, has almost disappeared from the market, now they say that they will buy 25 per cent from the rice mills—not directly from the farmer, so that the farmer the peasant actually gets much more price because it is a lower price that is being paid by the trader. After the trade has come in and the trade has cornered the market the Government comes forward and says now they will buy and that also 25 per cent

A very interesting thing was noted by one of the articles in *The Statesman*. They say that one of the traders told the correspondent there that they were rather frightened because they did not know what Government policy was to be and that is why they felt that the levy on the rice mills would be brought back into the market through modified rationing, and that very fear in one day brought down the price of rice

We should like to know from the Government what is their price control machinery regarding food—especially rice. Unless that is done, there is no use bewailing the fact that small savings are drying up, are failing. Who has got small savings? Is it the peasant in the villages, is it the labouring population, the artisan, is it the middle class which has to buy rice at Rs 28 to Rs 30? It is small wonder that the small savings scheme has been a failure, and I

say that unless there is this price control machinery and the control of the prices of food grains is properly handled, unless at least we have this move of Government being able to throw on the market foodgrains at a cheaper rate so that the trade also will have to come down, unless at least we evolve this machinery,—and in order to evolve that machinery, we have to enter the market and buy directly from the farmer—we shall be neither able to help the farmer either to really keep his capital or increase his savings so that he can go in for small savings scheme or any other savings that the country might want, nor can we really give benefit to the consumer. This is a very serious thing which the Government has not taken any care to go into.

The third position that is taken by the Government is that we must increase production. Inflation can only be counter-balanced by production. Regarding agriculture, the Prime Minister makes many statements, the Agriculture Minister also makes many statements that production can go up by 40 per cent. or 50 per cent. Certainly it can go up, but it is no use only talking about technology when the peasantry is so poor and is not even able to get credit from Government sources; the peasant still has to depend on the moneylender.

Heavy indebtedness is reported by the Director of Economics and Statistics in the Union Ministry of Agriculture in two prosperous districts of West Bengal, Hooghly and 24-parganas. They say:

"Indebtedness is widely prevalent in the area under survey. About 58 per cent. of the farms in Hooghly and 68 per cent. of those in 24-Parganas are in debt. The main source of rural credit is still the village moneylender who charges an exorbitant rate of interest which goes up to even 100 per cent per annum."

But what is the record of the State Government? In the economic survey

it is stated that the brunt of agricultural production and expenditure will have to be borne by the State Budget. If that is so, what is the position regarding the State Budget of West Bengal? There have been cuts in the West Bengal Budget regarding agricultural loans. Not only are the loans not given in time, that is a general complaint, but agricultural loans have been cut to the tune of Rs. 1.40 crores in the West Bengal Budget. For loans to artisans the provision is Rs. 10.5 lakhs, and for cattle purchase loan there is no provision at all while there was a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs last year.

Is this the way that you are going to increase agricultural production? It is only lip service just to hoodwink the people. There can be no increase in agricultural production however many statements we may make.

What is the use of talking about industrialisation, about improvement of technical education etc.? There can be no industrialisation, unless the basis of industrialisation, viz., agriculture, is increased and we are able to bring about a certain amount of improvement.

One more point, and I shall have done, and that is the question of State Budgets. We find that in every State Budget there has been difficulty in their being able to manage their developmental expenditure. Almost every State has not been able to balance its Budget. There are huge deficits. Now, the Central Government is being looked upon by the State Governments more and more as the centre from which they are going to get money. The Centre says that it has given whatever was recommended by the Finance Commission. I would put forward the plea that unless the State Governments are able to carry forward their programmes of development in small irrigation projects, in the matter of agricultural loans, in their move to increase industrial development, there can be no development on the all-India plane, and that is why

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

I plead that there is every reason to have another Finance Commission.

The reason is this. For instance, take the State of West Bengal. Their share of income-tax has now been allotted on the basis of population. It is true that for the backward States it is good, but there are certain specific problems, urgent problems for certain States which have to be looked into. One cannot just apply one standard for the whole of India. West Bengal is a State which calls for special consideration, because of partition, because of the large number of refugees, because of the fact that we have very little land, and our wealth, prosperity and prospects depend on industrialisation. Unless this is taken into consideration, I feel that we will be in a very bad way regarding the future development plans of this problem State of West Bengal. The distribution of Union excise duties has also been based on wrong principles, that is, it has been based on population, whereas it should be based on consumption. Of course, in the case of income-tax, there can be some justification for that basis, but in the case of Union excise duties, that should not have been the basis. Regarding jute also, it should be based on the yield and not be a sort of fixed amount, and that is what we would plead for.

Of course, I should also say that in my State of West Bengal, the entire administrative machinery is so inefficient. It is Congress Government there. In 1956-57, the sales tax which they had raised on cloth, sugar and tobacco was so little, and now the Finance Commission has come forward and stated that they will take 1956-57 as the basis. So, we are in a very bad way, and the amounts that have been allocated to us are not at all real.

Again, coming to the question of the tax on railway fares, it is based on route-mileage. Why should it be raised on route-mileage? Why should it not be based on collection?

So, I feel that if we want that State to carry out its plans for increasing

the agricultural production as far as possible independently and with confidence, then it is necessary to see that their dependence on the Centre is reduced, and their special problems are looked into by a second Finance Commission.

As for the other points, I shall take my chance when we come to the Demands for Grants.

Shri Viswanath Reddy (Rajampet): The discussion on the Budget has been going on for the past two days. During the course of this discussion, great emphasis has been laid on financial and monetary policies. For instance, doubts have been expressed with regard to the resources, both internal as well as external. Apprehensions have been felt in respect of the scale of deficit financing, and then conclusions have been sought to be drawn that the Second Five Year Plan will be a total failure. However important all these questions may be, I personally feel that they have been discussed in this House very often almost threadbare, and, therefore, at least some attention should be paid now to the problems of administration.

Even the Planning Commission, and Mr. Appleby who was in charge of recommending to us certain measures of reform in the matter of administration, have conceded the point that the problems of administration should be placed even higher in importance than questions of finance. I might here quote a few words from the report of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission say:

"It is likely that as the plan proceeds difficult issues will relate less to matters of policy and approach, more to questions of administration and organisation. Inasmuch as collection of taxes, spending money and raising small savings are but aspects of the executive functions of government, finance may also be regarded as part of the more general problem of administration."

In the next para, they say:

"If the administrative machinery, both at the Centre and in the States, does its work with efficiency, integrity and with a sense of urgency and concern for the community, the success of the second plan would be fully assured. Thus, in a very real sense the second five year plan resolves itself into a series of well defined administrative tasks."

Mr. Appleby is even more emphatic about the importance of the problems of administration. He says in his *Re-Examination of the Indian administrative systems*

"At the present stage, therefore, nothing is so important to the success of the Second Five Year Plan and to the possibility of a much more pretentious Third Five Year Plan than administrative reform now, aimed at accelerating action in every aspect of development and in activities complementary and supporting development."

So, I need not quote any further authorities to prove my point or to establish my point that the problems of administration do require a great deal of attention than they have been given so far.

The days when a couple of hundred ICS people were ruling the whole of the British Empire under the British Government are long past. Now, the structure of the administration should be in such a way that on the one hand, the administration is understood by the people at large, and on the other, the administrators themselves have the welfare of the people and the whole country at heart. I do not blame the people who are in charge of the administration at all, because we have very often observed complaints from these people in the administration that however hard they work, and however sincere they are,

and however patriotic they try to be, their point of view is not well understood by the people in the country. So also, all the citizens of the country complain that the administrators are a separate tribe by themselves, and there is a sort of hostility between the people and the administrators; and that sort of feeling is gaining ground in the country. Instead of the gulf narrowing down, it is actually widening. The reason seems to me, to my mind, that the whole structure of administration is totally unsuitable to the welfare work that we as a people and as a government have undertaken in this country. It was mentioned yesterday by some hon. Members that the cost of administration as compared to that in 1951 has increased from Rs. 49 crores to Rs. 190 crores. That is as far as the Central Government are concerned. The position is much the same with reference to the cost of the administrative structure in the States also.

This process is almost inevitable in a system of administration which is entirely based on centralisation of administration. In a centralised administration, we have of necessity to have checks and counterchecks and in the process we have to build up a structure which is vertical instead of horizontal. Therefore, it is inevitable that the cost of our administration will go on mounting from year to year, and the gulf between the people who are governed and the Government is increasing day by day.

The very oft-repeated dictum that that government is the best which governs the least has got very great validity in the situation in our country. When I say that centralisation should be stopped, that the process should be reversed and that decentralisation of administration should be achieved, I really cannot offer to this House at this moment any possible solution by which decentralisation can be started. I merely mention the fact that there should be enough determination in

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our minds that decentralisation should be started forthwith

However, I can quote a few instances where it is possible to decentralise the administrative structure, but it is not being done. On the basis of these instances, if certain ideas can be generated and a determined effort is made towards decentralisation of administration, that would be a step in the right direction in my opinion.

Take, for instance, the distribution of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Lakhs of applications are received from all over the country, and these are scrutinised and tabulated and months of time are wasted in this process. In fact, a special unit has been created in the Education Ministry for the purpose of distribution of these scholarships. And for aught we know these people who are in charge of tabulating and scrutinising these applications may not even be able to pronounce the names of these candidates. They cannot even scrutinise the *bonafides* of the applicants. They can do nothing of the sort. If on the other hand monies are distributed to the States on the basis of applications received from States, or on the basis of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population of that State it would be quite easy for the State Government concerned to distribute them. It will also be quite practicable for them to scrutinise the *bonafides* of each applicant. But this is not being done with the result that today scholarships are not distributed even in the month of April not to speak of March. That is, the academic year has closed and still students who have applied for scholarships have not received them. This is a function which can very easily be done by the State Governments. Decentralisation in this particular matter is very helpful. I am sure the State Governments in their turn will also dis-

tribute the scholarships to the district authorities and thereby expeditious disbursement of scholarships can be achieved.

This is only one instance. There is another instance in respect of giving aid for digging wells in Harijan villages. A list of these villages will have to be drawn up by the State Governments and will have to be submitted to the Planning Commission for approval. Unless this approval is obtained, the Accountant General will not pass the bills for digging wells. Now, imagine a person sitting in the Planning Commission and trying to decide whether a village called Vendakapuram or Kollipuram or some such god-forsaken village in our country deserves a well or not. It is an absurd proposition that these people who cannot and who are not in a position to scrutinise these applications on the merits of each case should be in charge of giving the final approval for a particular scheme. It is quite easy for the Central Government to ask the State Government to distribute monies to these villages to dig the wells and to send up the final report to the Planning Commission. Instead of doing that they want the power of giving approval at every stage to the efforts of State Governments with the result that the whole programme suffers and the percentage of administrative cost for each of these welfare programmes is much more than it could possibly be.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra). We do not scrutinise such schemes.

Shri Viswanath Reddy: If they do not scrutinise, why do they want the power of approval here?

Shri S. N. Mishra: They are only reimbursed after they send up the report.

Shri Viswanath Reddy: This kind of paper work serves no purpose at all. It is purposeless administration and too much duplication of work.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Quarterly reports are submitted.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I am only giving an instance. If a proper scrutiny is made, we can multiply these instances to hundreds of them.

Since the Deputy Minister of Planning is here, I might also mention another position. Ministers of State Governments, who are responsive and responsible to reactions of public opinion in their own States, who are answerable to the legislature, are put in a peculiar position.

Mr. Speaker: I would urge on all hon. Ministers that at any rate, one representative of each Ministry must be present here during the general discussion on the Budget. No single Minister, however capable he might be, will be able to remember or note down properly all the points made. The Minister of Community Development must have been here. So also other Ministers. Otherwise, all these arguments become absolutely futile.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry to see this. When we go to the Demands for Grants, the particular Minister may be present here with his deputies. But during general discussion of the Budget, all the Ministers, at any rate, a representative of each Ministry, must be present here.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I was saying that Ministers of States are placed in the position of having to go to some minor official in the Planning Commission and trying to convince him about the various issues and problems that are facing them. This position of patronage in the Planning Commission is becoming rather intolerable. I have personally received several complaints from Ministers of State Governments who are responsible to their people, probably even more responsible than any of us here because their constituencies are smaller and the problems that they

are asked to tackle are really developmental problems, problems which relate to the day to day needs of the people of the States. These people are placed in the position of coming here and explaining to some minor official with humility, trying to wangle out something. This position of patronage in the Planning Commission is really something we should take note of and try to do something about it. The position in which Ministers are placed when they come here, having to make their representations in this manner, is really intolerable.

I put the blame for all this on the system of administration. I do not blame any individuals for this. The whole system is such that it calls for very urgent reform. Decentralisation is the solution. As I have already submitted, I have no particular proposal or particular suggestions to effect decentralisation. But I feel very sure that if there is enough determination in our mind, we can carry out decentralisation of administration in several directions.

I pass on to the next point, namely, the method of recruitment of our officers. Our administrative structure is typically a British one. It does not exist outside the British Empire. We recruit officers at a very high level. In the days of British rule in India, it was necessary for their purpose to recruit officers Class I directly, because they sought to create a sort of halo and prestige round an officer; unless this prestige was built up round an officer, it was not possible to administer the country effectively in their own light. Of course, there is a theory on which this principle is based, the theory that a person who is recruited directly to a higher position will be a man of integrity, great honesty and ability, and with proper training, he will become an excellent administrator. I personally feel that this theory has no validity at all today.

Today the problems that come for decision before an officer can only be

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dealt with through experience, not through intelligence or any other qualities which I mentioned just now. Therefore, my suggestion would be that we shall stop recruiting officers at the high level. We shall adopt what is called the career principle in the matter of recruitment to our services. This principle involves recruitment at a much lower level, say at the level of the Upper Division Clerk. When persons are recruited at this level and all avenues of promotion are open to them provided they have merit, honesty, integrity and ability—any amount of avenues are open for their personal advancement—the enthusiasm with which this class of persons works is enormous. Besides, when they are promoted to positions of responsibility, they would have already gained a lot of experience dealing with people as well as problems, and therefore, the decisions they are likely to take have got greater validity and greater reality than the decisions that these junior officers, who are placed in positions of great power and privilege, as it is today, can ever possibly take.

I have come across a lot of young officers in charge of sub-divisions. As soon as they finish a training of six months or one year, our IAS officers are placed in charge of sub-divisions with a population of nearly 3 lakhs. Probably, during the course of their training, these officers are told that they should try to keep aloof from the public because if they try to be friendly with the public, they will have to concede some personal requests from some individuals. Therefore, the whole mentality and whole background of these IAS officers, who are placed in charge of sub-divisions in the very beginning of their career, is to try to segregate themselves from the people of the place, with the result that, from the beginning of his career itself an officer starts deciding on problems merely on paper—paper work and nothing else. He practically feels shy of meeting people and finding

out from them the problems of a particular locality. Therefore, I feel strongly that there is no useful purpose served in this direct recruitment and the theory on which this procedure is based has been exploded long ago. As I said, this principle is a peculiar condition in the British Empire.

In America—not only in America but in all other countries—this career principle is adopted. Take France for instance. France is a country where dependence on bureaucracy is much more than in other democratic countries we know of. This career principle of recruitment to public services is working very effectively in France. If that is so, why should it not be possible in our country? It is a thing which I can not imagine. Therefore, the sooner we introduce this career principle of recruitment to public services, the better would it be for our administration.

Lastly, I should like to submit to the House a few ideas about the socialistic structure of society that we are trying to build up for our country. Volumes have been written about the evils of state capitalism and so on. I need not repeat all the arguments that have been advanced against state capitalism. The features of society which is the result of state capitalism we all know very well. That is, in course of time, every citizen will become merely a wage earner and all avenues of production, distribution and everything will be in the hands of the government. When I say, the hands of the government, it means in the hands of the bureaucracy. Therefore, the rest of the citizens who are not bureaucrats are merely wage earners. The evils generated by the reduction of society to such a state are very well described by several thinking men. Gandhiji had warned us several decades ago about this great evil that will ensue with the introduction of state capitalism.

Even the Prime Minister, when he just now made his statement about the scientific policy of the Government said, the conception of a welfare state is directly proportional to the industrialisation of a particular country. Therefore, our conception of a welfare state will be one thing today and, after 10 years, when industrialisation has advanced to a great extent, our conception of welfare state will be diluted very much. Therefore, if human civilisation is to survive and get the fullness of life, this business of state capitalism must be stopped forthwith.

What is the alternative for this state capitalism? On this point, I may also mention the problems peculiar to industrialisation that are being faced already by countries which are primarily industrialised. Take for instance, the United States. With the introduction of high technique of industrialisation and, particularly, after the introduction of automaton in industries, the problem of leisure is gaining great importance in America. They are trying to create a civilisation in which the productive capacity of the individual is enormously increased and, then, they are worried about the problem of leisure. Already, they are thinking in terms of introducing a three-day week-end instead of a two-day week-end. Spending three days idle at home is a very great difficulty. That is why the problem of leisure has already been created in the United States, and, I am sure, before very long, this problem will have to be faced by the USSR also and by every other industrialised country.

We in India, certainly, do not want to create a society which is so artificial, which produces an enormous lot of goods and services and then worries about the problem of how to spend the idle hours of the day, or think of having a three-day week-end instead of one-day or two-day week-end. This needs very great attention in our context because we are just now trying to industrialise our country. If we also go

in the same way as they are doing now, the problem they are facing now will have to be faced by us tomorrow or the day after.

Mr. Speaker: By the time we reach that stage, possibly, they would have solved that problem.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The generation of this problem will have a tremendously cumulative effect on the life of the society and the society that we have to establish in our country is such that these problems have no possibility of arising in our country. Therefore, this aspect of the question also deserves the attention of the House and, I hope that the few submissions that I have made today in this House might generate some ideas in this direction which will result in the establishment of a society which will be quite near to our heart.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): This Budget has been variously described as a 'status quo' Budget, a 'negative Budget', as a 'continuing Budget' from last year. It has been described as a 'pedestrian Budget' by the Prime Minister himself. In introducing the gift tax, Prof. Kaldor's recommendation of an integrated tax structure has been acted upon and to that extent it is a continuing Budget.

People generally look upon the Budget mainly from the point of view of the taxation proposals. As no fresh taxes have been imposed, the people have taken it with a sense of relief; and, because no actual tax relief has been given, they take it as a negative Budget. We would like to make a deeper study of the Budget

This Budget differs from the last year's in having a more ambitious programme for spending in spite of the gap of Rs. 27 crores. The Plan outlay for the Centre and the States will be Rs. 1017 crores. We are not spending money only on development schemes. We have also a very ambitious spending item on our military expenditure. Our military expendi-

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true is going to be Rs. 278 crores; that means, in the last two years, our expenditure on Defence has gone up by Rs. 100 crores. That also means that a good and substantial part of the additional taxes raised in the name of development is being diverted for military purposes.

There is considerable feeling in the country as to why a poverty stricken country, professing non-violence and Panch Shila, has to keep on increasing its military expenditure and to what purpose. How many enemies do we have? We are considered a neutral country. However, I do not wish to dilate on this point because many other hon. Members have already spoken about it and others, I think, will speak on this subject.

Today I want to focus the attention of the House on one aspect of the Budget. Not only is the Budget a negative Budget, but the economic policy embodied in the Budget fails to assess the glaring drawbacks in our economic development schemes, problems which are inherent in our present economic situation. It fails to express the awareness of the problems facing us and does not propose steps to meet the problems in any effective manner.

The Budget speech strikes a note of complacency, though in the earlier part of the speech, the Prime Minister himself says there are so many problems facing us that there is no scope for complacency. But, the general impression left is one of complacency. The Economic Survey circulated along with the Budget papers however admits that there are these problems but it does not suggest any remedy. The Economic Survey admits that in the coming year the national output will be lowered and the rate of production will slow down. The industrial production index rose to 113 in 1954, to 122 in 1955 and to 133 in 1956. But, in the present year the rate of increase will be only 4 per cent. And,

in a number of industries like sewing machines, cycles, electric lamps, pig iron, finished steel etc., the production has either levelled off or registered a decline.

In some of the consumer goods industries as textiles, soap, match etc., the industry has either come to a standstill or has registered a decline. More significant, while industrial output is tapering off, installed capacity has considerably increased in a number of industries. What do we conclude from this? The only conclusion we can draw is that something is very seriously wrong either with the economic policy or with the implementation of the economic policy. Instead of promoting economic progress it has resulted in halting progress in many of the spheres and that too in the middle of the Second Five Year Plan. I would like to ask who is examining this serious situation? Who is bothering about this situation? Who is analysing the causes and suggesting remedies to meet this problem? I am afraid in the speech of the Prime Minister we do not find an awareness of this serious situation; we do not find any effort being made to tackle this fundamental problem.

13 hrs.

Sir, I feel the nation stands at cross-roads of economic development. An under-developed and over-populated country is putting forth a tremendous effort, almost a back-breaking effort, to regenerate its economy through the Five Year Plan. When we stand at cross-roads facing such overwhelming odds, we can only adopt two possible alternatives: either we can take the easy road of retreat, cut down the Plan, cut down our economic development programmes and divest ourselves of the responsibility of development, or we can assess the problems with courage and boldness, make a correct appraisal of the situation, plan accordingly and introduce effective remedies.

The Prime Minister time and again has declared his intention to go ahead with development. He again and again says: whatever happens the Five Year Plan must be implemented. In his two recent speeches, one in the Rajya Sabha in reply to the General Discussion and the other in the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry he has again reiterated his determination to carry on with the economic development programmes and that too he has said with considerable vehemence. We are happy to note that determination; we are fully with him in his determination to go ahead with the development programmes.

But I would most humbly like to ask: are we going the right way to implement this determination? Have we communicated this determination of ours to the people in an effective manner? What steps have we taken to mitigate their sufferings and reduce their miseries and thus create initiative and incentive in them to meet the challenge that an economic planning of this size involves? Do they feel the Plan is theirs and they must work for it, they must sacrifice for it. I am afraid, Sir, the Budget speech does not reflect a true appraisal of this aspect, nor does it suggest any effective remedies.

Sir, I feel we are obsessed with the task of finding the financial resources for the Plan. But finance alone will not bring economic development. Are we going to pay due attention to other factors which contribute to the success of the Plan and lead to the economic development of this country?

I just mentioned that the *Economic Survey* admits decline in industrial production. Let us look into some other items of our development programmes and see how they are working and what are their achievements. Let us, for instance, take the development of small-scale industries and the establishment of industrial estates. These schemes were undertaken to

help the smaller people. Through these schemes the employment potential was to be increased; we were also to meet the demand of consumer goods pending the development of large scale industries. We were to develop these industries in the less developed areas and give the people the technical know-how. But what is the achievement? The achievement under this head, as we find from the explanatory memorandum, is that a provision of Rs. 36 crores was made in the Second Plan of which we have spent Rs. 2 crores. We have made a provision of Rs. 4½ crores in the coming year.

What will be the result? The result will be a terrific back-lag and we have to make it good in the last two years of the Plan. Can we do it? Will we be able to reach the target, or will we be left behind?

Let us take the industrial estate. The Plan allocation is Rs. 15 crores. We have spent Re. 1 crore in 1957-58 and propose to spend Rs. 1.5 crores in the coming year. What will we do? Are we going to make good in the last two years the rest of the work?

Let us next take industrial and low-cost housing. Housing is one of the basic programmes for improving the standard of living of the people. In industrial housing in the last five years these are the percentages of targets achieved: States 60 per cent of the target; employers 55 per cent; cooperative 42 per cent. For slum clearance Rs. 20 crores have been provided in the Plan, but I cannot find from the memorandum as to what has been spent.

Let us take plantation labour housing. Rs. 2 crores have been provided in the Plan, but no work has been done. What do they say? The delays are due to rules being framed, and response from the planters being discouraging. If the demand from the planters is discouraging, there should be somebody sitting on the head of

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the planters to compel them to build houses.

After all, we have declared our policy to be one of socialist pattern; we have declared from the house-tops that we are working for the betterment of the lowest in the country. Then by what right, by what impertinence, do these people go and work against our policy? Even so, who is looking at it, who is compelling them to put things right?

Let us take the unorganised sector of the industry. Our country is rich in well-developed crafts and highly skilled craftsmen and artisans. I am told that the number of artisans is over 1½ crores. What is happening to them? Who is looking after them? Who is organising their employment and how do they stand today? I know very good work has been done by the Khadi Commission and the Cottage Industries Board, but the work done merely touches the fringe of the problem and the main problem remains untackled. So, these one and a quarter crores of people are unemployed, are under-employed and are waiting to be given an opportunity to live and work for this nation.

The most demoralising and frustrating problem for the people is the problem of unemployment. What light has been thrown on this problem in the Budget speech? No mention has been made about this even in the *Economic Survey*. I have with regret to say that an economic survey of India is totally incomplete if it fails to mention the vexatious problem of unemployment. 'How are we going to assess the economic development of the country without considering the problem of unemployment? But this does not feature anywhere either in the Budget speech or in the economic survey.

Then take a very serious problem, growing population. The Prime Minister in his Rajya Sabha speech—I

like that speech, because it is a great improvement on the Budget speech he made here—said that population is increasing at the rate of 50 lakhs per year. No development scheme will succeed until we meet this pressure somehow or other. Unless we meet this pressure, whatever economic development we may make will be swamped away by this increase of population.

So these are the various problems. But the Budget this year does not focus attention on them, or throw any light on them; it does not appraise these problems. It does not make any suggestion for remedying them.

