

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume II, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[April 30 to May 11, 1962/Vaisakha 10 to 21, 1844 (Saka)]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday the 10th May, 1962/Vaisakha
20, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cow-dung Gas

*610. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Khadi Commission propose to start a new scheme of cow-dung gas plant under Village Industry Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The scheme for introduction of cow-dung gas plants in Madhya Pradesh has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: I have asked the supplementaries the day before yesterday on another question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Rural Industrial Projects

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*611. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 Shri Balmiki:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has considered the proposal of 428(Ai)LSD—1.

Government for additional fund to the tune of Rs. 15 crores for rural industrial projects; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission have proposed earmarking of additional funds to the extent of Rs. 15 crores for 40 selected Rural Industrial Projects during the Third Plan period.

(b) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister could give us an idea as to the nature of the projects which will be taken up?

Shri Kanungo: The idea is that 40 areas will be selected where all the Government resources in the form in which they are spent in the various village industries, and small industries projects will be pooled together plus the amount which is now earmarked and the area will be intensely developed. The details of it are being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the nature of the projects, rural industries that would be taken up?

Shri Kanungo: The nature will be varying in the different areas where facilities are available. The main point would be to provide power supply and various other things so that the rural people can be inducted into the industrial processes right

from the cottage industries type to the mechanised small industries type.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what would be the criterion for selecting the places for locating these rural projects?

Shri Kanungo: Details have got to be worked out. It will be there where communications are available, the area is depressed and where power and other factors will be easily available.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Out of the forty rural industrial projects suggested by the Rural Industrial Committee of the Planning Commission, may I know how many are likely to be located in the Madras State?

Shri Kanungo: That has not been decided.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I would like to know whether it will mean grouping some of the industries that are already existing there or new projects will be established in these centres?

Shri Kanungo: The activities of the various boards, the various activities will be pooled for purposes of co-ordination and additional facilities will be provided.

श्री बड़े : जापान में जिस प्रकार की काटेज इंडस्ट्री चलती है, क्या उसी प्रकार से यहां इंडस्ट्री चलने वाली है ?

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं, हमारे मुक्त में जो चल रही है, उसी को बढ़ाना है ।

Shri Krishna Pal Singh: I would like to know whether these industries are going to be financed by the Government or will it advance loans to individuals who want to take up these industries.

Shri Kanungo: Obviously, small industries. Therefore, there is no question of financing involved, except

providing credit of finance to individual entrepreneurs.

Visit of French Delegation to India

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*612. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M. Antoine Pinay, a former Prime Minister of France, led a delegation of five consultant engineers to India and has expressed that his country is ready to extend help to India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister also should be more alert and alive.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The House is more alert.

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Mr. Antoine Pinay, former French Prime Minister and at present Chairman of a group of consultant engineering firms in the fields of Mining, Railways, Power, Gas and Natural Gas and Town Transport along with a team of consultant engineers recently visited India. The purpose of the team's visit was to acquaint the appropriate Indian authorities of the services which French Engineering and Consulting firms could offer in different fields.

(b) The team met the concerned Ministers and officials in the Ministries of the Government of India and the Planning Commission. The discussions were of a general nature and mainly exploratory in character. In

the light of these discussions, it is likely that the team may make concrete proposals for technical assistance on its return to France.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगपतियों से भी उन लोगों की बात-चीत हुई थी या नहीं और अगर हुई थी, तो हिन्दुस्तान के कौन-कौन से उद्योगों में उन्होंने सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है ।

श्री कानूनगो : सहायता का सवाल नहीं है । उन की कन्सल्टेन्ट्स की एक फर्म है और कन्सल्टेशन के काम में वे जो सविम्वेक सकते हैं, उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने बात-चीत की है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिपिंग के बारे में भी हमसे कोई बातचीत हुई थी और हमारे यहां जो सैंकिड शिपयार्ड बनने वाला है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी सहायता लेने की कोई बात हुई है ?

श्री कानूनगो : सहायता का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है ।

They have said that they have got consultancy services on these lines, and they have asked us whether we are prepared,—that is, either Government or the private entrepreneurs,—to accept it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : From the statement I find that in the light of these discussions, the team may make concrete proposals for technical assistance on its return to France. I would like to know whether during the discussions there were any indications given from our side as to the nature of the technical help that will be required.

Shri Kanungo : No, Sir.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : The hon. Minister has said that already a French organisation had been engaged for co-operating with the Indian Rail-

ways. Which is that organisation and may I know whether any agreement has been reached as far as the Indian Railways are concerned?

Shri Kanungo : I am not aware of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : The statement laid on the Table of the House says:

"The purpose of the team's visit was to acquaint the appropriate Indian authorities of the services which French Engineering and Consulting firms could offer in different fields."

It says further that:

"The team met the concerned Ministers and officials in the Ministries of the Government of India and the Planning Commission."

This is delightfully vague. Will the hon. Minister throw more light and tell us more precisely which Ministries they had discussions with and in which different fields?

Shri Kanungo : They offered their services. They are a consortium of French consultants, and they have consultancy services in various fields like petro-chemicals, railways, engineering etc. They met the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