The other sectors may not be faring well but two important sectors, the organised sector in the private industry and the large scale industry run by the Government, like steel and other industries are doing well. If these two sectors develop, but other economic activities are disrupted, I am afraid India will present a very dismal economic picture. An imbalanced economy will not lead to economic development and will not lead to happiness of the people. We find a picture of two tall peaks surrounded by hollows and depressions. It will almost be as if an earthquake has thrown up two mountain peaks but there are big depressions which have to be filled up. I am afraid the Government is also emphasising the need of achievements under these two sectors at the cost of other industries.

The *Economic Survey* again and again refers to the 'core of the Plan'. It says that the core of the Plan must be worked according to schedule and that readjustments should be made in agriculture, community development and social service schemes. That shows that we are trying to build the core of the Plan at the cost of the periphery. The economic well-being of the country demands that while we build the core we should certainly

build the very hard core, but our periphery should be an ever-widening periphery. When these two are adjusted, then only are we working for the real betterment or well-being of the people.

Unless these lesser schemes of the Plan are taken care of, schemes which give some immediate benefit to the people, some quick benefit to the people, how do we expect the people to work for the Plan? As I said before, the Plan cannot be made successful merely by the money. West Germany has been built up in a remarkable way. Whoever goes there speaks about it. How was it done? Not merely by the money that was poured in, but by the will of the people, by the determination of the people, people who felt that they were working for themselves.

There is a funny story which is very significant. Someone went to a West German motor car factory. There was a lot of cars. They asked to whom the factory belonged. The reply from the workers came: the factory belongs to boss. They were asked: to whom do the cars belong? The reply was: The cars belong to us. Somebody went to a Russian factory and saw a lot of cars. The workers were asked: "To whom does the factory belong?" The reply was: "To us." "To whom do the cars belong?" "The cars belong to the bosses." Germany has been built because of the determined will of the people and the consciousness that they are building the country for the welfare of the people. That consciousness, I am afraid, is not here. We give homilies and lectures to the people. But the people must feel that their miseries and sufferings find the place of attention in the policies of the Government.

Some of the actions of the Government are unrealistic. I will just give one small instance. I do not want to give it with a view to criticise, but

because I want to focus the attention of the Government to it and I want the Government's policies to be corrected. For instance, in Bihar, a near-famine condition prevails and the number of people affected is 2½ crores. But relief is being organised for a small number of people. Manual labour is available for 10,000 people. I appreciate the work done by the Government, but it is totally inadequate. It fails to satisfy the people. It fails to rouse the enthusiasm of the people to enable them to harness their labour to fulfil the great tasks facing the nation. We have put intolerable taxes on them. We expect a lot of sacrifices from them. But we are going the wrong way psychologically to get their good will and harness their labour to build this country. This country will never be built unless we change and correct our policies and unless we appreciate the difficulties of the problems that face us.

Therefore, I am rather disappointed with the budget speech. I feel it has failed to show a keen awareness of the problems facing us in our economic development. In fact, I feel that a crisis is creeping into our programme of economic development but there is no positive lead given as to the manner in which this problem is going to be tackled in the budget speech. I want to know from the Government whether they realise that we stand at the cross-roads of economic development and there is need for a clear policy; not the vague policies that we find today. We need a clear policy to take us out of the morass we are gradually getting into. With these words, I would like to give my general support to the budget that has been presented.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bishwanath Roy. I will call Mr. Vajpayee next. I would like hon. Members to be in their seats. I am taking away the time from other Members of the Opposition. They must be careful to be in the House. Yesterday I instructed the hon. Deputy-Speaker to call one

[Mr. Speaker]

from each group before calling a second Member from the same group from which one Member had already spoken. But the hon. Member who represents the Hindu Mahasabha was not here; the hon. Member representing the Jan Sangh was not here. So, the Deputy-Speaker could not call them. Therefore, so far as the minority groups are concerned, whatever their strength outside, they must try to catch the eye of the Speaker as early as possible.

Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijesh" (Shivpuri): I want to speak:

Mr. Speaker: Yes; but not now. I will call upon him in due course.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): My name also is there I may not be ignored.

Mr. Speaker: How can anybody ignore Raja Mahendra Pratap?

श्री विश्व नाथ राय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जिस बजट पर आज हम विचार कर रहे हैं, वह ऐसी परिस्थिति में रेश किया गया है, जब देश के भीतर और देश के बाहर भी हमारे मामले आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ खड़ी हैं। कुछ माने में हमारे देश में इस समय जो परिस्थिति है, वह वैसी ही है, जैसी कि रूस में १९१७ की क्रांति के बाद थी और जो पंद्रह वर्ष तक रही। विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ लोग इस बजट की टीका-टिप्पणी करते हुए दूसरे देशों—चीन और रूस इत्यादि—की मिसाल देते हैं और कहते हैं कि क्यों नहीं हमारे देश की भी उतनी ही जल्दी उन्नति हो रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रूस में १९१७ के बाद पंद्रह वर्ष तक जो हालत रही, उसके मुकाबले में हमारी हालत बहुत अच्छी है। देश के बाहर के तात्त्विक साम्राज्यवाद और पड़ोसी देश के शस्त्री-

करण के दबाव के बावजूद भी हम लोग घागे बढ़े हैं। यह बात सही है कि १९५६-५७ के मुकाबले में १९५७-५८ में भ्रष्ट की वृद्धि उतनी नहीं हुई है और साथ ही औद्योगिक विकास में भी उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई है। फिर भी यह सत्य है कि हमारी गति घागे की ओर है और हम घागे बढ़े हैं। जहाँ तक भ्रष्ट का सम्बन्ध है, कई दैवी प्रकोपों के बाद भी सूखा पड़ने पर भी आज हम लोग इस हालत में हैं कि हम भूखो नहीं मर सकते हैं। कई सूबों में एक साथ सूखा पड़ा और बाढ़ भी आई। यू० पी० और उत्तरी बिहार में पिछले पाँच वर्षों में दैवी प्रकोप हो रहे हैं। फिर भी देश को भुखमरी से बचाया गया है। कहने के लिये चाहे कोई कह दे कि यहाँ भुखमरी हुई या वहाँ भुखमरी हुई। लेकिन सरकार ने देश को ऐसी आपत्ति से बचाया है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

बड़े बड़े उद्योग-धंधों से कुछ लोगों को २५० करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा हर साल हुआ है। यह मुनाफा पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं, बल्कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हुआ है मगर हमारे देश के पूँजीपति यहाँ के उद्योग-धंधों में पूँजी लगाने में कुछ झिझकते हैं, कुछ डरते हैं और इस विषय में उनके मन में कुछ आशंकाएँ हैं। फिर भी वे घागे घाये हैं। लेकिन उनके पास जितना रुपया है, हमारे देश में जितनी पूँजी है, वह मामने नहीं आ रही है। इस बारे में सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये, ताकि वह केवल विदेशी पूँजी पर ही निर्भर न रह कर इस देश की पूँजी को भी इस्तेमाल कर सके। यह आशंका हो सकती है कि मोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोमाइट्री—समाजवादी ढंग के समाज—के हमारे लक्ष्य के कारण किसी समय प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योग धंधों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय, लेकिन अभी हाल ही में ग्राहम मिनिस्टर ने

अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट कह दिया है कि समाज-वादी पैटर्न का ध्येय रहने पर भी, इस लक्ष्य के होने पर भी निजी सेक्टर में रुपया लगाने में कोई डर नहीं है, खतरे का कोई कारण नहीं है। लेकिन उन लोगों को जो इतना मुनाफा हो रहा है, उसमें कमी होनी चाहिये। उनका मुनाफा एक तरह से सुरक्षित है। उन पर जो कर और उत्पादन-कर लगता है, वह उत्पादन के अनुसार लगता है और जो मुनाफा होता है, उसके अनुसार लगता है। हमारे जो पूजिपति पूजी लगा रहे हैं उन के मुकाबले में हमारे किसानों की कम सरक्षण प्राप्त है। उनके उत्पादन पर कर नहीं लगता है, बल्कि कर लगता है भूमि पर—पैदावार कम हो या ज्यादा। अगर किसी दैवी प्रकोप या किसी अन्य कारण से उनकी पैदावार में कमी होती है, तो उनको हानि ज्यादा होती है। जो धनी-मानी लोग हैं, जो उद्योग-धंधों के मालिक हैं, उनको तो कई तरह से काफी सरक्षण प्राप्त है, जब कि खेती करने वाले किसानों की उतनी रक्षा नहीं होती है। इसलिये बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को २५० करोड़ रुपये का जो सालाना मुनाफा होता है, उसको उद्योग-धंधों में लगाने के विषय में कोई आशका की बात नहीं है—कम से कम कुछ दिनों तक। ऐसी हालत में हमें सरकार से यह भवश्य कहना है कि जहां उद्योग-धंधों को विशेष रूप से प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है, उनके लिये बाहर से पूजी की आशा है और विदेशों से मदद मिलती है, वहां हमारे गांवों के लोगों के लिये भूमि सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था के विषय में और अन्य सुविधाओं के विषय में रक्षा की कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे उद्योग-धंधों के लिये कच्चा माल खेतों से आता है—चाहे वह रई हो, गल्ला हो या गन्ना हो। कहा जाता है कि पहली योजना में हम खेतों की पैदावार को बढ़ाने से सफल नहीं हुए। दूसरी योजना के भी दो साल बीत गये हैं, फिर भी गत वर्ष १९५६ के मुकाबले

में हमारी पैदावार कम हुई है। क्यों कम हुई? इसके कई कारण बताये जाते हैं, लेकिन विशेष कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में सिचाई और खाद की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसको हमारी सरकार पूरा नहीं कर पाई है। हो सकता है कि पार साल जो दैवी प्रकोप हुए—जो सूखा पड़ा और बाढ़ आई, उन का भी हमारी पैदावार पर कुछ प्रभाव पड़ा हो, लेकिन हम यह अनुभव करने हैं कि हमारे देश के जो सत्तर फीसदी लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं, उनके लिये उतना काम नहीं हुआ है, जितना कि होना चाहिये था। कुछ दिनों पहले खाद्य मंत्री ने यह बताया था कि ट्यूबवैल्व का प्रयोग उतना नहीं हो सका है, जितना कि होना चाहिये था। एक तरफ तो बहुतेरे ट्यूबवैल्व बनाये गये हैं, सरकार का बहुत रुपया उन पर लगा है और दूसरी तरफ उन का उपयोग नहीं किया गया है। बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की ऐसी ही बात है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बार बार बाढ़ आती है, और सूखा पड़ता है। उस क्षेत्र के लिये एक गडक योजना बनाई गई, जो उस तरह की अन्य योजनाओं के मुकाबले में बहुत सस्ती है, फिर भी वह चालू नहीं हुई। कई सालों से उसकी बात चल रही है। हमारे वर्तमान सिचाई मंत्री ने यह मान लिया है कि उस योजना से बहुत लाभ होगा। परन्तु उस योजना के बारे में न कोई विशेष काम हुआ है और न यही कहा गया है कि उस योजना को द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में चालू किया जायगा।

ऐसी ही बात रिहद योजना की है। उसकी एक अजीब तवारीख है। एक बार उसको शुरू किया गया और फिर रोक दिया गया। क्यों रोक दिया गया? इस कारण कि उस पर रुपया बहुत लग रहा था। उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई ऐसी बड़ी योजना नहीं चालू की गई। वहां की सरकार के बहुत

[श्री विष्णु नाथ राय]

कहने के बाद काम फिर शुरू हुआ। पार साल यह कहा गया कि उस के लिये जितने रुपये की जरूरत है, वह नहीं है, इसलिये पार साल भी कुछ देर के लिये काम रोकना पड़ा। अब गवर्नमेंट से खबर मिली है कि वह काम रुकेगा नहीं, चलेगा।

इस बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो योजनाओं का लाभ न केवल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरी बिहार के निवासियों को पहुँचेगा, बल्कि सारे उत्तर भारत को, जहाँ चीनी का उद्योग-धंधा विशेष रूप से है, बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। चीनी उद्योग भारत के उद्योगों में दूसरे नम्बर पर है। उस की उन्नति होने पर हम न केवल अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकते हैं, बल्कि साथ ही साथ हम चीनी विदेशों में भी भेज सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में एक सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिता में हमारी चीनी मही पड़नी है और इस लिये हम मुद्रा नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उसका कारण क्या है? उसका कारण यह है कि हमारा यहाँ ईस का जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिये, उतना उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे देश में सिचाई और खाद की व्यवस्था और उसके साथ ही हमारी भूमि व्यवस्था ऐसी नहीं है कि हम अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा सकें। जहाँ पर इस सम्बन्ध में हालत कुछ अच्छी है, वहाँ पर चीनी का परसेटेंज ज्यादा है। इस परिस्थिति में हमारा यह उद्योग विदेशों में उतनी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने में कामयाब नहीं हो रहा है, जितनी प्राप्त हो सकती है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में ६८ श्वर फैक्टरियाँ हैं और बिहार में ३३ ३४ के करीब हैं और वे विशेष कर उत्तरी बिहार में हैं। अगर ये योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं, तो हम चीनी का भाव कम कर के उस

को अधिक मात्रा में विदेश भेजने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान खेती करने वालों को जो कर देना पड़ता है, उसकी ओर विलाना चाहता हूँ। जो किसान है, जो खेती करने वाला है, चाहे वह बड़ा हो या छोटा हो, उसको जो कर भूमि पर देना पड़ता है, उसमें एक सूबे के मुकाबले में दूसरे सूबे में अन्तर होता है। एक सूबे में एक व्यवस्था होती है तो दूसरे में दूसरी। मैं परमानेंट सेटलमेंट की बात को लेता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में किसानों की भूमि पर जो कर लगता है, वह कम है तथा दूसरे हिस्सों में अधिक है। बिहार के परमानेंट सेटलमेंट के अनुसार जो कर है, उसमें भी बहुत अन्तर है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह जो विषय है यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में ताल्लुक रखता है। लेकिन तब भी भूमि के सम्बन्ध में, भूमि के सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में, जो पालिसी हो, जो कार्यक्रम हो, जो नियम सरकार बनाये, उसके साथ ही साथ भूमि पर जो कर लगता है उसकी ओर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि देश में यूनिफार्मिटी आ सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम जमीन की जो उपज है, जो उसकी फर्टिलिटी है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर, कुछ कमी बेशी करके कर—लैंडरेव्यू—फिक्स करना चाहिए। हमें उसी आधार पर इसको नहीं करना चाहिए जिस आधार पर ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने किसी जमाने में, एक सौ साल पहले या दो सौ साल पहले तय किया था। इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक किसान तो बहुत ज्यादा दे और उसका जो पड़ोसी किसान है वह बहुत कम दे। एक ही पालिसी सब पर लागू होनी चाहिए।

द्वी प्रकोपो के कारण, द्वी विपत्तियों के कारण, सूखे के कारण, बाढ़ के कारण, जो रिज़ीफ़ दिया जाता है वह बहुत कम

होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे किसानों को वैसी ही सुविधायें मिलें जैसी किसी कैंट्री के मालिक को उत्पादन में कमी पर, या मुनाफा कम होने पर, टैक्सों में कमी के तौर पर दी जाती है या और किसी तरह से दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे और किसानों को उचित संरक्षण प्रदान करे।

अब पैदावार बढ़ाने की बात आती है। इसके लिए फर्टिलाइजर्स की आवश्यकता होती है। इस समय देश में करीब दो मिलियन टन फर्टिलाइजर की आवश्यकता है जबकि हम लगभग पांच लाख टन फर्टिलाइजर पैदा करते हैं। इस आवश्यक वस्तु का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर भी हमें विदेश ध्यान देना होगा। उसका उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस ओर भी अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करे।

एक और छोटी सी बात है जिसकी ओर मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में अब भी खेती करने के लिए जो भूजल इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं वे बहुत पुराने हैं और वे वही हैं जिनका प्रयोग सदियों पहले किया जाता था। जिस तरह से पहले खेती की जाया करती थी, उसी तरह से आज भी उन्हीं भूजलों से कई जगहों पर की जा रही है। ये भूजल बेकार साबित हो रहे हैं। आजकल के जमाने में जबकि हमको उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, इनकी जगह हमको दूसरे भूजल काम में लाने होंगे। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम ट्रेक्टरों की तादाद बढ़ाई जाय। आज हम ट्रेक्टर विदेशों से मंगाते हैं। लेकिन उनकी इतनी अधिक कीमत होती है कि छोटा मोटा या साधारण किसान उनको खरीद नहीं सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में ट्रेक्टर बनें और इसके साथ ही साथ ऐसी सहायक समितियों का संगठन भी होना चाहिए। ऐसे सहायक संघ भी स्थापित होने चाहियें जो खेती के

बड़े-बड़े भूजलों को तथा बड़ी-बड़ी हीवी मैशीनरी को अपने पास रखें और उसको किसानों को किरायों पर दें। को-ओपरेटिव सोसाइटी इसको स्वयं रखे या खरीदे। अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो गवर्नमेंट की कोई एजेंसी होनी चाहिए जो किसानों को इन चीजों को किराये पर दे ताकि वे उनका इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

सन् १९४७ में यह कहा गया था कि २४ परसेंट जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई थी जो जोती जा सकती थी। लेकिन जोती नहीं गई, उसमें खेती नहीं की गई। यह लैंड कल्टीवेशन थी। आज इस बात को दस साल हो चुके हैं। हो सकता है कि यह जो २४ परसेंट भूमि थी, इसमें अब कुछ कमी हो गई हो। तब भी जितनी भी जमीन है, उसको हम इस्तेमाल में ला सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में तराई में काम शुरू भी हो गया है। इसी तरह का काम दूसरी जगहों पर भी किया जा सकता है। भोपाल में एक योजना बनी थी और एक बहुत बड़ा फार्म बनाया गया था। यहां पर छोटे और बड़े फार्मों के बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि यह भूमि जो हो सकता है अब २० परसेंट रह गई हो या १०-१२ परसेंट का अन्तर पड़ गया हो, खेती योग्य है। इसको खेती के लिये उपजाऊ बनाया जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो उत्पादन काफी बढ़ सकता है। योजना का चर्चा बहुत होत है.....

Mr. Speaker: This hon. Member has been speaking only on agriculture all the time. There are four Ministers in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture but there is none here to take notes and then reply. There is the main Minister, another Minister and then two Deputy Ministers. I ask the whip of the Congress Party to take note of it. This member has been speaking all these twenty minutes only on agriculture.

Shri Rane (Buldana): The Finance Minister will speak on all these points

[Shri Rane]

and the Deputy Minister is taking all the notes.

Mr. Speaker: That is not it. At such times, the Agriculture Minister may also be here.

Shri M. B. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch Castes): Let there be one Minister for all the Ministries.

Mr. Speaker: I have said it twice. I am not going to say it again.

श्री विश्व नाथ राय प्लानिंग की भाजकल बहुत चर्चा होती है। यहा पर मैं कम्युनिटी डिबेलेपमेंट और एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में जितना हमें करना चाहिये था उनना हमने नहीं किया है और न ही लोगो ने किया है जितनी हम उनसे आशा करते थे। हम ऊपर ऊपर से देख लेते हैं। लोगो में बहुत जोश नहीं है। कुछ सड़के बना दी जाती हैं, कुछ घरों की सफाई को देख लिया जाता है, कुछ घरों में हुई सफेदी को देख लिया जाता है। असली सवाल यह है कि पैदावार कैसे बड़े। उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जाए। इस ओर ध्यान न देकर, सड़के बनाने की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। खेती में कैसे काम हो, क्या क्या किया जाना चाहिये, इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। आज तक हमका प्रचार नहीं हुआ है। अफसर जाते हैं और जीप में बैठ कर ही सड़को को देख कर वापस आ जाते हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि गावों में आप किस तरह से प्रचार कार्य कर सकते हैं, इसको आप सोचें। गांव का जो अध्यापक होता है, चाहे वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का हो, चाहे किमी और का हो, आप यदि उसका भ्रन्दर दिलचस्पी पैदा कर दें तो आपका प्रचार कार्य स्वतः गांव में फैल जायेगा और आपके पास एक एजेंसी हो जाएगी जिसके जरिये से आप काम ठीक तरह से चलवा सकते हैं।

श्री बाळपेवी (बलरामपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम अपने को एक संकट की परिस्थिति में पाते हैं। यह संकट जहा कुछ प्रशो में निर्माण का संकट है वहा अधिक प्रशो में जिस ढंग से योजना बनाई गई है और जिस तरीके से उसे आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है उसके कारण भी पैदा हुआ है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने अन्तरकालीन वित्त मंत्री के रूप में जो बजट पेश किया है और उसके साथ जो आर्थिक समीक्षा रखी गई है, उसमें से आर्थिक संकट की एक छोटी सी झलक दिखाई देती है। उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि अन्न की उपलब्धि की स्थिति कठिन है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन में इस वर्ष वृद्धि की गति पिछले कुछ वर्षों की अपेक्षा बहुत मामूली रही है। प्रतिभूति बाजार (स्टॉक मार्केट) में मूल्यो और काम काज का रुख घटती की ओर रहा है। अनिश्चित व्याजवाले हिस्सो (इन्विटी शेयरों) के मूल्यो में अगस्त १९५६ की तुलना में २५ प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। सर्वोत्कृष्ट प्रतिभूतियों (गिल्ड एण्ड सिन्डिकेटिड) के सूचक अंक में ८७ प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। सरकारी प्रतिभूतियो (गवर्नमेंट सिन्डिकेटिड) के मूल्य में ७ परसेंट की वृद्धि कमी है। रिजर्व बैंक की विदेशी सम्पत्ति जो १९५६ के अन्त में ५३० करोड़ थी, १९५७ के अन्त में घटकर २९८ करोड़ रह गई है। छोटी बचतो में पहले वर्ष की अपेक्षा १४ करोड़ रुपय की कमी है। चालू वर्ष के पिछले दस महीनो में ३७ ६ कराड की शुद्ध प्राप्ति हुई है जबकि गत वर्ष इस अवधि में ४४८ करोड की प्राप्ति हुई थी।

प्रधान मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में इस बात को भी स्पष्ट कहा है कि हमने जो विदेशो से ऋण लिया है उसकी प्रदायगी हमें १९६० और

१९६३ में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में करनी पड़ेगी । १९५८-५९ में २३ करोड़ से कुछ अधिक का विदेशी ऋण हमें भुगत करना है । १९६१-६२ में यह एकम १२३ करोड़ हो जायेगी और १९६० से लेकर १९६३ में यह चरराशि ६२ करोड़ से लेकर १२३ करोड़ तक पहुँचेगी ।

13.33 hrs.

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि सौ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक विदेशी ऋण को वापिस करना हमारे लिये कठिन होगा । लेकिन उन १० भाषण से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि हम इस विदेशी ऋण को किम तरह में वापिस करेंगे । हमें विचार करना होगा कि किस क्षेत्र का किना ऋण है ? डालर एरिया का या यूरोप का किम मात्रा में हमने ऋण प्राप्त किया है और वह किम ढग में वापिस किया जायेगा ।

श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा कि हम स्टील का उत्पादन बढ़ायेगे और उसका निर्यात करेंगे । देखना यह है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में हमने ऋण लिया है, क्या उन्हें हमारे स्टील की आवश्यकता होगी ? इस चीज का एक और भी पहलू है । अमरीका में ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मदी आ रही है और श्री भगत ने राज्य सभा में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है । प्रश्न यह है कि उम मदी का हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या असर होगा । यूरोप में भी कामेन मार्केट की स्कीमों को चर्चा चल रही है । वहाँ एक प्रस्ताव तो स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है लेकिन उसका असर हमारे देश पर क्या पड़ेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये । किन्तु इस दृष्टि से वित्त मंत्री ५० भाषण में किसी प्रकार की रोशनी नहीं डाली गई है और नतीजा यह है कि बजट के प्रस्ताव देश की जनता ५० हृदय में यह विश्वास पैदा करने में समर्थ नहीं हैं कि जो भी आर्थिक सकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है सरकार उसका सफलतापूर्वक निराकरण करने में समर्थ होगी ।

हमारा बजट इस वर्ष चाटे का बजट है । २७ करोड़ से कुछ ऊपर का चाटा है । यदि मैं गलती नहीं करता तो सन् ५७, ५८ के बाद पहली बार यह डेफिसिट का बजट रखा गया है । लेकिन इस चाटे के बजट से एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि सरकार भी इस परिणाम पर पहुँच गई है कि अब अधिक टैक्स नहीं लगाये जा सकते और इसीलिये धायद उन्होंने बजट में चाटा छोड़ दिया है । इस दृष्टि से जो पिछले साल का अनुभव है वह भी अच्छा अनुभव नहीं है । प्रोफेसर कैल्डार के अनेक टैक्स सुझाव लेकर उनको हमने अपने देश में लगाया और उनमें देश में विरोध का वातावरण भी पैदा हुआ लेकिन उन टैक्सों से जितनी आय हानी चाहिये थी उतनी आय नहीं हुई । प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जो भी टैक्स लगाये गये उनमें अनुमान की तुलना में बहुत कम धन हमें मिला । अब एक गिपट टैक्स लगाया है । उसमें ३ करोड़ की प्राप्ति का अनुमान किया गया है । मुझे आश्चर्य नहीं होगा यदि आगामी वर्ष यह ३ करोड़ की प्राप्ति एक करोड़ ही रह जाय क्योंकि मर्यादा कर और रेलों के किराये में होने वाले प्राप्ति के सम्बन्ध में जो भी आवक रक्के गये हैं वे सरकार के पिछले अनुमानों का गलत माबिन करने हैं और इन टैक्सों का लगा कर हमने ज़िम क्लाइमेट आफ इनवेस्टमेंट का पूँजीपतियों की शब्दावलि के मुताबिक उस क्लाइमेट आफ इनवेस्टमेंट को भी बिगाड़ दिया और जो राशि हमें पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के लिये मिलनी चाहिये थी वह भी हमें नहीं मिली । मतलब यह है कि न खुदा ही मिला न विसाले सनम, न इबर के रहे न उधर के रहे । टैक्सों के साथ २ अग्रसर सरकार अपने खर्चों की ओर ध्यान दे तो ऐसा दिखाई देगा कि सरकार के खर्च निरन्तर बढ़ने चले जा रहे हैं । ऐक्चुएल रेवेन्यू और एक्सपेन्डिचर एकाउन्ट की दृष्टि से अग्रर हम देखें तो जो चित्र हमारे सामने रखा गया है, वह बड़ा निराशाजनक है । नये टैक्सों से जो भी धन प्राप्त होता है

[श्री साजपेयी]

वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव धीर नौन प्लान बाइटेम्प पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो रेवेन्यू का बजट है वह भी टैक्स बजट के रूप में बदल जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने कुछ आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये कि सरकार का खर्चा किस गति से बढ़ रहा है। सिविल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सन् १९५३-५४ में ६४ १७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया था जो कि बढ़ते बढ़ते सन् ५८,५९ के बजट एस्टिमेट्स में यह खर्चा २०० ४४ करोड़ हो गया। पुलिस की मद में सन् ५३-५४ में हमने ३ १६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया था और सन् ५८,५९ में यह रकम बढ़ कर ८ २७ करोड़ हो गई है। विदेश मंत्रालय के खर्च में भी पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। सन् ५३, ५४ में यह खर्चा ४ ५६ करोड़ था जब कि आज वह बढ़ कर ७ ५० करोड़ हो गया है। डिफेंस का खर्चा तो जितना मात्रा में बढ़ा है उसको और प्रायः सभी मदों में बढ़ाई की है। सन् ५५-५६ की तुलना में यदि हम औसत लगा कर देखें तो सिविल एक्सपेंडिचर में ११३ फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है और डिफेंस एक्सपेंडिचर में ६२ फीसदी की वृद्धि हुई है। टैक्सेशन इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने इस बात का हिमाब लगाया था कि अगर सरकार सिविल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एक रुपया खर्च करती है तो नौन गवर्नमेंट एक्सपेंडिचर में उसे १ रुपये में ६ आने ६ पाई खर्च होते हैं, ३ आने सोशल सर्विसेज पर खर्च होते हैं और आर्थिक विकास पर केवल साठे तन आने खर्च होते हैं। यह खर्चा बढ़ाया जा रहा है विकास के नाम पर, टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं निर्माण के नाम पर, मगर परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जिन करोड़ों का विकास में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है उन पर खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार कहा था कि खुदरोकेरी के जंगल में फाईलें गुम हो जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी योजना का बहुत बंध भी नीकरसाही के जंगल में गुम होता जा रहा है।

फाइनेंस कमिशन के चैयरमैन मि० सन्धानन ने अभी कुछ दिन हुए मद्रास में भाषण करते हुए कहा था

"There is a tendency in New Delhi to equate public expenditure with development"

सरकार का खर्चा बढ़ता है तो यह समझा जाता है कि निर्माण हो रहा है लेकिन जो खर्चा निर्माण के कार्यों पर नहीं होता उस खर्च में सरकार कमी करने में असफल रही है। टैक्सेसशन इनक्वायरी कमिशन ने भी इस बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचा था। उन्होंने एक स्थान पर लिखा है

"Efficiency in administration and economy in public expenditure which make far more effective use of public funds and secure a better return on investment of tax proceeds should at least diminish people's unwillingness to suffer an increase in tax burdens"

लेकिन आज न तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एफिशियेसी बढ़ाई जा रही है और न खर्च में कमी की जा रही है। आम जनता में त्याग की अपीलें की जाती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि दूमरी योजना के तीन वर्षों में आम जनता ने याजना के लिए जो भी सहयोग प्रदान किया है वह कम नहीं है। अगर हम हिमाब लगा कर देखें तो हमें पता लगेगा कि जितना टैक्स लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी आम जनता ने उतना टैक्स दिया है। सन् १९५५-५६ में टैक्स रेवेन्यू में ४०६ ९७ करोड़ रुपये की प्राय हुई थी। सन् ५६-५७ में यह बढ़ कर ४८९ ७५ करोड़ हो गई और ५७-५८ के रिबाइज्ड एस्टिमेट्स में यह रकम बढ़ कर ५५३.८५ करोड़ हो गई और सन् ५८-५९ के बजट एस्टिमेट्स में यह रकम ५६२.५१ करोड़ हो गई है। इस प्रकार पिछले तीन वर्षों में

एकीकृत टैक्स रेवेन्यू ३७५.२० करोड़ का प्राप्त हुआ है। योजना के पांच वर्षों के अनुमानों के अनुसार यह रकम २२५ करोड़ ४० होनी चाहिये थी। पांच वर्षों में हर साल २५ करोड़ ४० इस टैक्स से प्राप्त होता है। अगर इसी को हम जोड़ से तो यह रकम ८५० करोड़ ४० हो जाती है और द्वितीय योजना का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है उस में मे भी जनता से ८५० करोड़ ४० के टैक्स की आशा की गई। तो जनता से वह धन ले लिया गया है, इस की प्राप्ति की उस से अपेक्षा की गई थी, लेकिन शासन से जो अपेक्षाएं जनता ने की थी उनको शासन पूरी नहीं कर सका है। यह कारण है कि योजना के चलते देश में निराशा पैदा हो रही है। यह निराशा विरोधी दलों ने उत्पन्न नहीं की। हम तो देश में आशा का वातावरण उत्पन्न करने में सहायता देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार की नीतियां ऐसी हैं जो कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ठीक दिशा में नहीं ले जा रही हैं। और इस का परिणाम हमारे सामने आ गया है।

सुरक्षा व्यय में, डिफेंस एक्सपेंडिचर में जो भी बृद्धि हुई है उस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उस की हम न पहले से कल्पना नहीं की थी। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि हम राष्ट्र की कोई योजना बनायें और उस में सुरक्षा का विचार न करें। इस में बढ़ कर हमारी अदूरदर्शिता का और कोई प्रमाण नहीं हो सकता। राष्ट्र के विकास की योजनाएं बनाये तो उस में सुरक्षा का विचार होना चाहिये, लेकिन हम ने ऐसी योजना बनाई जिस में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का कोई ध्यान नहीं रक्खा गया। पाकिस्तान का निर्माण कल की बात नहीं है। अमरीका के साथ उस का गठबंधन कोई नया नहीं है। उस से जो संकट पैदा हो रहा है उस के सम्बन्ध में हमें पहले से पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिये थी। हम अनुमान लगा सकते थे, उस के बास्ते व्यवस्था कर सकते थे। आज भी सेना का खर्च बढ़ रहा है इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि देश सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अधिक सज्ज हो रहा है,

क्योंकि जो खर्च बढ़ रहा है, जहां तक मेरा अनुमान है, वह पुराने हथियारों की जगह नये हथियार लाने पर बढ़ रहा है। उस से देश का डिफेंस पोटेन्शियल बढ़ाया जा रहा है, इसके बारे में मुझे सन्देह है। एक देश में जब सुरक्षा का खर्च बढ़ता है तो वहां के लोगों को काम भी मिलता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर तो बढ़ता जा रहा है मगर उस से कुछ नये लोगों को काम मिल रहा हो, ऐसा नहीं दिखाई देता। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि योजना के दौरान में जो भी संकट खड़े हो गये हैं उन की ओर हम यथार्थवादी दृष्टि से देखें। योजना किमी पार्टी की प्रेस्टिज का विषय नहीं है, अगर यह सच्चे अर्थों में राष्ट्रीय योजना है, जिस का मत्तारूढ़ दल दावा करता है तो फिर उसे किमी पार्टी की प्रणिष्ठा के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। जो भी कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं उन्हें स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये और वास्तविक नीति अपना कर उन के निराकरण का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

इस नये बजट में गिफ्ट टैक्स लगाया गया है। मैं न इस टैक्स का स्वागत किया है। प्रोफेसर कैंडोर की जा टैक्स पद्धति थी उस में गिफ्ट टैक्स की कमी थी और उस कमी को पूरा कर दिया गया है। लेकिन प्रोफेसर कैंडोर का यह भी कहना था कि एस्टेट ड्यूटी बिल्कुल हटा दी जानी चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा एन्टिक्वेटेड टैक्स है यह एस्टेट ड्यूटी। उन का कहना है

“The true incidence of inheritance tax falls on the recipients of the inheritance and not on the deceased”

हम ने एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स ले लिया, वेल्थ टैक्स ले लिया, गिफ्ट टैक्स भी हम ने जोड़ दिया। पर प्रोफेसर कैंडोर की सिफारिशों के अनुसार एस्टेट ड्यूटी में जो परिवर्तन होना चाहिये था वह हम ने नहीं किया। उस में जो लिमिट थी, अबधि थी, उस को घटा दिया गया है

[श्री बाबुदेव]

और एक लाख से पचास हजार रुपये कर दिया गया है। इस से यह होगा कि जो एस्टेट इयूटी देने वाले हैं, टैक्स के जाल में उन के फंसने की संख्या तो बढ़ जायेगी, और अगर जाल अधिक फैलाया जायेगा तो उस पर सरकार का खर्च भी बढ़ेगा। और इस खर्च के अनुमान में भविष्य को घटाने से हमें कोई प्राप्ति होगी इस के बारे में मुझे बड़ा सन्देह है। गिफ्ट टैक्स में भी शादी के अवसर पर जो १० हजार रुपये तक देने की व्यवस्था की गई है उस के बारे में भी मेरा निवेदन है कि कहीं इस से दहेज देने की पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन न मिले। हम देश में दहेज का, डाबरी सिस्टम को, खत्म करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस गिफ्ट टैक्स में जो १० हजार की छूट दी गई है उस के कारण किन्हीं प्रान्तों में दहेज की पद्धति का प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, जो कि नहीं मिलना चाहिये, इस प्रकार की मुझे आशंका है। एक बात और है गिफ्ट टैक्स के बारे में कि सरकार ने चैरिटेबल इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स और गवर्नमेंट कम्पनियों को अपवाद बना दिया है, उनको छूट दे दी है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही जो पब्लिक कम्पनियाँ हैं और जिन का कामकाज ६ या ६ से अधिक व्यक्तियों द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है उन को भी एक्सेप्शन के रूप में रख दिया गया है। मैं वह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि यह किस कारण से किया गया है। कोई भी कम्पनी जिस में ६ या ६ से अधिक व्यक्ति हैं अगर वह गिफ्ट टैक्स से मुक्त कर दी जायेगी तो इस बात की सम्भावना है कि वह अपने धन का दुरुपयोग करे। राजनीतिक दलों को इस प्रकार की कम्पनियाँ सहायता देंगी और वह धन गिफ्ट टैक्स के काम नहीं आ सकेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी अपवाद किया गया है, मैं सरकारी कम्पनियों या आटोनोमस कारपोरेशन्स के बारे में नहीं कहता, जो निजी कम्पनियाँ हैं, जिन का ६ या ६ से अधिक व्यक्ति नियंत्रण करते हैं, उन में यह छूट देना ठीक नहीं है, इस छूट का दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है।

अब सवाल यह सड़ा होता है कि योजना के तीसरे वर्ष में हम कौन से उपाय अपनायें जिन के द्वारा हम राष्ट्र का विकास कर सकें। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को अपने अव-डेवलपमेंटल एक्स्पेंडिचर को कम करना चाहिये और यदि ठीक ढंग से काम किया जाय तो मेरा अनुमान है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों को मिला कर कम से कम ५० करोड़ रुपये की हर साल कमी की जा सकती है। जिस गति से खर्च हो रहा है, नये विभाग कायम हो रहे हैं, उन में भरती हो रही है, अगर उस में कटीती करे और मन्द विधि अपनायें, तो ५० करोड़ रुपया हर साल बचा लेना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। जो एक्स्पेंडिचर ट्रेवेलिंग के ऊपर होता है, जो भत्ते बनाये जाते हैं, जो यात्रायें की जाती हैं जिन्हें जनसम्पर्क का नाम दिया जाता है, उन में कमी की जानी चाहिये। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह कि जो पब्लिसिटी और प्रोपैगैन्डे पर खर्च किया जा रहा है उस में भी कमी हो सकती है। दूसरी योजना में इस के लिये १३ करोड़ २० रक्खा गया है। मेरा अनुमान है कि इस में कम से कम आधा रुपया बचाया जा सकता है। हर एक मन्त्रालय अपनी पत्रिका निकालता है, उस में अपना विज्ञापन करता है। इन पत्रिकाओं पर थोड़ा भी एक्स्पेंडिचर करना उस रुपये को बेकार में बाटा जाना है। भाज "भगीरथ", "सोशल बेलफेअर", और "योजना" निकाली जाती है। और सब से आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि एक "मासिक लेखसार" और "समाचार सार" निकाला जाता है जो बिल्कुल निःसार है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो को बाटा जाता है। जो प्रति दिन दैनिक पत्र पढ़ते हैं उन्हें समाचारों के मार की जरूरत नहीं है, उन का प्रकाशन रोक जा सकता है। देश में योजना का काफी प्रचार हो गया है, देश की जनता कागजी प्रचार नहीं चाहती, इस योजना के परिणामस्वरूप जो स्कूल निर्माण हो रहा है उस को अपनी छात्रों से देखना चाहती है। इस सम्बन्ध में खर्च में कमी की जा सकती है।

एक बात मैं धीर भी निवेदन कर दू। मैं सरकार के सामने दो सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। अगर हमारी सरकार हाउसिंग बान्ड्स इश्यू करे, लोगों को हाउसिंग बान्ड्स दे और उन से रुपया ले और उस रुपये से तीन या चार लाख प्लाट्स का विकास करे, उन प्लाटों का विकास कर के लोगों को जो नो प्राफिट नो लास बेसिस पर उन को खरीदना चाहें, प्रिफरेंस दे कर बेच दे तो सरकार की काफी भ्राय हो सकती है और देश में जो मकानों की कमी है उसे पूरा किया जा सकता है। इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

एक सुझाव धीर भी है कि जो शहरो के रहने वाले लोग हैं और जिन की भीमित आय है और जो सरकारी कर्मचारी की कोटि में आते हैं, उन के लिये अगर सरकार राशन बाड जारी करे और एक निश्चित कीमत पर उन्हें राशन देने का विश्वास दिलाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि राशन बाड्स से भी आठ दस करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति हो सकती है।

अल्प बजट योजना जितनी सफल होनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं हुई। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम धन को आकृष्ट करने के लिये नये तरीके अपनाये और अगर मकान देने की और धीर निश्चित कीमत पर लोगों को भनाज देने की व्यवस्था सरकार कर सके तो मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को काफी धन की प्राप्ति हो सकती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस संबंध में सरकार गम्भीरता से इन सुझावों पर विचार करेगी।

एक बात जो भन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारी फाइनेन्शियल इश्यर पहली अप्रैल से गुरु होती है और ३१ मार्च को समाप्त होती है। यह पद्धति अंग्रेजों ने चलाई थी और इस पद्धति का हमारे देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक

स्थिति के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हमारे यहां रबी की फसल दिवाली के समय धाती है। उस समय मानसून का भी पता लग जाता है। अगर हम बजट एक अक्टूबर को पेश करें और अपनी फाइनेन्शियल इश्यर में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन कर दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को जो बजट पेश करने के बाद सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स पेश करनी पड़ती हैं क्योंकि बजट के समय फसल का ठीक अनुमान नहीं हो पाता, वह आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। फाइनेन्शियल इश्यर में अगर हम परिवर्तन करें और उसे दिवाली तक ले जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश की फसल की दृष्टि से अधिक उपयुक्त होगा।

श्री अ० प्र० मिश्र (बेग सराय) .
बनियो को भी रुचेगी।

श्री बाजपेयी : बनियो को भी रुचेगा तो बहुत अच्छा लेकिन मैं तो किसानों की दृष्टि से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। बनियो का विचार तो सरकार कर ही रही है और कांग्रेस पार्टी भी करती है और उनका विचार किया जाये यह आवश्यक भी है। लेकिन अगर हम और दृष्टियों में भी भोचे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सुझाव लाभदायक हो सकता है।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The present budget, though it is a status quo budget, is noticeably deficient in one respect, and that is that the Finance Minister has not stated anything at all about the economies that should be effected either in the civil administration or in the Defence organisation. In a period of less than two years, our Defence expenditure per year has increased by Rs. 86 crores and our civil expenditure has been increased by Rs. 80 crores. This is a fairly heavy demand on the resources of the country, particularly at a time when the demand for our Plan implementation is also very big.

[Shri Morarka]

There is another small point to which I would like to refer, and that is about the presentation of the budget to the House. We have been provided with an Explanatory Memorandum. To section 3 of that Memorandum there is an Appendix, and that Appendix contains the Balance Sheets and Accounts of the various State corporations i.e., Central Government corporations. In this Memorandum the Balance Sheets and accounts of only 17 corporations have been included. The Central Government alone has got more than 50 such corporations under it. So, I do not know on what basis the 17 corporations have been selected. In my opinion, it would be advisable to have a separate document containing information i.e., reports, accounts etc. of the Central Government corporations.

There is another suggestion which I would like to make, and that is about the document on the Five Year Plan. It was suggested in this House last year, even the year before last, that along with the budget papers they should circulate a separate document containing the actual performance of the Plan projects, both here in the Centre as well as in the States. We find that no steps have been taken towards that till now. I do not understand what difficulty Government finds in preparing such a document by compiling the list of such projects, the amount that is spent on them, how the budgets have been revised, what is the total allotment etc. I think, there should be no difficulty in compiling such a document and in circulating the same to Members along with budget papers.

This year, along with the budget papers, we have got a document called *Economic Survey, 1957-58*. I must say that it is a very well-written document and it is very valuable and useful for understanding various economic problems. In this document a mention is made of our foreign

exchange position. It shows that the position is improving. We are also told here time and again that our foreign exchange position is improving. I wonder whether that is really so. In this connection the first question that one should ask is: Have our exports increased? The answer to that can be found in Table VIII on pages 36 and 37 appended to this *Economic Survey, 1957-58*. What do we find there? We find that our exports for the six months April-September 1957 are only Rs. 278 crores as against the total exports of Rs. 667 crores during the year 1956-57. There is a noticeable fall in the export of tea. Whereas during 1956-57 the export of tea was about Rs. 150 crores, during these six months it has come down to only Rs. 38 crores. If our exports are not only not rising but are falling—and falling substantially—how can one say that our foreign exchange position is improving?

14 hrs.

Take then the second thing. Are we getting more external assistance either by way of loans or by way of grants? There also the answer is 'no'. In the last year's Budget we budgeted for Rs. 150 crores. What we actually got was Rs. 105 crores, i.e., there was a deficit of Rs. 45 crores. How then can we say that our foreign exchange position is improving?

The third question that you can ask about it is: Are our imports decreasing or increasing? True, our imports are decreasing, maybe not to the extent that we want, but still they are decreasing and to that extent one can say that our foreign exchange position has improved. But it is a negative improvement. You cannot call it an improvement in the real sense. All that you can say is that you had to curtail your needs because you could not afford to buy. Should we not augment our resources to buy all that we need? And if our foreign

resources are not augmented we cannot say that our foreign exchange position is improving.

Then I want to say something about the excise duty on cloth. Many hon. Members have already said that the textile industry is passing through precarious condition because of the high rates of excise duty. I wish to say two or three things in this connection. One is that today a textile mill is paying Rs. 3000 to Rs. 3,500 by way of excise duty per loom per year and if you want to buy a new mill, you can buy it almost at the same price, i.e., Rs. 3,500 per loom basis. In other words, the amount of excise duty paid during the year to the Government is almost the total value of a textile mill. Therefore it is becoming difficult. Many units are facing, today, complete annihilation because of this high rate of duty.

Secondly, the price of cloth, which was prevailing in September 1956 when this duty was enhanced, was slightly higher than the price prevailing today. In other words, the entire burden of the excise duty has fallen on the industry and most of the units in this industry are today not in a position to bear that.

It would be a short-sighted policy for the Government to stick to this and not reduce the excise duty. In that case, what would happen is that production would fall. Mills have already started closing down. Other mills have started closing shifts. Thus the production falls and the income of the mills falls. There will be no revenue either by way of excise duty or by way of income tax. Therefore it would be a short-sighted policy, apart from creating unemployment which is in itself a very big problem, for the Government to stick to this and not to reduce the excise duty.

Then, Sir, I wish to say a word about Section 23A companies. As the House knows, Section 23A companies are those companies in which the

public is not substantially interested and these companies are compelled by law to declare a certain dividend, namely, the entire profits made during a particular year if their reserves etc. are equal to the paid-up capital and so on and so forth. Now, this year the hon. Finance Minister has accepted the principle that since these companies are forced to declare a dividend, excess dividend tax should not be applicable to these companies, beyond a certain percentage. This principle is accepted and the hon. Finance Minister in his speech says this on page 18 of Part B:

"For the financial year 1958-59, I propose to fix the excess dividend tax rates for Section 23A companies only in two slabs, 10 per cent on the slab of dividends over 6 per cent of capital and 20 per cent on the slab over 10 per cent of capital. This change is desirable as under the Act these companies are required to distribute the whole or a large proportion of their profits to the shareholders. It is not possible to estimate the loss of revenue in this proposal, but it is likely to be very small."

Once this principle is accepted and it is realised that what was being done was unjust, then why is justice being distributed in this grudging and half-hearted fashion? Either you do not compel these companies to distribute dividends or when they distribute dividends then do not compel them to pay a dividend tax. There is no rationale. Either you ask them to declare a dividend—in that case do not charge the excess dividend tax—or you do not compel them to declare this dividend—in that case you can charge the dividend tax provided it declares a higher dividend. Here, you are first compelling them to declare a dividend and then because they have done so, you make them to pay excess dividend tax. This, in my opinion, is not very fair.

[Shri Morarka]

Now I wish to say a few words about the speech the hon. the Leader of the Communist Party made here. He made a big grievance of the fact that the members of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry made a direct demand for the reduction of direct taxes and he was surprised at the emboldeness of these capitalists to make such a demand. The hon. Member should know that in this country we still have freedom of speech and expression. People, who are affected by the direct taxes, if they made a demand on the hon. Prime Minister of this country for reconsideration of reduction or even for the abolition of certain taxes, I do not think that there is anything wrong in it. He may not agree with them. He is entitled to have his views, just as those members are entitled to their views. They are, therefore, perfectly within their right to make any such demand. In this connection it would be very interesting to know what direct taxes we have. When I say this, I am talking only about the direct taxes levied by the Centre, leaving aside the State taxes and the municipal taxes. The number of Central taxes in all the civilised countries—there are 13 countries taken to illustrate this—is eight and in India out of the eight direct taxes that can be levied on an individual we had six till last year and are going to have, with the addition of the Gift Tax, seven from this year onwards.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We are most civilised

Shri Morarka: In no other country in the world has an individual to pay so many different types of direct taxes.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): What is the one remaining?

Shri Morarka: That is the Inheritance Tax. That has not yet come

In order that one may not get away with the misgiving that—we may have more number of taxes, but still we do not have our taxes as high i.e., the cumulative effect of all these taxes is not very high. I may say that it is calculated that an individual has to pay 103 odd per cent of his income as direct tax whereas in no other country he has to pay more than 80%. In America it is much less than that. Sir, now that is not the case only with individuals. Take the case of corporate bodies. There are eleven types of taxes which are known and which can be imposed on these companies and in India out of those eleven we have got eight. Eight types of different taxes are put on our corporations and from the point of view of percentage our position is second in the world. The first is U.K. where the tax is 57.6 per cent and in India, our rate is 56 per cent. From that point of view also, in direct taxes, we are paying the highest both in number as well as in quantum. Therefore, if the Federation people make this demand that there is a case for review of the direct taxes, I do not think that the Leader of the Communist Party should feel so jittery about it.

Shri S. A. Dange further said that the collection under estate duty is very low. He said that the Government expected to collect Rs. 2½ crores, but they got only Rs. 10 or 12 lakhs. I am really surprised at the reading of the figures by hon. Member and at his appreciation of these figures. Actually, collection under estate duty is more than Rs. 2 crores and the share of the Centre which is only the collection charges, was Rs. 10 or 12 lakhs. It is true that the expectations of the Government under this head have been belied. But that may be because they over-estimated or they expected people to die more quickly or in larger numbers. To that extent, the Leader of the Communist Party may be rightly disappointed. But, one must understand that, after all, this

measure of tax—estate duty—is not for the purpose of raising revenue. Its purpose, more or less, is to reduce inequality of wealth. It cannot be done overnight. It has to pass through few generations before wealth can be completely equalised, depleted or passed on to the State. Therefore, to expect a big revenue or miraculous results under estate duty is not practical expectation. Besides for such loopholes as the Government found, they have brought an amendment which is pending before the House and I think that might satisfy the hon. Member a little more. However, if he wants, there can be one way of meeting his desire and that is, for the purpose of estate duty, a man who attains the age of 60 may be treated as dead. Just as you treat a person who becomes a *sanyasi* as dead, similarly for the purpose of estate duty, when people attain the age of 60 or 65, you may amend the Act and say that he will be treated as dead and estate duty collected.

Then, there was a question about compulsory deposits. The Leader of the Communist Party was very eloquent. He said, so far as the companies are concerned, all reserves, depreciation reserves, etc., should be collected. He wanted to know what was the total collection under the scheme which was brought by the ex-Finance Minister. If Shri S. A. Dange had cared to follow some recent questions in this House, he would have found that the total collections under this head are Rs. 3.48 crores. He would have also known that the exemptions given to the companies for legitimate purposes are over Rs. 20 crores. What does this indicate? The major portion of the reserves are being invested in legitimate purposes—approved by Government—by those very corporations. Therefore, out of Rs. 30 crores, the actual amount that the Government got was Rs. 3.48 crores. Therefore, there was no justification for continuing this particular provision and I think that it would remove a lot of hardship if the Government

dispenses with this requirement. It does not, after all, bring any revenue. It is only a question of deposit with the Government for some time. After providing this elaborate machinery, what happens? Out of Rs. 30 crores, Government gave away Rs. 20 crores after considering their needs. Out of remaining Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 6½ crores are under dispute. Government have been able to collect only Rs. 3½ crores. Why then do we have all this botheration? It is not worth while. Therefore, I would submit that it may be reconsidered whether it is worthwhile continuing this measure.

Finally, I would like to say a word about oil prices. The Leader of the Communist Party was very much perturbed and he was suggesting that when oil prices all over the world have fallen, why is it that oil prices in this country are not reduced. He was appealing to the Government that they must take steps to see that these oil companies which pay a very meagre price to the poor Arabs should not be allowed to charge a high price here. That may be true, or that may not be true. But, there is one fact to remember that this Government has an agreement with the oil refineries in this country, and under this agreement, the oil companies are allowed to charge a price which the consumer in this country would have to pay had he imported these oils from foreign countries. That is the ceiling provided and up to that price, the companies are allowed to fix any price they like. They cannot fix beyond that without the consent of the Government. That is the agreement. The Government cannot go beyond this agreement. It is quite a different thing if by negotiation with the oil refineries, the Government come to some agreement. But, the Government cannot force, cannot dictate to these people that they will have to accept a lesser price. It is quite possible that, to some, this agreement may appear inequitable. In retrospect, to me also it appears one-sided. But that is not the point. The question is whether

[Shri Morarka]

without this agreement, these refineries would have come here, secondly, whether the consumer has suffered anything by installing these refineries here and thirdly whether the country as a whole has benefitted by the refineries being established here. My submission is, the country has benefitted at least in so far as it saves about Rs. 10 crores every year in her foreign exchange resources.

श्री रा० क० बर्मा (निमाड़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में स्वयं यह फरमाया है कि यह नीरस बजट है। दुनिया के इतिहास में हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ही प्रथम बार अपने बजट भाषण में यह बतलाया है कि यह बजट नीरस बजट है। देखने में आया है और पढ़ने में आया है कि दरअसल जो बजट नीरस होते हैं उन में भी अपने प्रचार द्वारा जबरदस्ती रस भरने की कोशिश की जाती है। आज हम इस बजट को देखते हैं तो हम को बड़ा आनन्द होता है क्योंकि इस बजट के द्वारा आम जनता के ऊपर कोई नया बोझा नहीं डाला गया है।

एक सार्वजनिक सदस्य : पहले ही डाल चुके हैं।

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : आज दुनिया के देशों की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उस से सभी को बड़ा धक्का लग रहा है और दुनिया के देशों में उसे सुधारने का बड़ा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, इस वक्त हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होते हुए भी जनता के ऊपर नया बोझा न डालना एक बड़ी बात है, और उस के बावजूद भी हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय यह फरमाते हैं कि हमारा बजट नीरस बजट है। मुझे बड़ा आनन्द और अभिमान भी होता है कि दरअसल हमारे अन्दर वह सच्चाई और हिम्मत मौजूद है

जोकि हमारे देश के लिये आवश्यक है। उस से हम सुने नहीं हैं।

इस के साथ में दो बातों की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। स्वयं प्राइम मिनिस्टर महोदय ने बजट पेश करते हुए फरमाया था कि जो हमारे लिये सब से अधिक दुःख की बात है वह यह है कि जहाँ हम एक तरफ अपने देश का विकास कर रहे हैं, अपने कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, अपने औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वहाँ दूसरी तरफ हम का विदेशों से करोड़ों का अनाज मंगाना पड़ रहा है। इसी कारण हमें अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने में बड़ी ही कठिनाई हो रही है।

दूसरी बात में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे देश के अन्दर औद्योगिक विकास हो रहा है, हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर में पब्लिक सेक्टर में जा रहे हैं, और मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि हम ने इस दिशा में काफी प्रगति की है, फिर भी हाल क्या है? हाल यह है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में अवश्य अधिक से अधिक लोगों का काम दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को देखेंगे तो हम को मालूम होगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उत्पादन बढ़ा है और उत्पादन बढ़ाने में प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने रिकार्ड बीट किया है, और अगर हम १९५०-५१ के प्राफिट को न गिनें, जबकि हमारे देश में से काफी माल निर्यात किया गया और निर्यात को ले कर देश में लोगों को समय पर कफन के लिये कपड़ा भी नहीं मिलता था और मिलों को बेहद मुनाफा हुआ, उस के बाद से तो हम देखेंगे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में प्राफिट के मामले में रिकार्ड बीट किया है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता

हूँ कि एक तरफ हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में लोगों को काम दे रहे हैं, हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ जा रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जहाँ उत्पादन और प्राफिट बेहद बढ़ा है, वहाँ उसी परिमाण में एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं बढ़ा है। बल्कि लोगों को अधिक तादाद में रोटी रोजी से महसूस किया गया है। इस चीज को भी हमें देखने की जरूरत है। जहाँ हम लोगों को जिन्दा रखने के लिये विदेशों से अनाज मंगाने हैं, उमी प्रकार से हम को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उत्पादन और प्राफिट बढ़ा है और कैपिटल बढ़ा है, उमी परिमाण में एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ने का बजाये गिर क्यों रहा है। इस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि कृषि उत्पादन से हम अपनी जरूरतें पूरी कर सकें हैं। मुझे इस में कोई कठिनाई दिखायी नहीं देती। यह हम आसानी से कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में एक बात मोचनी होगी कि जो लोग कृषि में ऊपर निर्भर हैं उन को कृषि में दिलचस्पी है कि नहीं। खुद खेती के काम को करने वालों में ७५ प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं कि जिन को उस काम में दिलचस्पी नहीं है और इसलिये दिलचस्पी नहीं है कि आज जमीन में ऊपर ऐसे लोगों का कब्जा है जो स्वयं खेती नहीं करते, जो हल चलाना नहीं जानते और जो बैल की पूँछ मरोड़ना नहीं जानते लेकिन जो मशीनरी के आधार पर और लोगों को नीकर रख उन से जानवर की तरह काम लेते हैं। जानवरों को तो संभालने और भूसा डालने की भी चिन्ता रहती है लेकिन जो खेती करने वाले कृषि मजदूर हैं उन के लिये उन के मालिकों को रोटी की भी चिन्ता नहीं रहती है। एक कृषि मजदूर की बीबी, बच्चे यानी सारा परिवार जमीन मालिक के यहाँ पूरे समय लगा रहता है, लेकिन उस के पास पेट भरने के लिये

अन्न तक भाज नहीं है। अगर भाज उस पर उस के मालिक के ५०० रुपये का कर्जा है तो अगले मान १५० और बढ़ जायेगा और उस के ऊपर बढ़ कर ६५० रुपये का कर्जा हो जायेगा। और इसी प्रकार क्रम चलता रहेगा तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विकास के युग में जब हम बड़ी उन्नति कर रहे हैं उस वक़्त हर एक को इस बात में दिलचस्पी होनी चाहिये कि हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय किम तरह से बढ़े। जब अनाज ही हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता हो जिसे अच्छा नहीं कहा जा सकता, दूसरी तरफ़ टैक्स्टाइल मिल्स बन्द करने की नीबत आ रही हो और उस में उत्पादन को ठप करना चाहते हैं, तो आज हमारे देश के लिये ये दो बड़े भारी खतरे हैं, या दुश्मन हैं। जो केवल पैसा कमाने के लिये, एक के दो करने के लिये, गरीबों का शोषण करने के लिये गरीबों को जानवर बना कर काम लेने वाले हैं, उन की तरफ हमें देखना और उस पर बंदी लगाना चाहिये। इस समय हमारा शासन बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहा है। फिर भी हमारे विरोधी दल के कुछ मित्रों ने यांजनाओं की टीका की। मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे यह क्यों नहीं बताते कि इतने टाइम में किम देश ने इतना विकास किया है। क्या रशिया ने किया? क्या यूगोस्लाविया ने किया?

श्री स० म० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : चीन ने किया है।

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : मैं ने जा कर देखा है। मैं ने यूगोस्लाविया में भी देखा और मैं ने रशिया में भी जा कर देखा और बहुत से कम्युनिस्ट देशों में भी जा कर देखा।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : चाइना।

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : अभी चाइना तो बहुत दूर है। अभी चाइना की क्या बात

[श्री रा० क० बर्मा]

करते हैं ? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप हमारे विकास का काम देखें, तो हम दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि जितना विकास हिन्दुस्तान में इतने छोटे टाइम में हुआ है, आप को वह किसी देश में नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री बाबू (बाराबकी) : विनाश को विकास कहते हैं ।

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि हमारे देश में विकास में बाधा पहुँचाने वाले भी लोग रहते हैं । जब हमारे देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाइना जाते हैं और चाइना की सरकार उन का शानदार स्वागत करती है, तब हमारे देश के कम्यूनिस्ट बिरादरो को यह पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो गया है । उससे पहले वे यह नारा लगाने रहे कि "यह आजादी झूठी है" । मैं ने स्वयं १५ अगस्त को एक जगह नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान में जगह जगह पर कम्यूनिस्टो के प्रोसेशन देखे । उन का एक ही नारा था कि "यह आजादी झूठी है" यानी हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं हुआ है । उन्हें पता ही नहीं चला कि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है । जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का चाइना में शानदार स्वागत होता है और स्वागत करते हुये वहाँ के प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को गुलामी से मुक्त किया और साम्राज्यवाद के साथ इतनी जबरदस्त टक्कर ली कि बिना खून की वृन्द बहाये हुये हिन्दुस्तान आजाद किया, तब हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट बिरादरो को पता चला कि अच्छा, हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो गया है । तब तक उन्होंने कभी १५ अगस्त नहीं मनाया—विरोध कर के ही मनाया । इसी प्रकार

से जब १९५५ में रुश्चेव और बुल्गानिन हिन्दुस्तान में पधारते हैं और भाखरा-नगल जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की योजना बहुत शानदार तरीके में सफल हो रही है, तब हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट कहते हैं कि अरे बाप रे, योजना भी सफल हो रही है । उस वक्त तक कम्यूनिस्टो का यह नारा था कि योजना का एक ढकीसला है, योजना के नाम पर कांग्रेसी भारी रकम चाट गये, ये खा गये, यह कर दिया, वह कर दिया, देश का बरबाद कर रहे हैं । १९५७ में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता, गोपालन माहब, भाखरा-नगल जा कर कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की योजनाये भ्राम्य बढ रही हैं । खुद की बुद्धि नहीं है, सोचना विचारना नहीं है, बस यहाँ आ कर कुछ भी गप्प ठाक देना है और जब रूस से रस्मी हिली कि ऐसा नहीं ऐसा, तब कहेंगे कि हा ऐसा । पिछले बजट मेशन में हमारे मित्र, विरोधी दल के नेता डागे जी न कहा कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय और इस वक्त वह फरमाने हैं कि कपडा उद्योग पर में एक्साइज इयूटी को हटा दिया जाय । क्यों ? क्या बात हुई ? अब पत्रोपति और कम्यूनिस्ट भाई भाई, वे एक दूसरे की मदद पर आये हैं, वही बात है न ।

जहाँ तक अम्बर चर्खे के विराध का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह देखिये कि ग्रामाद्याग के द्वारा हम कितने लोगों का काम दे रहे हैं और दूसरे उद्योगों के द्वारा—टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के द्वारा कितने लोगों का काम दे रहे हैं । मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि मिलों में जितने मजदूर काम करने हैं, केवल गृह उद्योग में सूत कटाई और कपडा बुनाई के द्वारा हम उन से चार गुना आदमियों को काम देते हैं । यह देहातियों के लिये बड़ी भारी चीज है । आज हमारे लिये प्रॉफिट का सवाल नहीं है—जनता की जरूरतों को पूरा कर

का सवाल है, लोगों को रोटी देने का सवाल है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम ने लोगों को रोटी दे दी, पहनने के लिये कपड़ा दे दिया, रहने के लिये जगह दे दी, फिर चिन्ता किम की ? लेकिन आज लोगो को खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं मिल रही है, कपड़ों के लिये कपड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है इसी दिल्ली में फूट-पाथ पर कितने लोग पड़े हुये हैं, चलिये मैं आप को दिखाऊँ।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है ?

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : यह आप को और हमारी दोनों की जिम्मेदारी है। हर भारतीय की जिम्मेदारी है, जो अपने का भारतीय कहलाता है, उस की जिम्मेदारी है। कहने और नारा अगाते हैं कि नौकरशाही। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नौकरशाही में कौन है ? तुम्हारे चाचा, मेरे मामा, किमी के मान किमी के बहनार्द—अपने ही घर के लाग हैं भारतीय हैं जिम को आप नौकरशाही कहते हैं। मैं आप में निवेदन करना हूँ कि मैं पार्लियामेंट का मੈम्बर हूँ। हो सकता है कि मेरे बच्चों का काम-धन्धा नहीं मिले, तो वे किमी हॉटल में कप-प्याले धाने का काम करे। हम भारतीय हैं, हमें मेहनत मजदूरी करने में शर्म नहीं है। मुझे यह देख कर दुख होता है कि अपने को मजदूरों के नेता कहलाने वाले इस तरह की बात करें। यह बड़े अफमोस की बात है। सवाल यह है कि उन्हें देश को बनाना नहीं है, बिगाड़ना है और बिगाड़ने के लिये इस के सिवा दूसरी क्या बात हो सकती है ?

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जमीन का सही बटवारा होना चाहिये और जो खेती करे, उस की ही जमीन होनी चाहिये और जो खेती नहीं करता है, उस के पास जमीन नहीं रहने देनी चाहिये। ग्राम विकास

के लिये हमारे शासन की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि दर-अस्त हमें टैक्निकल हेंड्स नहीं मिलते हैं, गांवों में विकास के लिये लोग जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम ने शहरों की भीड़ को कम करना है और गांवों का विकास काम करना है, तो यह सिटी एलाउन्स बन्द कर के ग्राम एलाउन्स देना शुरू कर दीजिये और फिर देखिये कि थोड़े टाइम में हम कितनी तरक्की करेंगे। जो शहरों में रहते हैं, सारी सुविधाएँ उन को उपलब्ध है। क्या सुविधा उन को नहीं मिलती है ? उन के लिये हाउस एलाउन्स, सिटी एलाउन्स और न मालूम क्या क्या एलाउन्स हैं। मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कहता हूँ कि यह उल्टी गंगा बह रही है। इन एलाउन्स को बन्द कर के जब आप ग्राम एलाउन्स देना शुरू कर देंगे, तब हमारे आफिमर्ज लोग और जितने भी हमारी सर्विस के अन्दर हैं, वे यह माग करेंगे कि श्रीमन्, हम देहात में जाने के लिये तैयार हैं, हम वहाँ जा कर काम करने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन आज-कल लोग वहाँ जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं, क्योंकि शहर में वेतन और एलाउन्स ज्यादा मिलते हैं और सुविधा भी ज्यादा मिलती है। मेरा निजी अनुभव है कि देहात में जो टीचर जाता है, तो वह पाता है कि विद्यार्थी नहीं, स्कूल नहीं, रहने के लिये जगह नहीं, जंगल है, खाने के लिए कुछ मिल नहीं सकता है।

इस के साथ ही मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रोड्यूसिंग सेक्टर में आज उत्पादन घटने लगा है। यह हमारे लिये एक बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है और खासकर के टैक्मटाइल में। जहाँ तक टैक्मटाइल का सवाल है, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यही ट्रेड रहा, तो थोड़े टाइम में एक जबर्दस्त क्राइसिस आने वाला है और शहरों में एम्प्लायमेंट का एक बड़ा सवाल पैदा हो जायेगा।

[श्री रा० क० वर्मा]

मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप एक्साइज इयूटी हटा लीजिये और अम्बर चर्खा बन्द कर दीजिये। मैं तो इस मान्यता का हूँ कि आप ग्रामोद्योग के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर दीजिये, लेकिन हमारे जो उद्योग चल रहे हैं, वे बन्द न हों और उन को हम किसी तरह में चालू रखें। मजदूर बेकार न हों यह सब से बड़ी बात है। जहाँ तक टैक्सटाइल मिल के नुकसान का सवाल है इस के क्या कारण हैं? मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि टैक्सटाइल वालों में गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर बहुत असर बना रखा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह प्राइवेट मैक्टर तब तक सफल नहीं होगा, जब तक कि चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेंट की प्रथा का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जायेगा। अगर गवर्नमेंट को देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारनी है तो प्रथम प्राइवेट मैक्टर के ऊपर अकुश लगाना है तो पहली बात यह है कि चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेंट्स की जो प्रथा है इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये क्योंकि सारे घोटाले इसी के द्वारा होते हैं।

दूसरी चीज़ जिसका मैं ज़िन्ना करना चाहता हूँ वह खरीद और बेचान के बारे में है। इस पर भी अकुश चाहिये। श्रीमन् इस सदन में कम्पनी एक्ट में मंजोधन पर यह ठहरा दिया गया था कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और मैनेजिंग एजेंट कितनी कमिशन ले सकते हैं। मिनिमम जो रकम हमने ठहराई थी वह मुनाफे का १० और १० परसेंट या अधिक से अधिक ६०,००० रुपये मालाना रखा था। लेकिन, श्रीमन् मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर भी कितनी गड़बड़ी बहाहती है। इसके अलावा खरीद और बेचान का कितना ही कमिशन कम्पनी की ओर से और भी ले जाते हैं। जो लिमिट फिक्स की गई है उसका कोई ध्यान या बधन ही नहीं रह जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री रा० क० वर्मा : दो मिनट में मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दो मिनट नहीं, एक मिनट में ही आप खत्म कीजिये।

श्री रा० क० वर्मा : बाइंग कमिशन और सैलिंग कमिशन के द्वारा ये लोग लाखों रुपये ले जा रहे हैं। जो लिमिट रखी गई थी, उसमें यह और क्यों बढ़ा जाता है, यह समझ में नहीं आया है। एक तो बाइंग कमिशन दी जानी है और दूसरी सैलिंग कमिशन और खरीद बेचान का सारा खर्चा कम्पनी के चोपडों के हिसाब में लिखा जाना है।

मैं आपको टैक्सटाइल के अन्दर जो अभी प्रथा हो गई है, उसको भी बनाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें जो मेठ जी है मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर बन जाते हैं। अब जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के लडके होते हैं उनको भी कम्पनी में बड़े बड़े पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है और किसी को चार हजार, पाच हजार और छह हजार रुपये उनका मासिक तनख्वाह देना शुरू कर दिया जाता है। उस पर भी कम्पनी की तरफ से उनको मोटरे दी जानी है और काम उनके पास करने को कुछ हाता नहीं है। इसके अलावा जा बर्नोई माहब होते हैं वे स्टोर की दुकान लेकर बैठ जाते हैं। जो साने माहब हैं वह रंग केमिकल की दुकान लेकर बैठ गये और जा फुफा है वह जिनिंग फॅक्टरी के मालिक हैं और जो मामा हैं वह आयल मिल के मालिक हैं मारी खरीद उन्हीं में होती है। बिल बनाना और बिल चुकाना सब कुछ उन्हीं के हाथों में होता है। सारे के सारे प्राइवेट मैक्टर के अन्दर इस तरह में काम चल रहा है। और जब स्वार्थ में कमी हुई मिलों के बद के नोटिस लगते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो करोड़-पति के परिवार में चले गये, अब एक मिनट में कैसे खत्म कर सकेगे।

श्री रा० क० बर्मा : मैं आपको यह सब इस लिये बतला रहा हूँ कि राजधानी उन्हीं के कारण हमें टोकरी उठानी पड़ती है। यह सब कुछ मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कह रहा हूँ। मैं अभी खत्म किये देता हूँ।

मैं केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जा आइसिस टक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर आया है, कानून के द्वारा या किसी भी तराके से, शासन का उसका भार ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि ये जा मिल है, ये जा कारखाने हैं, ये बन्द न होने पावें और मजदूर बेकार न होने पावें। इतनी ही मरा प्रार्थना है, इतना ही मरा निवेदन है।

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug). The Prime Minister has conferred a great honour on this House by personally presenting the Budget this year. Sympathetic as he is towards the aspirations of the people and always respecting their views, it was expected that he would come out of the groove set up by the previous Finance Ministers, and he would re-orientate the financial policy and also give some relief to the poor.

We are in the midst of very difficult times. Financial difficulties are hovering all around us. We are faced with a deficit Budget. We have to depend on deficit financing. Under these circumstances, it is not a pleasant job to present a Budget, and the presentation of the Budget is a task of great nervous responsibility. Finance Ministers have come in with great expectations, but they have gone out utterly disappointed. During the last decade, a number of Finance Ministers have come in and have gone out. This is a clear indication that the financial policy of the Government is not quite sound, nor is it quite stable, nor is there any continuity in the financial policy of Government. And the Prime Minister has yet to find a new Finance Minister.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): He has found.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be the information of one hon. Member and not the others.

Shri Mohamed Imam: Anyhow, I am not aware of it. If he has found, I am sure we shall get one full of sympathy, who will be fully of understanding and who will control the expenditure of Government and who will check all unnecessary expenditure.

The time for the presentation of the Budget causes equal concern to the public also, and it causes a certain amount of tension throughout the country, because the people know that when the budget is presented, it brings forth nothing but taxation, nothing but extra burdens, while they are certain that they cannot expect any relief.

A decade has passed since independence dawned on us. Years have rolled by. Each year has brought a new budget. During this period what remarkable changes have taken place in the country and also in the financial world, in the financial field. The revenue of the country has gone up by more than 4 times. The entire income has gone up to nearly Rs. 800 crores from Rs. 200 crores. Similarly, the corresponding expenditure has outstripped the income, the revenue of the State. We are faced with a big deficit finance which was not there previously. We are depending on deficit financing, we are depending on issue of treasury bills.

For this entire period of ten years, I think we must have spent not less than Rs. 10,000 crores. Rs. 10,000 crores must have passed through the hands of the Government. I do not deny that some achievements have been made. Some mighty irrigation projects have been constructed, some industries have been established or are in the course of establishment. A lot has been done. But my question is: is the return, is the achievement commensurate with the huge amount we have spent so far?

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It will be interesting and worthwhile to analyse as to how much has been spent on capital works, how much has been spent on industries, how much has been spent directly for the benefit of the people and how much has been spent on services, on administration and on our officers, out of the total amount I may state without fear of contradiction that of the total amount that has been spent, a sum of not less 65 per cent has been consumed by our officers and personnel by allowances and other things

If we review the budget of this year, we feel more and more worried and our anxiety for the future depends. The budget presented is quite plain. The current year's revenue and expenditure resulted in an over-all deficit of Rs 384 crores against Rs 284 crores taken into consideration in the budget. There is an increase of Rs 100 crores. This shows that this is not sound budgeting. Similarly, in the coming year, the normal expenditure exceeds income by about Rs 34 crores. It is a big deficit.

Many Members have expressed the view—and I also do the same—that there is a tendency to mount up the expenditure under defence and civil administration. So far we have raised a tax revenue of more than Rs 700 crores. Every year there has been additional taxation. Every year there has been increased taxation, but all this revenue from taxes is consumed by normal expenditure. Very little of our tax revenue, as will be pointed out later, is ear-marked for capital expenditure.

Let me take the debt position. As I pointed out, our budget is a deficit one. It is a grave and serious matter. It does not allow of any surplus which can be used for our Plan. Similarly, let us take our debt position. How far is the nation indebted? The debt of our country in 1939-40 was Rs 950 crores. It went up to Rs 3350 crores

in 1956-57, and during the present year it has gone up to Rs 3950 crores. This is not all. The Government has to shoulder the additional liability of Rs 1184 crores which comprises unfunded debt, repayment of foreign loans, depreciation fund and other funds. In all, the total indebtedness of the country, of the Government, comes to Rs 5100 crores. It is a very sad state of affairs.

I do agree that in times of emergency or when we need funds for productive works, we do borrow, we do need foreign funds. But borrowing has become an annual feature. Unless Government borrow, government activities get paralysed. This is the sad state of affairs. I have no objection to contracting debts, but what about our repaying capacity when the time for repayment comes?

The Prime Minister has recently admitted in the Rajya Sabha the difficulties that we have to face in subsequent years in the repayment of debt. He said that in the year 1960-61 alone, Government have to pay Rs 1160 crores. Previous to that, we have to pay on an average Rs 100 crores. This is not the end of the debt position. After all, we have to contract debts. This year we have provided for nearly Rs 450 crores under this head. Apart from—it is not merely a liability which we owe to the nation—we have been taking loans from every conceivable country. We are indebted enormously to America, to Russia, to France, to Canada, to Australia and to every other country. That shows that our financiers do not understand or have not worked out, the proper implications of the debt position.

I agree we do need funds, but it must be pointed out by the Finance Minister to what extent the country can contract debts, to what extent we can borrow so that our future may be safe and we will not burden posterity with too much debt. This is a

very grave matter. I do not know what the position will be after five years, because every year we have to borrow. The Prime Minister has admitted that we have to borrow hereafter every year. The implementation of our Second Five Year Plan depends entirely on borrowed funds. Nothing is available from normal revenue. This is a very serious matter and this is good deal of a burden.

Sir, we have been spending a lot of money. Some of our statisticians have calculated that the national income has gone up. They have calculated that the *per capita* income of the people has also gone up. The statisticians who are government employees have to prepare these statistics. I do agree that the *per capita* income of the people living in urban areas, the government servants, the industrialists and the Members of Parliament and Legislatures has gone up. These form only 20 per cent of the entire population. What about the remaining 80 per cent who form the bulk of the agricultural population, who are the wage earners, who depend upon agriculture? I may submit without fear of contradiction that their *per capita* income has not gone up. They are in the same old position.

I know our Ministers tour and tour. They visit only big places, only urban areas. I would like to know from their diaries how many villages they have visited—not around Delhi, but in the south, in Madras. I know they tour direct from Delhi to Madras, Madras to Bangalore, Bangalore to Bombay and back to Delhi. When they tour, I am reminded of the Russian sputniks.

I say the condition of our rural population remains the same. They are still under-fed, under-nursed, ill-clad and ill-housed and no attention has been paid to them. All this I must point out is the effect of this deficit financing and more spending.

And, more borrowing, as inevitably and as certainly as anything else, leads to inflation. We have to face inflation. Of course, some Members said that we need not be afraid of inflation. Personally, I am not afraid of inflation. We must consider inflation with reference to the poor people, the poor villagers and the low-paid employees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude soon.

Shri Mohamed Imam: Under inflation people get much less goods for what they pay. The value of the social necessities has gone up. I will take only a few minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 'A few' is very indefinite.

Shri Mohamed Imam: Regarding the Plan, I am one with others that the Plan must be implemented. I am one with others that we have to take all possible measures. I do not think there is anybody here whose soul is so dead as to say that our country should not prosper. It is said that the Plan is the only means of bringing prosperity to our country. But the Government should think of how to implement this Plan. We do hear of assurances from the Prime Minister and others that the Plan will be implemented at any cost. But, I would like to know how they are going to find the funds.

It is quite certain that the Plan can be implemented only out of two sources, taxation and borrowed funds. I must raise one serious objection against taxation. Every year new taxes are being levied and the rates of taxes are being enhanced on the ground that it is meant for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. Last year also, taxes were enhanced to the extent of Rs. 100 crores. With what result? I am afraid very little of this taxation is made use of for the implementation of the Plan. While on the revenue side, it is Rs. 786 crores, on the other side, it is Rs. 803 crores. If you analyse the Budget

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you will see that a large portion is set apart for Civil Administration, for Defence and other things. I have not the time for going into details. What is the surplus that can be diverted towards the implementation of the Plan?

Whenever tax is levied for the sacred purpose of implementing the Second Five Year Plan, it is wrong to divert it for non-Plan purposes. It is not at all wise. Whatever revenue is collected from taxes, at least an adequate percentage of it must be set apart for the Plan. I have no objection to taxation. A Government cannot be run without taxation. But the taxation must be made use of for the purpose for which it is intended. But, here, you raise the tax in the name of the Second Five Year Plan and you divert it towards normal purposes and for normal expenditure. I think this is misleading the public.

Similarly, the loan position. There are other sources of revenue which could be implemented very well. In the Plan itself there are some aspects which could very well be given up, which could be considered as extravagant and which could be considered as unnecessary or superfluous. For example, the amount we spend on Community Projects and NES Blocks or social service and other matters which are of doubtful utility and success can be pruned. I have absolutely no objection to the expenditure for the implementation of big irrigation works for the amelioration of the poor, for industries and such other matters. But, I object to ideological schemes. For instance, I am not a khadi wearer. I do not believe in khadi. The amount spent is nearly Rs. 10 crores on the development of khadi and Ambar Charkha. Personally, I am of opinion that this venture will not succeed.

Then, there is prohibition. Whatever revenue is there or whatever sources are there must be utilised. It is not the time for prohibition. We

all know how far prohibition has succeeded. If we can say that any cottage industry has succeeded, then it is prohibition, because we have illicit distillation and stills in every house in the villages. (Interruption). If any cottage industry has developed, it is corruption; it has made every house corrupt. Every Minister knows that; every Member knows that and every man says it must go. But the Government still wants to retain it because it wants to enhance its prestige. Every attempt must be made to get the revenue you want. Introduce the salt tax. We must not stand on formalities; we should not stand on ceremonies when we need huge funds for the implementation of our Plan. Tap all possible sources and see that the Plan is a success.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, several speakers who preceded me used several adjectives for the Budget. I am not going to use any further adjectives for the Budget.

An Hon. Member: Use an adverb.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: There are several friends who are against lowering the taxable minimum of incomes; there are some friends who are against taxes. There are still some other friends who are against deficit financing. They do not spare any cause either here in the House or outside when they do not raise their voices against realising taxes for the development of this country and for the implementation of the Plan. But, still, they express lip sympathy for the implementation of the Plan.

My friends like Shri Vajpayee and several others who do not spare any opportunity to incite people either in the name of language or in the name of States or in the name of no tax realisation slogans, day in and day out, have been trying to stand in the way of the implementation of the Plan. They have quoted several

statistics to suit their political slogans. I would also like to quote some statistics to prove that we are going in the right direction and that we are proceeding cautiously.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will hear the hon. Member tomorrow. We many take up the discussion now.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF U.P.S.C.
FOR 1956-57

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
(Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Report of the U.P.S.C. for the year 1956-57 and Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1957, be taken into consideration."

At the very outset, I wish to make it clear that it is not my intention to focus the attention of the Government or of this House on one particular case where the Government has considered it necessary to disagree with the advice given by the U.P.S.C. Not that I am in agreement with the decision taken by the Government in this particular case, but it has never been my contention and I am prepared to concede that the Government has got a right and responsibility in this matter. In discharging this responsibility which devolves on them, they have sometimes for certain extraordinary reasons to be given by them, to disagree with the Commission in the discharge of that responsibility. If we look at the figures, we will find that even for disciplinary action about 118 cases were referred this year as against 58 cases last time to the Commission. Out of these 118 cases, Government has only disagreed with the Commission in one individual case. Thus, there is very little complaint against Government for disagreeing with the Commission as such.

I am going to deal with the larger issues much more important, certain basic fundamental issues, with which we are concerned in the administration. Now, it is common knowledge that the standard and moral of the services is deteriorating. We have got to fix the responsibility or investigate the causes for this falling standard and falling morale. It is on the advice of the independent Commission that Government makes appointments. It is on the advice of the Commission that the Government makes promotions. It is on the advice of the Commission that the Government takes disciplinary action. In all these matters of appointment, promotion and disciplinary action, Government acts on the advice of the Commission and this special responsibility and function has been given to an independent body which enjoys a special position and status in our own Constitution, so that they may conduct themselves in a manner that a healthy atmosphere is generated in the services, so that the services feel secure and are ensured justice and are in a position to discharge their responsibilities in an independent manner. We have to consider whether it is so; whether the services have played their part.

I do not make any general statement of condemnation. But as I said in the beginning, it is common knowledge that anybody who is in intimate touch with the services will tell you that the services have not played their part. What are the reasons? I would ask the hon. Home Minister to let us know whether he has held any consultation in this matter with the U.P.S.C. I would strongly urge that in consultation with the U.P.S.C. they might appoint a study team or a working team to investigate into the causes and take necessary steps to remove those causes. The U.P.S.C. have not referred to this matter, but they have made a pointed reference to their difficulties in recruitment. They have been making this remark from year to year but this year, I would

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specially invite the attention of the Government and this House to the observations made by the U.P.S.C. to the fact that they did not get proper material for recruitment. It would be better for me just to refer to that portion of the report: They say:

"The Commission have to point out their experience that the present system of education leaves much to be desired so far as the development of the mind and attitudes of the candidates is concerned. The tone of discipline, the level of academic achievement to be aimed at and the methods of promotion from lower classes to higher classes have all, no doubt, a bearing on the standard of education... It should be seriously examined whether the present educational system provides adequate facilities and opportunities for the enlargement of the mind and development of the character and personality of our students."

So, they have asked for a serious examination of the problem. They also say:

"The remarks of the examiners on the performance of candidates in the written examinations of the Commission make depressing reading."

They further say:

"As for the services where candidates of a younger age group are required, the results have been very disappointing."

It is after the tenth year of our independence that the U.P.S.C. makes the observation not only that the material is poor, but they have very serious doubts about the system of education. They have not only expressed serious doubts, but they are almost categorical that there is no chance, no scope, for the development of the personality and character and no possibility for the proper material to be produced. It is in

this context that I would like to know whether as desired by the U.P.S.C., the Home Minister has been able to examine this matter. They have made a definite recommendation that this matter should be examined. May I know whether the hon. Home Minister has had any consultation with the U.P.S.C. and with the Education Ministry and has taken any steps to examine this particular observation made by the U.P.S.C.

I will pass on to another very important and significant matter. You will observe from this report that in the various cases for recruitment referred to the U.P.S.C., they found it impossible to find suitable candidates in a large number of cases. They have given them in the appendix, more than 140 cases.

An Hon. Member: 173 cases.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. In 173 cases they could not find suitable candidates for appointment. Now, it throws a very great responsibility on the Government. Why is the state of affairs like that? I say the responsibility rests on the Government because, if you analyse the list of the 173 cases, we will find that most of them are required for technical jobs. If you refer to the fourth report of the U.P.S.C. for 1953-54, you will find that the U.P.S.C. had made a very specific observation and recommendation to the Government.

"Considerable number of science graduates and research scholars are joining these services. The Commission would like to repeat..."

They were only repeating in their fourth report. Three years have passed.—

"that a properly attractive scientific career should be provided for our science graduates, particularly for those who show any promise of research. Otherwise the scientific and technical personnel required for implementing the various development

projects will continue to be inadequate."

This observation was made. I would like to know whether any action was taken on this so that we may not find ourselves face to face with the situation in which we find ourselves today.

I am very happy today that the hon. Prime Minister made a statement after the question hour regarding the scientific and engineering service and the research service. It appears to be independent of these observations. In the tenth year of our Independence when we are faced with certain difficulties and we feel the impact of ideas from outside where there is also much scientific research all around, he has felt himself compelled to give thought to this matter. He made a statement and I think that something will be done about it. If proper attention had been paid to the report of the U.P.S.C. and its recommendations four or five years earlier, we would not have found ourselves in such difficulties. Even today, the heads of the departments of science subjects, eminent scientists who have put in 25-30 years of service are blocked at Rs. 1,250, whereas hundreds of persons in the administrative side, much junior in calibre and in every other respect, are getting anything between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,500 or even Rs. 3,000. This is the state of affairs that has continued. You can take stock of the situation. In any free and economically developed country, it is only those people, scientific and engineering people, who are engaged in the productive activities and they are better paid and given a place of honour and pride in the society. It has not happened here.

I shall again invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the proviso to article 320(3) under which a recommendation was made by the Commission in 1951. Certain proposals had been submitted so that the Government may come to a decision as to which of the jobs are to be taken out of the purview of the U.P.S.C. and

which the U.P.S.C. is entitled to examine. Year after year, in every report, the Commission has made a pointed reference to it. I have taken the opportunity of discussing the reports of the Commission more than once on the floor of the other House. I pinpointed the attention of the hon. Home Minister on this matter. You are not only ignoring the recommendations of the U.P.S.C. but you are also debarring the Parliament of the right to take a decision on this particular matter. These rules under the article I referred to have got to be laid on the Table of the House. Parliament has been denied the right of a decision and a judgment in this matter as to which of the jobs are to be taken out of the purview of the Commission. While discussing this matter in 1956, the hon. Minister gave me a definite promise that it would be done very soon, that he would be able to take a decision and that the decision would be communicated. I have got before me what he said on the floor of the House. He gave me a categorical assurance but even to this day, unfortunately, no action has been taken on the matter.

I would again like to refer to another matter and invite the attention of the hon. Minister to another Article in the Constitution to which I think his attention has never been drawn—article 321. Certain additional powers could be given to the Commission by the Government. I say that his attention has not been drawn to this article because the Government does not think in terms of giving more powers to the U.P.S.C.; It is thinking in terms of curtailing the powers which it has got.

The Government had considered it fit and necessary to make a reference to the Commission in cases where extension in service had to be granted. My hon. friend says that he has done it under an executive order. He has the right to withdraw it by an executive order. A very special reference was made to this point in a previous report of the Commission and it said that this practice of

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granting extension in the services is highly undesirable and demoralisation I will read out what had been stated in the report:

"The Commission felt that the propriety of the decision, to the extent it would affect adversely the existing incumbents of the services, was not free from doubt and also consider that Government's decision is likely to have undesirable repercussions on the morale of the services. The Commission brought their views to the notice of the Government who stated in reply that they had considered the matter carefully but felt they should adhere to that decision."

I feel very strongly in this matter. In our developmental activities, I know the Government may find it necessary to retain the services of certain staff. They may be short of engineering staff. I would not mind the raising of the superannuation age from 55 to 56, 57 or 58, whatever it is. It is really unfortunate that we cannot have uniformity even in this matter. Here is a State, U.P. which raises the age to 58. It is different in other places. We must have some sort of a uniformity in this respect, if it is possible.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, they have taken a very wise step. If they find that it is necessary to retain certain services or experienced persons, they raise the age of superannuation to 58. If the hon. Minister so feels and thinks that the longevity of life is such that even after 55 our officers are fit enough to be retained in service and that in the developing economy, their experience is needed, it is much better to raise the superannuation age. I am all for it. You can raise the age for the technical staff from 55 to 58. But I am very much against the extension of the other services. It is highly demoralising. It demoralises the person concerned and the other persons who wait for a chance in

place of the person about to retire but does not know whether he is going to retire or not. If the Government could not agree to this for any reason, I would repeat that a reference should be made to the U.P.S.C. for the extension. He says it was an executive order. I would request him to take advantage of the article which I have just quoted and give statutory powers to the U.P.S.C. in this respect so that we are not faced with such matters.

Now, Sir, if you read the *Seventh Report* you will find the tone and temper of this report to be very different from the previous ones. Even when there is a case of legitimate grievance it has either made no observation or has slurred over it. That is the case even with regard to this question of exemption under article 323 to which I have just now referred. You just read it, Sir, it makes amusing reading to see how they have slurred over the whole matter, about the temporary appointments and other matters.

We had a sort of enquiry in other matters and, though the Home Minister might deny, we know it for certain that the Law Commission did make a recommendation about the deterioration in the High Courts. I make a mention of this particularly because, if democracy is to be sustained, these two institutions, particularly our judiciary and our public service commissions must be above suspicion. They must not only be honest but they must command the confidence and respect of the people. They do not have it today, I venture to submit. Even though we were all checked down when we talked about the High Courts, when an investigation was made it was found that it was not so. The same is the case with regard to the States, particularly the public service commissions in the States, and the standard is not the same as we would expect it to be in the Centre also. I made this point and I was supported by a veteran

like Pandit H. N. Kunzru who, I am sure, can be trusted to take a very dispassionate view of the matter.

Sir, it is a very important matter. I do not impute any motives, but I wish the Home Ministry to take particular care to see that these institutions function in such a manner that they command a great respect in the country, that they command the confidence of the people who are concerned with them. It is not only enough that they are just and honest, it is necessary that they command the confidence and respect of the people. They should conduct themselves in such a manner that they command the respect of the people.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, let the hon. Member be careful about making any aspersions or criticism about the U.P.S.C.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly. I am also very careful in listening to him because it is a very delicate matter. But, so far, he has tried to tide over the difficulties, as he has criticised the Government in making appointments. He says that he is not casting any aspersion on the honesty or integrity of the Commission. He has been keeping within those bounds and, therefore, I had no occasion to interfere.

Shri Datar: But he is almost treading on the ground which he had been trying to avoid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is treading on the boundary only, but he is not inside. But there is one thing that I have to say. The hon. Member has almost taken 25 minutes. He has to conclude now because there are other hon. Members who would like to speak.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will conclude in a minute. In this

Seventh Report you will find, Sir,—and that is common knowledge—that they were making certain appointments in respect of steel plants, Kharagpur Technical Institution and so on. The Report says:

“The Commission ceased to recruit persons for posts in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and the Government managed iron and steel projects, when the former was constituted as an autonomous Institute like a University...etc.”

It raises a very important issue because we are expanding on the public sector and in this public sector all these institutions and so many autonomous bodies are coming into existence. The jurisdiction of the U.P.S.C. is being withdrawn from them. I do not know whether the Government would like to give them this jurisdiction under a special provision, but the present position is that it is being withdrawn from all these institutions and most of the appointments are made without consulting them. There has been lot of public criticism about it, even by persons like Shri C. H. Bhabha who was at one time a Minister at the Centre. While speaking in Bombay he said: “These are kingdoms of corruption”. I do not know what cases he had in his mind and what justification was there, but it will have to be considered that there is no great satisfaction about the appointments on these autonomous bodies. And, if the jurisdiction of the U.P.S.C. is to be taken away, I think some machinery will have to be devised which will have some confidence of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Report of the U.P.S.C. for the year 1956-57 and Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th December, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Of course, there will not be any voting on it. We have got two hours for discussion out of which 25 minutes have already been taken by the hon. Mover. May I know how much time the hon. Minister will require?

Shri Datar: About 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No reply is needed, I suppose.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, we have one hour and 15 minutes for other Members who desire to participate in this discussion. Then 10 minutes for each Member would suffice. In that case, perhaps, we may be able to accommodate some Members though not all even in that case. Now, Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): I am one of the movers, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been moved already, and he is only one of the participants now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, going through the report of the Public Service Commission relating to 1956-57 one is faced with a very strange phenomenon. That is, the Public Service Commission selects candidates and makes certain recommendations but the appointments do not take place in time. The Government takes months and, perhaps, sometimes years to make the actual appointments. In this particular report there is a relevant part. For I.A.S., foreign service, police service and other central services in 1956-57 the Public Service Commission selected 340 candidates. But what is the position with regard to actual appointments? Till now, that is till the time the report was submitted to the Government, out of these 340 candidates only 166 appointments

have been made. We would like to know from the hon. Minister why there is the delay in actual appointments.

I believe there is one particular reason for this delay. Even after selection are made by the Public Service Commission there is a laborious process. The Home Ministry would like to know the character and antecedents of the selected candidate. As far as I know enquiries are made about the character of the selected people. And, who makes this enquiry? The great police department under the Home Ministry. They are the guardians of law and also character. We all know that the final decision is based on a report actually sent by a police constable. That is what happens. We know there are several cases of corruption also in this respect, because a police constable can send up a good report if he is pleased to send that report.

An Hon. Member: It costs only Rs 2.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Rs. 2 or Rs 20, but it is a fact in our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would differ, of course

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We have got such experience. Therefore, my submission is that we should finally do away with this notorious practice. Let the recommendations of the Public Service Commission be final. What is wrong in that? When the Public Service Commission interview candidates I hope they are getting some conduct certificates from the candidates. If they are not getting them now, let them get such conduct certificates from the professors or teachers of the concerned candidates. Let us depend on our teachers and professors more than on the police constables under the Home Ministry. I believe this delay in appointment is because of this notorious practice that exists in our country. I would request the hon.

Minister to consider this question seriously and to do away with this practice. Fortunately, in our country, now there is at least one State which has done away with this practice, and the Home Minister knows which States it is. I need not mention the name.

Now, I would like to pass on to another question that was raised by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, that is, the autonomous corporations, the private companies under the Government. The appointments in these bodies or in many of these corporations, as far as I know, are not made by the Public Service Commission. The recommendations are not sent in by the Union Public Service Commission and we hear a lot of things about appointment, promotions, etc. in these corporations, in these private companies under the Government. I think we should think of some formula to have a uniform policy, uniform rules, etc., with regard to the appointment and promotions in these institutions.

I ask the Minister why he should not bring in those institutions also under the jurisdiction of the Union Public Service Commission. Of course, the Union Public Service Commission will have to be strengthened further and it will have to be given more staff and there will be some more expenditure. But all the same this practice will be a good one according to me. I request the hon. Minister to consider this question also.

Then there is the very important question which relates to not hundreds but I think to thousands of employees under the Central Government. During the discussion in the last Parliament also, one hon. Member raised this question, the question of temporary employees who are temporary not for one or two years but for ten or fifteen years.

An Hon. Member: Permanently temporary.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes. The Minister while replying to the debate last time, assured the House that even though they are temporary, their future is quite safe in the hands of the Government. If they are going to be in service for a number of years, why should not the Government take steps to make them permanent? Why should not their case be referred to the Union Public Service Commission in time and they be made permanent? Ours is an expanding economy and we are in need of more and more people. Employment potential is growing and in this situation, I think we should not allow these people to be hanging in the air like this. We should take their case into consideration and do something in the matter.

As my hon. friend told the House, in this particular report under review, there is only one case where there was some difference of opinion between the Government and the Union Public Service Commission. But as representatives of the people we come to know that there are certain irregularities in the actions taken by the Government. I had occasion to know some of these things. I do not wish to refer to any particular name. For example, I would like to get some explanation on some of these things. The Union Public Service Commission advertised for the post of a News Editor in the All-India Radio. There was a written test and an interview on 28th and 29th January, 1958. But I hear that the appointment is already made; but the man appointed is not one among those who appeared for the test and who interviewed the Commission. We would like to know, if not at this time but at least in future, on some other occasion, what the reason for this particular appointment is.

I know another case in the Railway Ministry. Certain clerks were promoted as assistants and there the seniority of the clerks was not taken into consideration. It has a history of four or five years. I do not know

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why the Railway Ministry has not referred these cases to the Union Public Service Commission

In another similar case, in the Railway Board itself, the Union Public Service Commission was referred to and they gave a decision, and in that decision, they took into consideration the question of seniority. In this particular case also, those people affected by the decision of the Railway Board have complained several times, and they would like the Government and the Railway Ministry to refer that to the Union Public Service Commission

There is another very strange case with me. I do not know why the Home Ministry is not even in the habit of sending replies to letters on very serious questions. For example, there was an examination for appointment to the regular temporary establishment of Assistant Superintendents in May, 1955, and a particular person—A—was intimated by the Union Public Service Commission on 14th August, 1956, that he passed the test with rank. He sent in an application, he waited and waited. He sent the application to the Home Ministry on 7-9-1956. But till now he has not even got a reply. The application was sent on 7-9-1956.

There is another strange feature since then. After that, in 1957, the Union Public Service Commission conducted another test, and already more than 400 people have been appointed. That is what I hear. This particular gentleman is not appointed yet. The Minister need not appoint him but I would request him to send the gentleman at least a reply to his letter. I think the Ministry will take into consideration these questions and do whatever is needed in these matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Sushila Nayar. The first bell will be rung after 9 minutes and then another bell within a minute thereafter.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I assure, you Sir, that I shall try not to take more than ten minutes. But your bell upsets me so much that my thoughts are dispersed completely.

I am very glad that we are discussing the report of the Union Public Service Commission. The aspect of recruitment, promotions, security of services and the standards of services are most important. There is a general feeling in the country both with regard to the standards of efficiency and integrity of our service, that there is a deterioration of the politicians. It is necessary to protect the service, against interference with the honest and dispassionate discharge of duties. If the general public is convinced of these two aspects, there will be a lot of satisfaction as well as smooth running of the machinery of administration.

The administration has to be run through the services. There is no gainsaying it. At the same time, everyone admits, including the services themselves, that the standards have deteriorated very considerably during the ten years of Independence. We have to find out why it is so. The Union Public Service Commission is the custodian of both these aspects that I have mentioned: (a) that efficient, honest, reliable men are recruited and (b) that promotions and the conditions of service are secure and there is no interference on the part of politicians with regard to these matters so that they can function without any difficulty in their respective spheres.

With all due respect to the Union Public Service Commission, I would be failing in my duty if I did not say that in both these aspects, the general public feels that the Union Public Service Commission has not come up to 100 per cent expectations. I would

add that the Union Public Service Commission is treated with greater respect than the State Public Service Commissions are, but, at the same time, even the Union Public Service Commission is not today considered as Caesar's wife—above suspicion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid that....

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not casting any aspersions. I am only voicing the general feeling. I am asking the Government....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we say that the Commission is not above suspicion—Caesar's wife—then certainly we do insinuate that there is something dishonest.

It is not permissible to criticise the UPSC here, because it is a body that has been constituted under the Constitution. We can criticize the Government; but not the way in which the UPSC proceeds, it conducts itself, the decision it has taken, "this is wrong or that is right". That would be beyond our scope.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have not said that they are right or they are not I am just saying that today this is the general feeling, and the Government has not taken note of that feeling, find out the causes of that feeling and remove those causes, so far as they can be removed.

I hope you will give me extra the couple of minutes that you have taken yourself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has wasted another minute.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I was just going to explain why some of these aspersions are cast. One of the reasons for inefficiency or rather sub-standard recruitment is that there is a defective machinery which the Government has placed at the disposal of the Union Public Service Commission. I have seen the Public Service Commission in other countries. It is a huge establishment, a huge de-

partment. They are busy; they work all round the year. It is not that they meet once in a month, once in two months or once in three months, doing other jobs and in between taking care of the appointments also. That is not enough. They must have a department, a sufficient establishment of a very reliable and high calibre, which can carry on this work continuously.

Here what happens. On the one hand, the UPSC does not have sufficient and proper machinery. On the other hand, the procedures laid down by the Government are so terribly defective that it leads to considerable delays, delays of months. I have been a Minister myself and whenever we asked the UPSC for the recruitment of staff, say medical men, it took us at least eight to nine months before we could get doctors. Now, hospitals cannot run without doctors for eight to nine months. What happens? Somebody has to make temporary appointments in the meantime.

These temporary appointments are not, naturally, made with the same care as the UPSC does. Then ultimately, applications come to the UPSC, and they are screened. Naturally, they will think: this man has been working there, for six months or eight months; why not give him preference? Therefore, that standard which we expect of the UPSC cannot be maintained because of this defect on the part of Government in not supplying them with proper machinery on the one hand, and not revising their procedures to cut down the delays on the other, so that recruitment can be carried out rapidly.

As a matter of fact, we have made the suggestion that the UPSC may have a list of all trained people. Why not the UPSC have a close liaison with the Universities, with all the training institutions, the Education Departments and know all the people

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roughly that are available for proper classification for appointment? They can find out who are the trained personnel, what are the qualifications of the trained personnel etc. so that out of the trained personnel they can fill up the appointments, of course, by making proper selections according to whatever rules there may be. In other words, the UPSC has to be the counterpart of the Planning Commission for the planning of the personnel?

It is not enough that the UPSC, as today, advertises for a particular post, gets applications for that post and then takes whoever is available. The UPSC should be enabled to get full information of all the talents, all the trained personnel available in the country and be in a position to help the Government to make the best use of them. That is the method used in some of the other countries.

Then, some of the Government departments, some of the institutions set up by the Government, have got large number of posts outside the purview of the UPSC. In technical institutions like the All India Medical Institute and others they say that the UPSC does not know how to select technical people and they are not capable of making proper selections.

I would suggest that we should set up a scientific committee, and that committee has to make proper appointments. My plea to the Government is that they should have a proper, elaborate machinery for the UPSC with wings for each type of recruitment, whether it is medical, scientific, engineering or any other branch. They may also associate scientists and others from outside, as they try to do now. In this manner, all the appointments should be brought within the purview of the Commission.

Secondly, now we are having one UPSC at the Centre and separate Service Commissions in the States. My submission is that there should

be only one UPSC and the other Service Commissions in the States should be wings, branches or sections of the UPSC, which can be worked in a regional fashion, because of the vastness of the country. But, complete separation as two Service Commission is not, I think, desirable and is not capable of giving us the best results.

Lastly, it is the job of the UPSC and of the Government to draw the best talent available in the country for the services and for the administration of the country. To do so, it is necessary that the top salaries that they give, whether it is an educational institution or a technical institution or administration are on par. Today, as has been pointed out by others—I would not elaborate it—the administrative services are at the top. That is not so in any other country in the world. In every other country it is the scientist that is at the top, the educationist, the man who is going to train your personnel, that is at the top, and not the Government Secretaries and so on that are at the top.

Lastly, I would just like to remind the hon. Home Minister about the committee which they set up for the revision of recruitment rules. That committee worked for nearly two years and submitted a report. The report of that committee is lying on the shelves of the Government. No careful consideration has been given to it, and no action has been taken on it. So, I would request the Home Minister that that report may be discussed in this House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the Seventh Report of the UPSC that we are discussing now. If one goes through the previous reports, it will make very painful reading, because one would find that the complaint made, or rather the difficulties that have been pointed out, by the

Commission from time to time remain as they were. The Home Ministry has not paid any attention whatsoever to things, excepting perhaps raising the strength of the UPSC.

As has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Mr. Mathur, regarding the regulations that are to be framed under article 320(3), an attempt has been made as early as 1951 and criticisms have been made in Parliament. Still, I do not understand why the Government has not been able to frame regulations as to which are the appointments which will be beyond the purview of the Public Service Commission. You will find that even in the Seventh Report there are certain cases for which advertisements have been issued, interviews have been fixed up and yet suddenly Government has issued notice cancelling those appointments. Government takes them away from the purview of the Commission. If you will refer to para 21, you will find that for 26 posts advertisements were made, but cancelled after interview, and for 8 posts recruitments were cancelled after interview.

The UPSC itself says that there has been wastage of a good deal of time and labour of the Commission, because there is always a pressure for speed in the disposal of cases. I do not know why this is happening every year. It is just possible, because in the case of autonomous corporations and others Government decided at a late stage that they should not come within the purview of the UPSC. But even then the interviews were already held. What prevented the Government from making these appointments after the decision of the Public Service Commission—at least in cases which were referred to them?

Then you will find that about the regularisation of temporary appointments it is said in this report that this year there was no reference at all. No such cases seem to have

occurred as none was received by the Commission for regularisation of temporary appointments, whereas in previous years there were hundreds of them. May I know whether any temporary appointment was made during the year? Is it a fact that all temporary appointments that were there have been regularised? Why is it that in this year no reference was made regarding these?

Then regarding disciplinary cases, you will find from the report, when it refers to them in para 27, that there is an abnormal increase of cases. Cases of what nature? All the cases are of the same type which were pointed out before. I want to know what steps have been taken to see that these things are not repeated. It is not a question only in the report. In the memorandum that the Government have submitted, they have pointed out that there is only one disagreement. That is not the point. The point is whether we have given sufficient consideration to the views expressed by the Commission from time to time.

You will find again that regarding non-consultation with the Commission there is a case of a railway officer, which is mentioned here. The Commission almost came to a decision, but suddenly the hon. Railway Minister made an announcement in the Parliament and they took a decision themselves without referring it to the Commission. The Commission observes in its report: "We are still unconvinced why this matter was not referred to us."

There are many cases like this which shows that the Government has not given proper regard to the intentions of the constitution, which had created this public Service Commission.

I would like to point out another thing about the recruitment of officers and other things. It is complained and there is a feeling that certain areas of our country suffer from a disadvantage in the recruitment of

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the All-India Services. This matter has been agitating the minds of the people and, as has been pointed out by the previous speaker, there is a feeling—I do not know how far that is correct but there is a feeling—that proper consideration and proper scope is not being given to all places. Why is it so? I feel that the entire recruitment policy has to be gone into. The Home Ministry has very recently decided that no marks should be given for personality tests. So far as it goes it sounds very well, but the Public Service Commission itself says that they have pointed out how the standards of education in different Universities differ and as a result of which the candidates are not up to the mark. Therefore, they say in their report:

"So long as the system of education in schools and colleges does not serve this purpose adequately, the personality tests whatever may be their imperfections, will have to play an important role in the selection of candidates for public services."

This is a thing which they have insisted upon and merely saying that no marks are necessary for personality tests will not do. I want to know whether the Government have ever considered this matter in the Education Ministry as to how our universities would come up to the standard expected of the candidates.

Here we have a valuable report of the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee. In this Committee also this matter has been considered and they say:

"We recommend that the Public Service Commission should publish annually tabulated results of the examinations held by them analysing the marks obtained by candidates from different universities in different subjects. Results thus tabulated would speak for themselves and the long-term trends would clearly

indicate the quality of the products of the different universities in different subjects in which they are trained.

I want to know whether the Home Ministry has asked the Public Service Commission to supply us with such tabulated documents. If this is done, probably we will be able to know what is the standard prevalent in different universities and what are the defects, so that some steps may be taken to remove them and other persons, who feel aggrieved, may be able to come up to the standard. That is one thing which should engage the attention of the Government very seriously.

I would also expect, besides merely giving us the memorandum where they disagree, the Government, while submitting its report to the Parliament, to give us a fuller account of the entire thing, i.e., how far they have been able to implement the recommendations or suggestions of the Public Service Commission from time to time and how far it has been able to serve the purpose for which it is set up.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I thank the Commission and its staff for the volume, variety and the nature of work which they had to handle during the last one year. From the report I find that they had interviewed about 45,000 and odd candidates and held 25 examinations and if we add to it other candidates, who appeared before the Service Commissions in the States, it may reach a lakh of candidates. We can see the volume and the variety of the work that they have been doing. Ordinarily, we have got this Commission for the purpose of selecting the candidates for the Public Services as well as civil services, but in the nature of the work during the last four or five

years, I find that there has been a good deal of change. The functions that the Government have to discharge and the various activities that it has recently undertaken require them to recruit personnel for administrative services required to conduct the industrial concerns and commercial operations, cultural activities and various social service schemes. So, when we examine these positions I see that the methods that they adopted with regard to the selection of the candidates for the services would be suitable for selection or adopting some method for the selection of candidates for other new types of work which is wanted.

This lands us into a controversial subject and that is the *viva voce*. The Public Service Commission, in its report, has stated that due to the inadequacy of certain curriculum in the schools and colleges, there is not much development with regard to the character and as regards the personality of the students. So, they never wanted to give up the personality test. While retaining the personality test, i.e., what you call as the *viva voce*, we have to maintain certain principles and it has to answer certain purposes, which they should keep in mind. I find that there is a good deal of difference with regard to the method and principles that the Service Commission adopt at the time of interview. At the time of interview—I can give you one or two illustrations, but let it not be taken for granted that that is what is happening—suppose a person applies in response to an advertisement for appointment of Professor of History or anything, he is asked: Would you draw a parallelogram having given four sides or would you draw a parallelogram having given two diagonals? You can see whether a Professor of History would be able to say something about mathematics. Again, if a mathematics student had been there, he would have answered that it is wanting in one other data and he cannot draw it.

Suppose in connection with some other appointment, say for the appointment of a Statistician, a question is put as regards the general test: What is the seat of the Goddess of Learning or what is the *vahana* of Saraswati. He will naturally blink and say that it is swan, or that it is lotus, or that it is a peacock. But not having general knowledge probably he may say something wrong. These things happen. I am saying only by way of illustration. They should have some principles and purposes. They must see, while putting a question that it satisfies the purpose for which the candidate is sought for,—not some question extraneous to the subject for which the candidate is sought for. I request that the Public Commission should adopt certain principles and these principles must satisfy some purpose which they should keep in mind.

16 hrs.

In this connection, I can only say. with a view to see that selections are rightly made, the Public Service Commission should have stenographers there and the questions should be recorded just as you see in the court where something is said to the Judges. These must be recorded. Then, we can find out from the records which we can pursue whether the question was rightly put and the answer was right. Otherwise, we would be in a mess. We cannot say whether the selection was good or bad. There is a complaint that selection is not right. They have a right to select as they like and they have a right to commit error. If it is not possible to have stenographers, you can at least have tape-recording of the entire proceedings only for the purpose of knowing whether the questions and answers were right. That is only for the purpose of satisfying the people. This being democracy, the people should be satisfied that they are selected rightly. That would be referred to later on. That is only for the purpose of seeing that certain principles have been adopted. In the absence of it, I would only say that

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they are subject to various criticisms which we are not going to accept.

Since the volume of work is so much, instead of having one Public Service Commission, I can only say that we can have a Public Service Commission for Industrial concerns, one for Postal services, one for Social and scientific services, something on the lines of the Railway Services. There is no use having one Public Service Commission and asking them to select candidates. Sometimes I find, though they are in full strength, it is quite possible, to ask a few Members to sit and select candidates and some of them may not suit for the purpose for which they are asked to make the selection. To avoid the difficulty they should have some experts. I find in the Sixth report last year, in pages 12 and 13, mention of experts not connected with the Ministry or organisation at the time of the interview. It is ordinarily taken to be a third party. He is an expert. He need not be from the Ministry or organisation for which the selection is made. In one or two cases where the Ministry is represented, the person interested in the job is also put in. He has to give his own recommendation regarding the candidates that appear before them. It must be a totally different man. They must carry out the undertaking stated in the Sixth report.

Whenever they send some persons from the department, they should see that an Assistant Secretary or Deputy Secretary is sent but not an Under Secretary for the reason that responsible man is necessary. For want of proper persons, what they do is, they send some other allegedly responsible man who has not got the proper status and he recommends his own candidate. To avoid this, it is better they have certain principles and they must adopt them without any fear or favour.

It has been stated by other Members that they should be like Judges, because they have been appointed by

the President though at the instance of the Home Ministry. It must also seem that they do justice. At the time when they give advice under article 323, though their decision happens to be in the form of an advice, that should be regarded as a judgment. It should not be ordinarily reversed or modified by the Government in the way in which it has been done though it has been only in one case, which my hon. friend the Mover of the Motion approved. I would only say that it is a sad instance where the Government had done it. If they had approved of it they could have given greater status to the Commission even though the disapproving was in one out of 10,000 cases.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I did not approve of it.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: He does not approve of it. I am glad that he is one with me.

I shall refer to only two or three points. Interviews may be spread out in the different State capitals instead of being conducted in Delhi. I find they are conducted in Delhi. If they are spread out, the expenses will be saved.

Shri Ranga: It will help the candidates.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Continuance of irregular appointments mars the sanctity of service and opens room for favouritism. I refer to page 9 para 24. I only request that irregular appointments need not continue. That would only lead to some other difficulties.

On an analysis, I find that—I am referring to Appendix XVII, page 57 the best students of some of the largest and oldest Universities, for example Calcutta and Bombay are not attracted to the services. I could not find any reason for it, whether the Delhi University supplies large number of outside experts than other Universities and whether this accounts

for the comparative success of the Delhi University students.

The other point is, wastage consequent on the Government's cancellation of requisitions after advertisement and interview of candidates. This means that after having spent so much of money, it is no use withdrawing the requisition. Much money is lost to the exchequer. My next point is whether appointments made by contract through so-called experts instead of by open advertisement and competition are not likely to increase favouritism and nepotism, and about appointment of persons connected with and known to big persons. This is stated in Appendix XI. I only say that it should not be like that.

The interval between advertisement and calling of persons for interview to fill up the vacancies is sometimes inordinately prolonged. This should be avoided.

The last point that I would like to place before you is this. There is a recent controversy with regard to official language. I only request that the Government should make a declaration here and now that the examinations should be continued to be conducted in English. There should be no abrupt change in the medium of examination. I only say this for the purpose of maintaining efficiency. The whole Commission is intended to maintain efficiency and recruit good administrators. Not that English is the only thing by which you can maintain efficiency. I only wish that the Government should make a declaration that English will be the medium.

श्री बजरंग सिंह (फ़िरोजाबाद)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की स्थापना विधान-निर्माताओं ने पब्लिक सर्विसिज में दक्षता और निष्पक्षता लाने के लिये की थी। जब हम उस की सातवीं रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहे हैं, तो हमें यह देखना है कि विधान-निर्माताओं की यह भावना कहा तक

पूरी हुई है। मैं श्रीमान का ध्यान संविधान की धारा ३२० की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

"It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services....."

इस रिपोर्ट में हम पाते हैं कि एक नया तरीका निकाला गया है डाइरेक्ट रिक्रूटमेंट बाई इन्टरव्यू। संविधान का यह कहना है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन जो नियुक्तियों का काम करेगा, वह केवल परीक्षा लेकर किया जायगा और ऐसा कोई काम नहीं होगा, जिसमें मोघे भरती की जाय। अब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने एक नई बात निकाली है। मेरा मंशा उसकी आलोचना करने का नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने जो मोघी भरती का तरीका निकाला है, वह तरीका संविधान की भावना के खिलाफ़ है। संविधान ने उसको सिर्फ़ यह हक़ दिया है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन परीक्षा लेगा और परीक्षा लेने के बाद उम्मीदवारों का चयन करेगा, लेकिन डाइरेक्ट रिक्रूटमेंट की जो बात की गई है, उसमें संविधान की भावना का निरादर होना है। यही नहीं, इसमें उस अंशका को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है, जिस की तरफ़ इस सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान दिलाया है, अर्थात् राष्ट्र में इस तरह की भावनाये आती है कि मही लोगों को शायद नहीं लिया जा रहा है। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस बात की ओर ध्यान दे और यह व्यवस्था करे कि मोघी भरती की बात न हो।

संविधान में यह बात नहीं लिखी हुई है कि कोई जबानी परीक्षा—बाइवा बोसी—भी होगी, कोई इन्टरव्यू भी होगा। इन्टरव्यू की यह व्यवस्था बहुत दिनों से—ब्रिटिश काल से—चली आ रही है। जो लोग उम्मीदवार के रूप में आते हैं, उनका पर्सनैलिटी टेस्ट किया जाता

[श्री बजरज सिंह]

है, उनके व्यक्तित्व की जांच की जाती है, जिसमें बहुत सी बातें देखी जाती हैं—क्या वे टाई लगाना अच्छी तरह जानते हैं, क्या उनको कपड़े पहनना अच्छी तरह आता है, उनके बोलने का तरीका क्या है, इत्यादि। जहां तक नौकरी में कर्मचारियों को लेने का सवाल है, उसमें इन चीजों की कोई मदद नहीं मिलती है। संविधान में यह साफ़ तौर से नहीं कहा गया है कि परमनेलिटी टेस्ट होना चाहिए। इसलिए इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि हम अपने समाज का ढांचा देखें, तो पता लगेगा कि कुछ पिछड़े हुए लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन को उस तरह से कपड़े पहनना नहीं आ सकता है, जिस तरह से कि उन लोगों को आता है, जो कि सदियों से आगे बड़े हुए हैं, जो कि अच्छे कपड़े पहनना अच्छी तरह से बोलना और दराफ्त में बोलना जानते हैं।

इस तरह की बात जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी सन्ध में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आर्टिकल १६ के नव-आर्टिकल ४ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसमें यह लिखा है :—

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

हमने यह विधान किया है कि जो बैकवर्ड क्लासिफिकेशन के लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनके लिए विशेष व्यवस्था हम करेंगे। यह व्यवस्था कानून के द्वारा होनी है और ऐसे लोगों को सविस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिया जाना था। लेकिन इस विधान को बने हुए आठ साल हो गए हैं फिर भी अभी तक गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से इस तरह का कोई भी

कानून लाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है जिस में यह व्यवस्था हो कि बैकवर्ड क्लासिफिकेशन के लोगों को विशेष तौर से ज्यादा से ज्यादा नौकरियों में लेने की कोशिश की जाएगी। इस समय हमारी सर्विसिफिकेशन की जांच बनावट है, जिस तरह से उनका गठन हुआ है, उसमें तो ऐसा देखा जाता है कि जो सिट्टी कलैक्टर का लड़का होता है, या कलैक्टर का लड़का होता है, या कमिशनर का लड़का होता है, वह अवश्य ही या तो सिट्टी कलैक्टर बन जाता है, या कलैक्टर बन जाता है या कमिशनर बन जाता है। इस तरह से इन लोगों का एक वर्ग बन गया है और इसी वर्ग के लोग सर्विसिफिकेशन में पहुंचते हैं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में और भी लोग हैं जिनका चाहे शासन में हिस्सा न हो, जो कि नौकरियों में आने के इच्छुक हैं। हमारे यहां जो जनसंख्या है उसमें मिनिसूट्स हर पांच साल के बाद बदल जाते हैं फिर चाहे जो पार्टी इस वक्त हकीमत करती है वहां में मिनिसूट्स में क्यों न आ जाए, लेकिन मिनिसूट्स अवश्य बदलती है। पांच साल के बाद हर सरकार वैधानिक तरीके से बदल जाती है। लेकिन स्थायी सर्विसिफिकेशन के जो लोग हैं वे जब तक उनके रिटायर होने का वक्त नहीं आता, सर्विस में लगे रहते हैं। जब उनका नौकरी की अवधि समाप्त हो जाती है या जब वे ५५ साल के हो जाते हैं तो उनका रिटायर कर दिया जाता है। तब तक वे लोग रहते हैं। असल में मुल्क पर शासन करने वाले यही लोग होते हैं।

लेकिन आम लोगों में से कोई भी सर्विस में नहीं पहुंच पाता है, किसान का लड़का उसमें नहीं पहुंच पाता है, मजदूर का लड़का उसमें नहीं पहुंच पाता है, पिछड़े हुए जो लोग हैं वे सर्विस में नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं और वे यह व्यापक करने लग जाते हैं कि हमारा यह राज नहीं है, यह राज हमारे जरिये नहीं चल रहा है। विधान के जिस आर्टिकल में यह

व्यवस्था की गई है कि हम बैकवर्ड क्लासिफिकेड लोगों को अधिक से अधिक नौकरियां देगे, उस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस और शासन का अवश्य ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में इस तरह की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए, जो कि इस साल जो लोग सर्विस में लिए गए हैं उनमें से कितने लोग ऐसे हैं जो किसानों के लड़के हैं, कितने ऐसे हैं जो मजदूरों के लड़के हैं, कितने ऐसे हैं जो मध्यम वर्ग में आए हैं और कितने ऐसे हैं जो सर्विस में गए हुए हैं उनके गेटे हैं। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि जब से हम आजाद हुए हैं, खास तौर से जब से हमारा जनतन्त्रवादी विशाल लागू हुआ है, उस वक्त से लेकर आज तक हमने ज्यादातर शहरों के लोगों के लड़कों को ही अधिकतर नौकरियां में लिया है और जो लोग गांवों के रहने वाले हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं उनका उपेक्षा की है। जब से यह कहता हूँ तो मेरा यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि मैं पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को आलोचना करूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना स्पष्ट कहूँगा कि जो व्यवस्था की गई है, जो तरीका अपनाया गया है, खास तौर से परम्परागत डेपुटी का और वाइस वांसी का जिसमें जितना चाइल्ड नम्बर दे दिए जाते हैं उसकी वजह से उन लोगों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं, जिनको हम आजाद में अधिक नौकरियां देना चाहते हैं। अगर वाईस में हमका यहां पर उन्नति करना है, वाईस में हमका मुक्त का आगे बढ़ना है, तो हम यह देखना पड़ेगा कि हम लोग जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो बैकवर्ड हैं, उनको किस तरह से अधिक से अधिक संख्या में नौकरियों में लिया जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कमिशन अपनी रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति महोदय को देती है उसमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो नियुक्तियां हुई हैं, चाहें वे जितने वर्ग में भी की गई हों, उनमें उन लोगों का जो पिछड़े हुए हैं कितने स्थान दिए गए हैं ताकि हमें यह पता चल सके कि किस हद तक हम बैकवर्ड क्लासिफिकेड लोगों को आगे ला रहे हैं।

आर्टिकल 30 के सब-आर्टिकल 2 का जो प्रोविजन है, उसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि रैग्युलेशन बनाये जायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कुछ स्थान ऐसे हैं जिन के बारे में कमिशन की राय नहीं ली जाती है आज तक जिन रैग्युलेशन का बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, नहीं बनाय गये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले आठ वर्षों में हमने कितने हजार लोगों का बिना कमिशन में पूछे हुए रख छोड़ा है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि हमने उनको क्यों रखा हुआ है? इस तरह से हमारा जो विधान है, उसका हम निरादर करते हैं और यह निरादर में नञ्च निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1946 में कमिशन ने अमिस्टिटी की जगहों के लिए एक कम्पिटिटिव टेस्ट किया था और विज्ञापन में यह दिया गया था कि सिर्फ़ जो जगहों के लिए यह टेस्ट लिया जा रहा है। उसको केंद्रों में आदमी भर्ती करने से लेकिन इसका वावजूद चार सौ और टेम्पोरेरी जगहें बना ली गईं और चार सौ आदमियों को अस्थायी तौर पर भर्ती कर लिया गया। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कमिशन के इतिहास में कभी भी इस तरह की बात नहीं हुई है। कमिशन द्वारा जो मिफारिश होती है, उसमें अस्थायी के वास्ते वह नहीं होती है। जो लोग भी रखे जाते हैं अस्थायी तौर पर रख जाते हैं लेकिन यहाँ पर चार सौ आदमियों अस्थायी तौर पर एम्पाइट कमिशन के जरिये किए गए। इस तरह का चीजों की ओर गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हम यह भी जानते हैं कि चाहे गृह मंत्रालय हो, चाहे विदेश मंत्रालय हो, चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टरस सेक्रेटरीएट हो, सभी में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी पदोन्नति बिना कमिशन से पूछे कर दी गई है और कर दी जाती है। जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की स्थापना की गई है वह उद्देश्य इस तरह

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

से अच्छी तरह से पूरा नहीं होता है। इस तरह से मे समझता हूं हम विधान का निरादर करते हैं। मे चाहता हूं कि आर्टिकल 3 के सब-आर्टिकल के प्राविजों में जो घोषणा हुई है, उसके मुताबिक हम रैग्युलेशन बनाये और बतलाये कि किन किन सर्विसिस को हमें इम्प्लेंट करना है, कौन सी सर्विसिस हैं जिनके बारे में कमिशन की राय नहीं ली जानी है। मे चाहता हू कि कोई भी सर्विस ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिए जिस के लिए कमिशन की राय लिए वगैर निरुक्ति की जा सके। साथ ही जितनी भी ऑटोनोमस कांफोरेसम हम बना रहे हैं उन कांफोरेसम में जितनी भी निरुक्ति हो, वे सारी कमिशन के जरिये होनी चाहिए। यह मे इसलिए कह रहा हू कि यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन है वह सभी सर्विसिस के लिए परीक्षाएं लेगी और अपनी सिफारिशें करेंगे।

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): There are a large number of spheres of appointment which do not come under the Public Service Commission. For example, the Planning Commission has an army of officers, and posts have been created in the Planning Commission without the consent and concurrence of the Public Service Commission. Similarly, there are many autonomous bodies where the appointments are made without any reference to the Public Service Commission. All these should come under the purview of the Public Service Commission. If they do not come under the purview of the Public Service Commission, the reservation order made for the Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' representation in the services will not be put into practice, and it will work as an injustice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This suggestion the Government should consider.

An hon. Member from the Opposition referred to the fact that in the case of every appointment in the Government of India a police report is called for before the appointment is confirmed. I have seen from experience that this leads to a lot of corruption. There are instances where even a factory worker has to bribe the police to get a good report from them, and it is a nuisance in the Government of India service that this should take place even for confirming a small man in course of time.

These appointments are advertised in all the English papers, but I request the Government to see that they are also advertised in the regional languages, in the local papers of the States

Next I shall come to the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the IAS, IFS, IPS and all the big services. You know that neither in the British period, nor in the Moghul period, nor in the Medieval period were the Scheduled Caste people represented in the Government services or anywhere, and these big posts were all the monopoly of the higher caste people. After the Congress Government came into power, they were kind enough to reserve a certain quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I only submit that the Public Service Commission should understand why this quota has to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, how far the Scheduled Caste boys can compete with the candidates of the other castes who are brought up in a good atmosphere, who are given good education and whose economic condition is better than that of the Scheduled Caste people. Then the Public Service Commission will be able to assess the comparative merits of the Scheduled Caste candidates and other candidates properly.

The intake of the Scheduled Caste people into the IAS and IPS is very poor. In 1955 the selected 66 candidates for the IAS of which only nine were from the Scheduled Castes. That is a good number. I thank them that at least in 1955 they selected eight from the Scheduled Castes and one from the Scheduled Tribes for the I.A.S. In 1955, for the I.P.S., they have selected 115 candidates, but no Scheduled Caste candidate and no Scheduled Tribe candidate has been selected. Similarly, in 1956, they have taken 102 candidates into the I.A.S., but no Scheduled Caste has been taken. For the I.F.S., they have taken 48 persons, but no Scheduled Caste candidate has been taken, and no Scheduled Tribe candidate has been taken. For the Central Services, they have taken about 293 candidates in 1955. But what is the position even at the end of 1957 so far as the Scheduled Caste candidates are concerned? There are only 8 Scheduled Caste candidates in the I.A.S., and one Scheduled Tribe candidate and one Scheduled Caste candidate in the I.F.S., and 13 Scheduled Caste candidates in the Central Services. So, you can see how poorly we are represented in the Central Services.

I agree that the merit of the Scheduled Caste candidates may be less than that of the general candidates. Suppose a candidate gets sixty per cent of marks, then he is a first class candidate. Suppose another candidate gets 76 or 80 per cent, his merit is more than that of the other candidate, but both have passed in first class, and yet the man who has scored 76 per cent, or 80 per cent is considered to be a better candidate than the one who has scored only 60 per cent. Therefore, I submit that the U.P.S.C. should insist only on the minimum qualification and the minimum standard of efficiency so far as the Scheduled Caste candidates are concerned, and they should adopt a

liberal attitude towards the Scheduled Caste candidates and see that the intake of the Scheduled Castes into the All-India Services is increased as far as possible.

I now come to the selection of officers to the All-India Services from the State Services. Though other officers who are contemporaries are selected for the I.A.S., our officers are never selected for the I.A.S. Even if the State Governments recommend the names of our officers for the All-India Services, their names will be put down last in the list, with the result that in the long run, their names will be omitted and they will not become I.A.S. officers. Of course, I am grateful to Shri Datar who sometimes sympathises with me and sees that even if the Scheduled Caste candidate is below the list.....

An Hon. Member: He always sympathises.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these complaints are also against the Minister.

Shri Thimmalah: Even if the name of the Scheduled Caste candidate is the last, he has tried to help him. I am grateful to him for that. I hope the U.P.S.C. also will have the same sympathy as the Minister, towards the Scheduled Caste candidates. I now come to the viva voce. I have no faith in this viva voce. If the very same examiners who interview candidates and put them questions were asked to come under a viva voce, I think all those examiners will utterly fail.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such aspersions should not be made when we are discussing the Report of the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri Thimmalah: Shri N. R. Munisamy referred to that, and, therefore, I thought I could also refer to that. I am making no insinuations.

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Shri N. R. Munisamy had done that, that was wrong on his part too

Shri Ranga: Where is the aspersion in this?

...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The last sentence would be expunged

Shri Datar: That sentence where the hon Member said that they themselves could not have passed should be also expunged

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought that was only a general question when he said that in the viva voce examination some questions are put, and if those questions were to be put to the examiners they might not themselves pass. Perhaps, that was not particularly meant for the Union Public Service Commission. But when he came to the last sentence, that was different. It is very objectionable, and it shall not go into the records.

Shri Thimmaiah: Government were pleased to appoint a Scheduled Caste member on the UPSC. We are very grateful to them for that. I hope the Scheduled Caste member will be associated in the selection of candidates for all the reserved posts for Scheduled Caste candidates including those in the IAS and the IPS. I understand that only the Chairman of the UPSC selects the IAS and IPS candidates, and the other members have no hand in it. I hope that all the members will have a chance to interview the IAS and IPS candidates also in addition to the others that they are interviewing.

I now come to the All India Engineering Service. The Prime Minister made some reference to it in the morning. I am glad that Government are going to introduce the All India Engineering Service. Today, if a boy passes the BSc and appears for the IAS examination and passes it, he comes up as a big officer in the IAS whereas a man who passes BE will not even get a job, and he has no

scope for entering into any All India Service, and he has to rot in the State Government as an overseer or as an assistant engineer. Therefore, I would request Government to think over this matter and see that this All India Engineering Service is introduced as early as possible so that the people with merit in the technical field are also given a scope to rise up as IAS officers or as IPS officers and so on. I think that is very essential, as we have now established a lot of industries, and we require technical personnel for our development purposes.

Lastly, under the emergency recruitment scheme for the IAS and the IPS, I believe that about hundred candidates are going to be selected, and so many press-notes have been issued by Government about the probable number of Scheduled Caste candidates to be selected for the IAS. Grade I and Grade II. I hope Government will do justice to the Scheduled Caste candidates by selecting a greater number of Scheduled Caste candidates both for Grade I and for Grade II of the IAS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is an appeal to the Home Minister.

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): Almost all the points have been traversed by the hon Members who have spoken before me. So, I would like to mention only one or two points.

The first is in regard to the regularisation of the appointments of those who begin their service on a temporary basis. The rule is that every case has to be referred to the UPSC within one year from the date of appointment. But that is not being followed, as will be evident from Appendix XVI. This will show that almost all the cases have been referred to the Commission long after the date on which the reference should have been made. In some cases, in spite of repeated reminders from the Commission no reference has been received by them. Item No 5 was one such case. So far

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair

as item No. 34 is concerned, it is strange that though the due time for reference was in 1961, still it was referred in 1966 only, that is, long after a period of five years. This sort of thing should be removed. As has been pointed out by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, atleast the orders and directions of the judiciary and the U.P.S.C. should be scrupulously followed by Government.

16:27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I now come to the second point as to how the departments like to avoid taking the permission of the U.P.S.C. Generally, no reference is required if the appointment is for a period below one year. What happens is this. Firstly, the appointment is made for a period of three months, and then it is extended in two or three instalments, and thus the appointment is extended to one year, and thereafter the reference is made to the U.P.S.C. At the time of final selection, when there is a question of experience, the new applicants, though they are qualified, cannot get any opportunity of being selected, because they have no experience, and they are less qualified, but those who have had the opportunity of serving for three months and more are absorbed and they get the chance.

My request to the Minister would be to see that all the qualified persons are initially given the chance and appointed, and thereafter only the question of training or experience should arise.

There is another grievance as regards the time taken for the recruitments. A long time is taken by the U.P.S.C. in getting the posts advertised, and recruiting the candidates finally for the new appointments. The matter should be expedited, and the time-lag should be shortened.

I now come to the point that has already been mentioned by Shri N. R.

Munisamy. And that is regarding the apprehension felt by the educated youth at least in my State. I do not know why the brilliant students of the Calcutta University and the Bombay University are not coming out successful. I cannot say anything about the Bombay University, but so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, the educated youth there have a sense of frustration because they have got an apprehension that unless there is some shipharish or recommendation they would not be able to get the job, and that some kind of provincialism is working, and I hope that this apprehension will be made unreal.

In this connection, I would like to mention another thing. Of course, it is not quite relevant here, but still I would like to say that in our State the State Public Service Commission is almost a titular body, because the Government never . . .

Shri Datar: Why should the State Service Commission be brought in here?

Shri Ghosal: Naturally I like to mention about it

Shri Datar: We are dealing with the U.P.S.C.

Shri Ghosal: There should be some supervisory power. It may be done by amending the Constitution

Mr. Speaker: There is no good referring to State Service Commissions, in this connection. We are only concerned with the Union Public Service Commission's Report. Possibly he says that generally on an all-India basis—without referring to the State Public Service Commission—the selection everywhere is the same. Therefore, we must infuse confidence.

Shri Datar: He used the word 'titular' or something like that.

Mr. Speaker: It is a statutory body—that was what he meant. 'Titular' means statutory body.

[Mr. Speaker]

Of course, you must so manage these things as to infuse confidence in the mind of the public. There is no nepotism at all. Merit will always shine. Ultimately, marks that are given ought not to drown the merits. All these are matters which could be referred to easily without directly attacking any particular State. I think the hon. Member meant all that.

Shri Ghosal: I am not attacking the State. I am referring to the sense of frustration among the educated youth of West Bengal. That frustration is due to the working of the State Services Commission and also the attitude of the Union Public Service Commission. Therefore, a sense of frustration is there. At least that apprehension should be removed from their minds. For that reason, I was suggesting that some sort of supervisory power might be conferred on the Union Public Service Commission so that the State Public Service Commissions may function properly, so that all scope for apprehension is removed in the future.

Mr. Speaker: Does he suggest a unitary All-India Public Services Commission with branches in various States so that hon. Members may have an opportunity to criticise all of them here?

Shri Ghosal: I do not like to say that. But I would like that at least supervision of the Union Public Service Commission should be there over the State Public Service Commissions.

As regards quasi-permanency, it is given on completion of three years' approved service. It is granted by Government in consultation with the Commission wherever direct recruitment to the post in question is within the purview of the Commission. On 1st April, 1956, 432 cases were pending with the Commission and 1,192 fresh cases were received during the year.

I would like to point out that there has been a complaint that the U.P.S.C. are not getting sufficient financial aid for having their set-up running quite well and also getting things done expeditiously. Therefore, my suggestion would be that at least the Union Public Service Commission should be financed more liberally so that they can function quickly in order to avoid delay, and also confusion among the applicants.

श्री लीहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि हम देश में इस बात की भावना लाने में सफल नहीं हुए हैं कि जो कोई भी किसी नौकरी में लिया जायेगा तो अपनी योग्यता के कारण लिया जायेगा। एक आदमी ने मुझे बताया कि उसने अपने लड़के से पूछा कि वह पढ़ता क्यों नहीं है। उसने जवाब दिया कि पढ़ कर क्या करेगा? सिफारिश से पास हो जाऊंगा और नौकरी भी किसी की सिफारिश से मिल ही जायेगी। यह भावना देश में आज फैली हुई है। कभी कभी तो बड़ा खेद होता है जब हर एक आदमी हम लोगों के पास पहुंचता है और कहता है कि बगैर सिफारिश के कहीं पर कोई काम नहीं होता। इस लिये इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट को निश्चित रूप से ख्यान करना है। या तो गवर्नमेंट खुद अपनी कमेटी बना कर ऐप्वाइंट करे या पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन से करे। दोनों के बीच में ऐसा होने से घपला आता है। गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंटल तौर से ऐप्वाइंट कर लेती है, फिर पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को मामला जाता है कि इसे पास करो। कभी कभी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन पास नहीं करता और कभी कभी मजबूर ही जाता है कि जो आदमी दो या तीन वर्ष से काम कर रहा है उसे क्यों न पास किया जाय। अभी इस रिपोर्ट में ऐसे आदमी का जिक्र है जो दो तीन वर्ष तक इन्कारमेंशन डिपार्टमेंट में रहा। तब तक वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के पास नहीं भेजा गया। भेजा तब गया जब कि वह

बंशवार क्रोधन दे कर भेजा गया। भेजा इस लिये क्या कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन उसको निकाल नहीं सकता था, उसको रखना ही था। तो आज यह भावना हमारे देश में फैली हुई है। गवर्नमेंट का कर्तव्य है कि इस भावना को दूर करे और विश्वास उत्पन्न करे कि हर एक आदमी अपनी योग्यता के कारण ही किसी नौकरी को पायेगा, सिफारिश की बिना पर नहीं।

पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में बड़े खेद के साथ लिखा है कि उनके सामने जो परीक्षार्थी जाते हैं उनकी योग्यता बड़ी न्यून होती है। स्कूलों और कानेजों में डिमिप्लिन बिगड़ी हुई है। मेरी दृष्टि में इसका मूल कारण यही है कि लोगों के मन में इस्तीमान नहीं है। हम को उनमें अन्दर यह इस्तीमान बगाना है कि कोई आदमी अपनी योग्यता के कारण ही उच्च स्थान प्राप्त कर सकेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक सवाल किया था कि जो गवर्नमेंट के कारपोरेशन बने हैं उनके अन्दर आई० सी० एम० और आई० ए० एम० आफिसर्स कितने आ गये हैं और उनमें आने के पहले उनकी योग्यता क्या थी। गवर्नमेंट ने इसका जवाब दिया कि १७ ऐसे आफिसर्स नियुक्त हुए हैं जिनमें केवल एक की योग्यता यह थी कि वह पहले सिदरी में एम्पाइट हुए। बाद में वह नगल में एम्पाइट हुए। कोई और योग्यता किसी व्यवसाय या किसी इंडस्ट्री की नहीं है। गये हैं वहा काम करने के लिये और उनको उस बात का कोई तजुर्बा नहीं। हमारे वहा जो आई० सी० एम० या आई० ए० एम० आफिसर हो गया वह हर एक काम जानता है, यह मान लिखा गया है। वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के सामने गये या नहीं इस सवाल का जवाब यह मिला कि एक नया केडर बनाया जा रहा है, वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के सामने जायेंगे। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के सामने भेज दिया गया है कि वह चुनाव करे। इस के माने यह है कि इन एम्पाइटमेंट्स के लिये गवर्नमेंट

चाहती है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन देखे। अगर वह चीज कमिशन के सामने भेज दी गई है तो गवर्नमेंट को कुछ बातों पर विचार करना है। लोगों में यह भावना कायम है कि किस तरह लोगों का एम्पाइटमेंट हुआ, किसी कमेटी के जरिये हुआ या किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के प्रभाव में हुआ। इस बारे में मैं आदमी का नाम तो नहीं लूंगा लेकिन एक आदमी ऐसा है जिसकी तन्स्वाह जो है उसके ऊपर ३०० रुपये अलाऊम और अधिक है। पहले का अलाऊम है, फिर तन्स्वाह और अलाऊम को मिला कर २० प्रति शान अलाऊम है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह अलाऊम किस तरह का है मिलाई के डिप्टी मैनेजर है उनकी ग्रेड पे स्थापन पे ३०० रुपये, एडीशनल स्पेशल पे ग्रेड पे और स्पेशल पे मिला कर उसके ऊपर २० परसेन्ट है। यह स्पेशल ग्रेड उनको मिला है। आप समझ सकते हैं उन को अफसर बनने देख कर कोई भी दूसरा अफसर तोच सकता है। कि मैं क्यों न अफसर बनू बम्बई में एल० आई० सी० में कामच माह्व है। उनको बम्बई का स्पेशल अलाऊम मिलता है। उनको बम्बई की पे और अलाऊम मिला कर उस पर अलाऊम मिलता है। इस तरह में आप आदमियों को देते हैं। आप आज इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं। पता नहीं वह आज भी एल० आई० सी० के चेयरमैन हैं या नहीं मूडका काड के बाद। मूडका काड के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से समय गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा गया और बहुत सही तरीके से कहा गया था कि हमारे अफसरों में मारल टोन बना रहे इस लिये उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिये। मैं भी चाहता हू कि मारल टोन बना रहे, और वह तभी बना रह सकता है जब हर एक अफसर यह समझे कि उनकी योग्यता में ही उनकी तरक्की होगी, वह किसी की सिफारिश से तरक्की नहीं कर पायेगा। आप अपने आदमियों के अन्दर यह भावना पैदा कीजिये कि नीचे के आदमियों को प्रमोशन उनकी योग्यता के अनुसार मिलेगा। अगर पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को उनके केश चेजिये, जैसा कि आप करने जा रहे हैं, तो

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

उसमें विफलता नहीं होगी। इस लिए आपको निर्णय कर लेना है। अभी कहा गया कि क्लाज ३२० सब क्लाज ३ के अन्दर जो रेग्युलेशन बनना है वह आज तक नहीं बना है। लेकिन बगैर रेग्युलेशन के ही भरती होती जा रही है। अगर रेग्युलेशन बनाकर पालियामेंट से मंजूर करवा लिया गया होता तो भी कुछ चीज होती उसका कोई चैनल होता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है कोई ठीक चैनल नहीं है लेकिन भरती चल रही है। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन भी इस बारे में शिकायत करता है और सरकार और कमीशन दोनों में मध्य हो रहा है और इससे हम देश में यह भावना भी भर रहे हैं कि पहुँच और सिफारिश चल रही है। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन कहता है कि हमारी बात मानी गयी या नहीं मानी गयी। एक इजीनियर के मामले में आपने कमीशन की बात नहीं मानी। उसके लिए आपको साधुवाद देता हूँ। अगर इसी तरह से और केसों में स्थल किया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो चारों तरफ से बोझ करप्शन सुनायी देता है वह भी मिट जायेगा। इस इजीनियर को आपने इस आधार पर भलग कर दिया कि उससे मिठाई के बारे में कहा था लेकिन खेद है वह नहीं कर सका और उसने एक सौ रुपये का नोट देना चाहा था। इस अपराध पर उसको भलग कर दिया गया। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने कहा कि यह ऐसा अपराध नहीं था कि भलग कर दिया जाय लेकिन आपने उस बात को नहीं माना। इसके लिए सरकार साधुवाद की पात्र है। लेकिन और भी बड़े बड़े अपराधी तरक्की पाये हुए पड़े हैं।

पटनायक साहब ने मूढ़ता कांड में बहस करते हुए उस अधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी बड़ी बातें कही कि उसने डिफेंस स्टोर में इतना अच्छा काम किया और इस प्रकार उन अधिकारी को साधुवाद मिल गया।

मैं अधिक समय न लेकर गवर्नमेंट से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट कुछ

निर्णय कर ले। आज दस बरस हो गये हूँ बफा ३२० के अनुसार कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं। सरकार को बतलाना चाहिए कि वह ३२१ के अनुसार काम करेगी या नहीं। अब तक हूँ इस चपले में पड़े रहेंगे। अगर रेग्युलेशन भी नहीं बनाया गया है अगर भरती भी हो रही है। इस विषय में गवर्नमेंट को निर्णय कर लेना चाहिए।

पूर्व दिल्ली की मन्त्री महोदया ने कहा कि वहाँ पर भी सही काम नहीं होता। तो इसान की कमजोरी तो हर जगह है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उनके पास काफी आदमी नहीं है। आदमी आप देने नहीं और फिर शिकायत करते हैं कि आदमी काफी नहीं है। लेकिन मैंने रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। उसमें तो कमीशन ने यह शिकायत नहीं की है कि उसके पास आदमियों की कमी है इसलिए भरती नहीं कर पाते। उसकी यह शिकायत नहीं। आपने जितने आदमियों की मांग की उसने भरती किये। हो सकता है कि उनमें कुछ कमी बेशी हुई हो। जितने आपने डिस्प्लिन के केसेज भेजे उनको कमीशन ने देखा। हो सकता है कि उनके यहाँ आदमियों की कमी हो। अगर ऐसा है तो कुछ और आदमी भरती कर दीजिये। आज कल तो सभी डिपार्टमेंट बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यह निर्णय कर लें कि आयन्दा जो एम्पाइमेंट होने वे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के द्वारा होंगे। अगर आप किसी खास कैटेगरी को भलग करना चाहते हैं तो रेग्युलेशन बनाकर और पालियामेंट का एप्रूवल लेकर उसके अनुसार आप भरती करें।

मैंने एक सवाल किया था उसके जवाब में मुझे बतलाया गया था कि १८०० आदमी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में बैकडोर से भरती किये गये। अब आप समझ सकते हैं कि १८०० आदमियों का इस तरह से भरती करना कोई छोटा की बात नहीं है बल्कि कलक की बात है। इस तरह का एम्पाइमेंट आप वीथ में वीथ क्ल

करें और जो भी भरती हो वह कमीशन के द्वारा हो। हमने हम सब को भी राहत मिलेगी क्योंकि हमने सिफारिश करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपके नौकरियों की भर्तियों के फार्म होते हैं उनमें एक कालम यह बना हुआ है कि जिसमें भरना होता है कि उम्मीदवार किसी एम० पी० एम० एल० ए० या मैजिस्ट्रेट से मनद पेश करे कि वह उसको कितने बर्षों में जानते हैं और इसके लिये वह अपनी दरखास्त करे। आप इस चीज को निकाल दीजिये। हमको मजबूरन इस कालम में दस्तखत करने पड़ते हैं। मैं तो सत्य और झूठ के बीच में निबल देता हूँ "मम टाइम्स"। तो आप इस कालम को निकाल दें। क्योंकि नौकरी देने पर बाद में तो आप पुलिस द्वारा उसकी जांच करवा ही लेते हैं। इस कालम के कारण देहात वालों को बहुत नुकसान होता है क्योंकि वे किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट, एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० के दस्तखत कराने में असमर्थ रहते हैं और इस कालम को समय के अन्दर नहीं भर पाते और इस लिए उनकी भर्ती रह जाती है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस कालम को निकाल दें। ऐसा करने में देहात के लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी।

Mr. Speaker: The House will sit for sometime more; I will give 5 minutes for Shri Parmar who belongs to the Scheduled Castes.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, here is the Seventh Report of the U.P.S.C. On reading the report, I am disappointed that proper representation has not been given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

It is said that in regard to engineering there is a shortage of persons. I may bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that there is one Dr. Saba who has been trained in Russia for a period of 12 years. He was

given the Royal Chartered Engineer's Degree for his efficient work which was praised in Russia. He has been in India since 1938. He applied many times to the U.P.S.C. and he was not called for interview. But, due to good luck he was invited in 1955 or 1956 and was taken in the Bhilai plant and as he belongs to the Scheduled Castes he was thrown out. No justice has been done to the man.

It is also said that intelligent persons or qualified persons from Scheduled Castes are not available. I know of a person from my own constituency who is a B.A., LL.B. and an advocate. He sat for the competitive examination. He passed the examination along with other caste Hindu candidates. But in the viva voce—I do not know what type of examination it is—he was failed. Again, in the special recruitment examination, the same man appeared and he passed; but, until now nothing has been heard. The poor man is serving as a clerk in the Labour Welfare Department of the Bombay State. He was not selected, I presume, because he might not have got any influence. I have got the limitation that I should not criticise the Union Public Service Commission but what can we do when these things are going on and our interests are not safeguarded?

The U.P.S.C. also takes considerable time when a post has to be filled. An advertisement is published in the papers days before. Thereafter the examination takes place and after six months, the candidate is called for interview. Then, after he is selected, that person is not intimated immediately or within a reasonable time. When he is informed that he is selected, Government takes considerable time in confidential enquiry, in finding out whether the man has got any relation in the Congress party or the ruling party. (Interruption). I have got concrete examples of this. That is why I say this. When the U.P.S.C. specifically mentioned that a person should have three years of field work for the post of Assistant Scheduled Caste Commissioner, I do not know

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why some persons having no field work have been selected with the consultation of our custodian, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

If these things happen, where will the Scheduled Castes go and complain? When you are not prepared to give them proper justice, where shall we say this thing? The hon Minister will be thinking that an Opposition Member has no business but to criticise. But the fact cannot be denied, Mr. Speaker, that unless we have men in the Congress party we do not get justice....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I hope and trust that all parties will have a chance to come into the Government one day. Apart from that, I should say that all that I am called upon to do here is to allow reasonable debate consistent with the Rules of Procedure. The Public Service Commission is a statutory body appointed under the Constitution. The hon Member can refer to the general rules; he can say *viva voce* should not be there; that persons who stand first should not be prevented somehow or other. He can say that by *viva voce* you are going to shut out a man. The hon Member can talk on all these points which are principles. He can ask how is it that a Scheduled Caste man is not available?

These are all points all right. But to say that something has been done on account of so and so, is imputing dishonesty to the Public Service Commission. I will not allow that. Hon. Members can certainly refer to particular rules and regulations. There are many other things also. He can say as to what proportion ought to be given, whether the percentage ought to be so or not, that within a reasonable time the applications ought to be disposed of, whether the *viva voce* should be there or not, that they should intimate the result within a reasonable time and they should not be made to wait long and so on. They may say that this causes suspicion and these

causes should be removed as early as possible. Of course he can say that the Constitution should be amended. Within the limits of the Constitution he can go on now. He can say that the Constitution should be amended so as to have supervisory body to supervise these things. All that is possible. But to say that it is open to influence and because of the Congressman and so on is attributing motives to the statutory body.....
(Interruptions).

Shri K. U. Parwar: I am very sorry. Sir. What I meant was this Our students from the Scheduled Castes with a somewhat lower calibre than the other candidates need not be selected in competition but those who are intelligent from our community are coming forward and they have not been recruited I request the hon. Minister to look into this

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member can certainly say that in this report, marks obtained by the Scheduled Castes examinees must also be given so that he may know the marks given in the *viva voce* and also know why they have been detained in the *viva voce* when they are intelligent. These are all grounds of suspicion which can be removed. Or he may say that the report may be fuller. I can understand it but not the other thing

Shri K. U. Parwar: There are some posts filled without consultation with the U.P.S.C and there also the reservation can be kept. That is why I say that even though there may be some difficulty, these vacancies should be filled through the Public Service Commission.

Shri Datar: Sir, except in a few cases, I was happy to find that the debate on this motion was held on a fairly high level. Sometimes we are tempted into certain fields where we do not take into account either the principles of restraint or dignity. Thereby, may I point out to such hon. Members with whom I sympathise, the

very cause that they have in mind is harmed.

Therefore, I am happy that various suggestions have been made and generally the debate was on a very high level. Before I deal with the various points, I shall deal with the U.P.S.C.'s report that is now under consideration. On this occasion, I should like to pay my tribute to the very fine and excellent manner in which the members of the U.P.S.C. have been carrying on their very delicate and difficult work. Under the Constitution, we have to consult them and they have to carry on their work under some difficulties. But they have done so scrupulously well. Therefore, I should like to pay a compliment to the competency, impartiality and the independent manner in which they have been executing their work. I would, therefore, repudiate the criticism as also the insinuations that were made here and there.

The Commission, as Shri Mathur rightly pointed out, is one of those institutions whose reputation has always to be kept above criticism in the higher interest of the country itself. They have been carrying on their work very well and the Government have been trying their best to find out extremely suitable persons regardless of other secondary considerations. That is the reason why Government are happy that they have found out extremely competent persons, and they are doing their work very well.

Secondly, I should also like to point out that so far as U.P.S.C. are concerned we have given them a large staff, and the suggestion that was made that the machinery was defective is not correct at all. They have got full opportunities either for advertisements or, in certain cases, for interviews. And, especially where they find it difficult to get suitable men some of the members of the U.P.S.C. have gone to other countries also and found out suitable candidates. So you will find, Sir, that the U.P.S.C. has full scope

for making quite proper and suitable recommendations after taking such steps as they think necessary. The task that they have carried on is varied and is also voluminous, and that is the reason why they require the support and the appreciation of all the hon. Members of Parliament.

I would like now to refer to certain points that the hon. Members made in the course of the debate. It was pointed out that there were certain posts for which they could not find suitable persons. Most of these posts were of a technical character. Take, for example, engineering. In this case it has been a matter of great difficulty to find out suitable number of competent candidates. That is the reason why the Ministry of Education have been carrying on correspondence and have helped a number of State Governments for starting engineering colleges and for starting medical colleges as well. With the work that they have carried on it has now become possible to a certain extent to get good engineering candidates as well as medical candidates.

May I point out, Sir, what great efforts the Ministry of Education has been doing in this respect? In so far as the candidates at Degree level are concerned, 2533 seats have been added to what was already available at the Degree stage, and at Diploma level 4225 seats have been made available. As I have pointed out, Government are taking concrete steps to see that suitable candidates are available in the country itself.

Another point also may please be noted in this connection. Before Government ask the U.P.S.C. to give their recommendations, Government have now established a body known as the Manpower Directorate. So far as this body is concerned, it finds out what would be the requirements of the Central Government—and if the State Governments require then we shall be pleased to use their good offices for the State Governments as well—for the next year. Therefore, the require-

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ments for the next year or immediate future are assessed. That is the main work of the Manpower Directorate, and where it is found that there are deficiencies, then, naturally, those deficiencies are filled in.

The UPSC are now having a recruitment on a mass scale so far as such technical posts are concerned, and the candidates are then called. If, for example, they have passed the highest examinations in engineering or other technical subjects it may not be necessary to again take them through certain examinations. That is the reason why the system of recruitment by interviews has been introduced and it is having a very good effect.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it not a violation of the Constitution?

Shri Datar: Let the hon Member wait. In fact, in the case of IAS and also IPS a large number of candidates are recruited to a smaller extent on that basis, here it is on a larger extent, it is a mass recruitment.

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Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it the answer?

Shri Datar: Let me continue. If any questions are to be put, I shall reply to them afterwards. Therefore, I would point out that Government have been planning the whole question of recruitment and the removal of deficiencies, and ultimately they are appointing such persons as and when required.

An hon Member suggested that there was some delay so far as the actual appointments are concerned. Whenever the matter comes up before the UPSC, naturally they give us their valuable advice so far as the technical qualifications and academic qualifications are concerned. Secondly, they also test or assess the potentiality of the particular candidate. That is what is called not interview, but a personality test.

Mr. Speaker: What are the offices for which this personality test is held? There is an engineer who sits.

Shri Datar: An engineer is there. That is what I am coming to.

Mr. Speaker: What is the need for a personality test?

Shri Datar: So far as all such posts are concerned, there are certain administrative duties attached to those technical personnel as well, and with a view to enable the UPSC to have a correct assessment, what is done is, there are experts or advisers associated with the work of the UPSC.

Shri Braj Raj Singh rose—

Shri Datar: Will the hon Member kindly wait?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is not for him to say so. It is for the Speaker to say it. I take objection to take orders from him.

Shri Datar: I take objection to his interference at every stage.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon Speaker is to check me, not others.

Mr. Speaker: If I put a question, it does not mean that the hon. Member is allowed to do so. The Minister speaks to me and through me to the hon. Members. Let there be no interruption. The hon. Minister did not interrupt any hon Member.

Shri Datar: I did not.

Mr. Speaker: Such interruptions always break the thread of one's speech. Whoever be on his legs, can he answer all the points that have been spoken so far? What is the meaning of such interruptions? The hon Minister may go on with his speech.

Shri Datar: Therefore, what UPSC does in the first place is to assess the capacity of the man so far as his potentialities are concerned. Therefore, this personality test is not a formal test at

all. In fact, I myself once attended the personality test. To what extent the man has got general knowledge of the world, not merely academic or theoretical knowledge, will he be a proper administrator, has he got a very good grounding so far as the particular scientific and other subjects are concerned—these are the matters which are looked into, and the U.P.S.C. are extremely careful to see that they get out from the man what he is likely to be.

Therefore, this particular personality test is a very important test. Formerly, as you are aware, there were separate marks so far as the personality test was concerned and the general written tests were concerned. In some cases, a large number of failures are there and in spite of . . .

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai) rose—

Shri Datar: I shall answer all questions later, after ten minutes. Not now. Otherwise, the whole chain is broken. I never interfered except when I found some undignified remark being made.

I was pointing out that in all these cases the marks for the written tests or the examinations and the marks for the personality tests are now grouped together and the man's qualification or the man's passing the examination is determined on the strength of the total marks. Therefore, there is no injustice at all.

Under the circumstances, the Commission have the advantage not only of the examiners whose number is very large, but so far as the interviews and other technical matters are concerned, they are assisted by outsiders, by advisers, whose number is 1,300 odd. Therefore, you will find that with the work of the U.P.S.C. are associated many experts as advisers. Therefore, the recommendations of the Commission are of a very competent character. After that is done, as and

when it is found that the U.P.S.C. can recommend names, naturally they take into account the man's academic qualification, his personality, his technical and other qualifications. Then, naturally, before he is appointed, Government must be satisfied that he is a man of good health and, naturally, of good character and antecedents. Some hon. Members, rather unfortunately, stated that some constable goes and that some money is given as bribe. But that is not the way in which the qualifications of the persons are found. Therefore, after full consideration the number of persons found disqualified is not very large. At the highest level, may I point out, so far as those appointments are concerned, they are made as and when required. Ours is a Government, whose activities are expanding year after year. As I have stated . . .

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): He cannot soar so high.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must be a little more restrained. What is the meaning of interrupting like this?

Shri Punnoose: I just want to get a clarification. You can help us, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not want any help from me. I find there is hindrance from me.

Shri Datar: I was pointing out that here we are following the system of finding out whether Government are getting suitable men, either as administrators or as technical personnel, and great care is exercised in finding out suitable persons. As the hon. House is aware, we accept all their recommendations almost in their entirety.

Let the hon. Members note that there are so many cases, six thousand and odd, and only in one case have we departed from the advice given by the U.P.S.C. There also, it was the case of the conduct of a Government servant, which was not proper. There he had just made some preliminary preparations for offering a bribe, just

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preliminary preparations. The moment he found that the man was a strong one, immediately he stopped his effort. In that particular case, the U.P.S.C. took the view that the offence was not proved. Technically, it is correct. But here we have very clear evidence from which it was perfectly possible to come to the conclusion that the man tried to influence this particular officer for certain advantages that he wanted, so far as seniority and other matters were concerned. Therefore, while the U.P.S.C. took a view which was somewhat lenient Government took a view which was very strong. So, I desire the House to appreciate what we have done. The man has been removed from service. We requested the U.P.S.C. to look into the matter. They stuck to what they had said. Then Government considered it at the highest level—mind you, that it was considered at the Ministerial level twice—and it was decided that in the interest of purity of the administration even a preliminary attempt of offer of bribe was highly reprehensible and, therefore, the man was removed from service. I wish the House appreciates how Government are very strong, so far as the eradication of corruption is concerned

Then, I would pass on to other questions and would finish in about ten minutes. A number of hon. Members have rightly referred to the strong criticism that the U.P.S.C. have made on what they call "the falling standards of education". So far as that question is concerned, what the U.P.S.C. have stated is a matter which requires close consideration, not only by the Ministry of Education, but by the Ministries of Education in the States and by the Universities as well. Now, their complaint is against the falling standards in education, that students do not come up to that level generally to which they ought to come; they have pointed out that they get a number of candidates who are of a very

high order—some of them are very brilliant, but they have to admit that on the whole the standards have got to rise. Therefore, may I point out to this House that we are requesting the Education Ministry to consider this question, to take proper steps and, if they are so minded, they might consider it in consultation with various Universities as well.

Now, this is a subject which required a specialised study and not merely the ordinary studies that we have in the schools and colleges. A specialised study should also be there and it will be a good thing if some universities have courses for tuition so far as such students are concerned. If there is such tuition and students are brought up and are given a good training in the various subjects which are always before the public and which are always known, then it would also help the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates. It is true unfortunately that their number is not rising, but as I have pointed out, we have made rules according to which we do not insist upon the highest standards, but upon the minimum standards keeping in view the requirements of the maintenance of reasonable standards. That is what we have done and therefore it is good that their number is gradually rising though it will rise more provided the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates pass through a training before they appear for this examination.

I should also like to point out that all sympathy is exercised towards the legitimate claims of the scheduled castes and I repudiate what the young man on the other side said.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What the "Member" said.

Shri Datar: I wish he had not said what he did to harm his own case. We take particular care specially when the interests of scheduled castes are concerned. We look at the matter at the highest level and we see that no

injustice is done. But, after all, they have been lagging behind for centuries for which all of us are responsible, the whole nation is responsible, but a time has come when they are coming forward and consistent with efficiency we are trying to do whatever is possible out of a genuine feeling of sympathy. In these circumstances there cannot be a case of harassment. There cannot be a case of injustice at all so far as these persons are concerned.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Sinhasan Singh suggested that Government have kept out of the purview of the U.P.S.C. a number of posts. That is not correct at all. We have kept some posts at the lower levels, for example, Class III and Class IV appointments. Here also Government do not make these appointments directly. So far as the lower appointments are concerned, Government have the nominations through the employment exchanges. Government ask the employment exchanges to make nominations and generally we accept their nominations. When we do not, then naturally we put down the special reasons and then we have recourse to other cases.

So far as the temporary appointments are concerned, this is a legacy of the war period. A number of persons were taken in and naturally their number has got to be reduced by proper methods. Where in a department their number is large and that department is not likely to last long, then naturally we shall have to have recourse to retrenchment. But there also we have got certain categories or priorities according to which those persons, who are retrenched on account of the retrenchment of the department or on account of the closure of the particular work, are given a certain priority.

In addition to this what we have done is that wherever a particular department is there and that depart-

ment has got to continue, then 80 per cent of the temporary personnel are offered confirmations. Let the House kindly understand, I have informed the House long ago, that the Finance Ministry have issued a circular and that is being implemented, i.e., 80 per cent of the people are being confirmed.

Then we have got also the quasi-permanency rule according to which if a person has three years' service to his credit and his work is satisfactory then we put him in a class which is more or less analogous except in two or three matters with the class of permanent servants.

We have got now the organisation of services under the Central Government. We have got the Central Services organisation here in the Secretariat. We have got also the clerical services organisation, the stenographers services organisation and we are trying to regularise and put everything on a proper footing so far as the morale of the services is concerned.

I agree with Shri Harish Chandra Mathur that we ought to give them good conditions of service. We ought to expect full work from them. We have to exact full work from them. That is the policy which the Government have been following. They have to carry on the work as hard as possible and in a spirit of complete honesty. We have to give them good conditions. That is what we are doing.

So far as appointment of temporary persons is concerned, that becomes necessary. For example, when a post is likely to last only for less than a year, the Government make the appointment. Sometimes what happens is, though these appointments were expected to last below one year, they last for a longer period. We have made very strong rules. We have stated that whenever there are appointments which are likely to last for more than one year, immediately, we have to have the recommendation

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of the U.P.S.C. The matter has to be referred to them. Whenever temporary appointments are made, in all these cases, we have to keep the U.P.S.C. informed and we review the cases from time to time, every six months and if it is found that an appointment is likely to last beyond one year, immediately reference has got to be made to the U.P.S.C. That is the reason why in this Report, no reference has been made because very good conditions have been evolved with the consent of the U.P.S.C.

In respect of matters which were kept outside the purview of the U.P.S.C., may I point out that even before the Constitution came into vogue, we had the Federal Service Commission, and there were certain posts which were kept outside the purview of the Commission. Recently, we have revised the whole thing, and with the consent of the U.P.S.C., let the House kindly understand, we have certain categories of services which have to be kept out of the purview of the U.P.S.C. For example, if Ambassadors are appointed, are we to take the matter to the U.P.S.C.? If, for example, there are certain posts which are of a highly technical character, naturally, we need not go to them.

One hon. Member suggested that all the officers in the Planning Commission are appointed solely by the Planning Commission. That is not correct at all. The Planning Commission is also a department of the Government of India and they follow the same rules. Under these circumstances, it will be found that the Government are trying their best to see to it that their administrative efficiency is maintained to the fullest extent, subject to the requirements of certain communities, weaker sections like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These are the two communities in respect of which there is reservation of a percentage not only in respect of the all-India services, but

in respect of other services also, where the extent of reservation is larger. So far as the all-India services are concerned, it is about 12 and odd. So far as the Central and other Services are concerned, it is 16 and odd for the Scheduled Castes. The Government have kept this point in view, namely, that the services have got to be efficient, secondly, that the services have to be kept satisfied and thirdly, that we have to accept the view generally of an independent statutory body like the U.P.S.C. Taking all these things into account, the Government are trying their best to see that the efficiency of Government service is increased as far as possible.

In this connection, may I make a reference to two other organisations which the Government have? So far as the work is concerned, Government have, for the last four or five years, the organisation known as the Organisation and Methods Division. Every delay, every lack of efficiency is looked into and immediately, directions are issued and explanations are called for and the particular defect is removed. We have got also the Vigilance Division which looks into all cases that have led to corruption or are likely to lead to corruption. Therefore, Government are taking steps to see that not only is corruption detected, but corruption is prevented as well. Thus, you will see that we are trying our best to see to it that the highest efficiency is reached and that justice is done to all the persons concerned. That is the reason why we are accepting the recommendations of the U.P.S.C. to the fullest extent possible. There was only one case of non-acceptance this year, and two years ago it was two. It hardly exceeded three or four.

Under the circumstances, I would point out that so far as the work of

the U.P.S.C. is concerned, it is carried on in the highest interests of the country, and so far as the Government are concerned, we are trying to respect their recommendations to the fullest extent possible, except in a rare case where the Government thinks that a particular action by way of a departure from the recommendation of the U.P.S.C. is necessary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will hold his soul in patience.

Shri Datar: Some hon. Member indirectly brought in the question of regional representation. This is a body which cannot function on a regional basis. We try to function solely on the merit basis. The suggestion made by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy might be followed—we have no objection—to find out whether the work of any particular university requires special attention so that the students or the candidates from that particular quarter come up high in the all-India services examinations. That is a matter which can be looked into by the universities themselves, but on the whole we are having a good representation from the States. Recently I find that we are getting extremely good students, almost brilliant students. They are having general knowledge, they are having a very good capacity or flair for administrative work. Therefore, it is expected that they would make good officers either as I.A.S. officers or as police officers or as Class I or Class II officers.

That is the very reason why one hon. Member needlessly suggested that the report makes painful reading. My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur stated that there was nothing against the Government. If I may put it in a humorous manner, he was almost disappointed that the criticism against Government was not so strong as it once was. Now, the only reason

that I point out is that not only do we accept the recommendations of the U.P.S.C. but we try to put into effect all the suggestions that they make for further improvement. That is the reason why we have here a report which says very little against Government. Even in respect of the two or three cases where there was non-consultation or non-acceptance, Government had very strong reasons.

Reference was made to one case, but there under the rules as they were interpreted in 1951, there was no need for reference when a Government servant had to be appointed from one department to the other. In that particular case it was then not considered necessary that there should be a reference. That is the reason why in 1951 no reference was made, but subsequently it was considered that it would be better and advisable to make a reference when a particular man has to be promoted to a particular place or has to be given a higher place. Therefore, it was not that the case was purposely kept back from the purview of the U.P.S.C.

Then, in the other case also as you would see, and as my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur would agree, so far as the ex-railway officers were concerned, we reserved a certain percentage in order to meet the claims of these ex-railway officers to be taken or absorbed in the railway system of Government of India. There a certain percentage was reserved for the purpose of doing justice to these persons. There, the matter had been referred to the U.P.S.C., but the U.P.S.C. stated that under the federal financial integration scheme it was not necessary to refer the matter to them. Therefore, they said that it would not be proper for them to give any advice. They suggested that this question should be decided after consultation by the Railway Ministry with the Home Ministry, and that procedure was followed. When again a reference was made in respect of some matters, they said that this particular percentage should not

[Shri Datar]

be reserved for these people because men from the former States in other departments would raise a complaint. But so far as the ex-State Railway officers were concerned, that was necessary, and that was equitable, and, therefore, Government had to take a particular course. And the then Railway Minister had to make an announcement which was hailed with applause by all sections of this House.

So, you will find that whenever Government try to take an action, they always act in a proper way. We have never acted in an improper way. And whatever we have done is always subject to the approval of this House. From the manner in which the report from the UPSC has come and the manner in which a number of hon. Members tried to see whether there was any defect but could not find any, it is clear that we have got a clear appreciation of the action of Government not only by the UPSC but by this House as well.

I am thankful to the House for the very illuminating discussion or debate that we have had. Whatever suggestions have been made by some hon. Members will be duly taken into account, and we shall try to enhance the efficiency of Government, because that is the only object for which the UPSC has been maintained and Government will try their best to do this in consultation with the UPSC.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A point was made in the course of the speeches enquiring whether Government have framed the regulations contemplated in article 320(3). But the Minister has not made any reference to this point.

Shri Datar: I could not follow the question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has not read the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why the regulations contemplated in article 320 (3) of the Constitution have not been framed.

Shri Datar: I shall reply to that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Minister has conveniently forgotten one point.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may leave that alone. What is his point?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Minister has said that it is in consultation with the UPSC that they have exempted certain posts. But what I want to pin-point the attention of the House on is that they have deprived this House of the jurisdiction to examine the rules and regulations which have to be laid on the Table of this House under article 320 (3). A recommendation or proposal was submitted by the UPSC in 1951, and, the UPSC have referred to it year after year. It may be that the Home Minister and UPSC may be agreeable to certain rules which they are following at present, but they have deprived this House of the jurisdiction to examine those rules and regulations which should have been placed on the Table of the House.

The Minister has also slurred over another question which I had referred to namely, the extension of the services of the superannuated staff.

Shri Thimmaiah: From the report of the UPSC we find that they have not approved of the action taken by Government against an executive engineer who has been dismissed for having offered a bribe of Rs 100 to the Deputy Director, Administration. In such cases, does the Minister not think that the dismissed officers go to court and get acquitted, and then Government will have to pay them salary and other things? For, from the evidence, I do not understand how an Executive Engineer can offer only Rs 100 to the Deputy Director, Administration.

Shri Datar: Shall I answer the first question first? May I point out that I have already answered that question?

We had regulations before the Constitution came into force, and under those regulations certain posts were excepted. After the Constitution, the whole question had to be considered afresh. Until the new regulation come into force, the old ones continue, according to the Constitution. There was a long discussion between the Government of India and the U.P.S.C. and a unanimous list of such posts has been evolved. The matter is in the last stages, and as soon as the regulations are published, a copy thereof will be kept on the Table of this House. There is no desire to keep the House ignorant of those regulations.

Every attempt is made to finalise the regulations as soon as possible. Then naturally proper steps will be taken. The point I want to impress on hon. Members is that whatever we try to exclude has the approval or the imprint of approval of the U.P.S.C. Therefore, there can be no question at all of excluding certain posts. This answers both the hon. Members.

The last question I have to answer about extension or re-employment.

So far as that question is concerned, there are various levels at which it is independently looked into. Ordinarily, as you are aware, we have got the 55 years rule in respect of superannuation. It would not be proper to extend it without full consideration, because this rule is considered generally as the proper rule so far as these administrative and other services are concerned. Under these circumstances, whenever it is found that the services of a particular officer should necessarily be extended, then not only the particular administrative Ministry but the Home Ministry and the Cabinet also go into the whole question, and then grant of extension is given, especially in the case of technical personnel. That is what we do. In the case of all these things, whenever any extension or re-employment of one year has to be had, naturally we consult the U.P.S.C. and act according to their advice.

17.32 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 14th March, 1958.

[Thursday, 13th March, 1958]

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917.	Hindi Lexicon	4658—61	937.	Industrial Production	4702
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926.	Tea Plucking Machine	4671-72	951.	Buildings belonging to ex-rulers of States	4707
927.	Pilgrimage Passports	4672-73	952.	Indo-U.S. Trade Agreement	4707
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934.	International Atomic Agency	4679-80	1224.	Sodium Sulphate	4710
935.	Mandi Rock Salt Mines	4680—82	1225.	Tea Plantation Labourers	4711
938.	Match Industry	4682—84	1226.	Unemployment among Agricultural Labourers	4711-12
940.	Athertan West and Company Ltd Kanpur	4684—86	1227.	Indebtedness of Agricultural Labourers	4712
942.	Small Scale and Cottage Industries in U.P.	4686—88	1228.	Rubber Plantation Labourers	4712-13
943.	Budget of Orissa for 1958-59	4688—91	1229.	Employees Provident Funds Act	4714-15
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945.	Unemployed Trained Engineers	4692-93	1231.	Membership of Employees' Provident Fund	4717
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5.	Mangla Dam	4694-96	1233.	Chemicals	4718-19
6.	Charbatia Refugee Camp in Orissa	4697-99	1234.	Small Scale Industries	4719-20
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4700—36	1235.	Displaced Persons in Kath District (Rajasthan)	4720-21
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924.	News print Factory Nizamabad	4700	1237.	Displaced Persons in Tripura	4721-22
925.	Bank Employees	4700	1238.	Khadi and Industries Board, Tripura	4722-23
928.	Tea Export	4700-01			
931.	Survey of Unemployment in States	4701			

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1240. "Saghan Kshetras" . .	4724-25
1241. National Small In- dustries Corporation . .	4725
1242. M/s. Birla Brothers (Private) Ltd. . . .	4726
1243. Training - cum - Pro- duction Centres for Bamboos	4726-27
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1245. Export of Silk Fabric .	4727
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1247. Registered Companies in Marathwada Region (Bombay)	4728
1248. Bhoodan Lands . . .	4728
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1255. Migrants from West Pakistan	4731-32
1256. Displaced Persons from West Pakistan . .	4732
1257. Pakistan Pilgrims . .	4732
1258. Zanzibar Trade Mis- sion	4733
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1260. C.P.W.D.	4734
1261. Trade with Switzer- land	4735
1262. Import of Saffron and Watches	4735
1263. Blacksmithy Training Centres	4736

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

The following papers
were laid on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of the
Government of
India, Scientific

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PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- policy Resolution
No. 131/CF/57,
dated the 4th
March, 1958.
- (ii) A copy of each
of the two Notifi-
cations, under
Sub-Section (6)
of Section 3 of the
Essential Com-
modities Act, 1955.
- (iii) A copy of the
Annual Report of
the Hindustan
Cables Private
Ltd. along with the
Audited Accounts
for the year 1956-
57, under sub-
section (1) of Sec-
tion 639 of the
Companies Act,
1956.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES
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ED

474

Fourth Report was pre-
sented.

GENERAL BUDGET-GENE-
RAL DISCUSSION

4741-4811

General Discussion on the
General Budget, 1958-59—
Continued. The discussion
was not concluded.

MOTION RE REPORT OF
U.P.S.C.

4811-8

Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur moved the Motion
for Consideration of the Re-
port of the U.P.S.C. for the
year 1956-57 and Government's
Memorandum thereon.

The Minister of State
in the Ministry of Home Affa-
irs (Shri Datar) replied to the
debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY
THE 14TH MARCH, 1958.

Further General discussion
on the General Budget, 1958-59,
and Private Members Resolutions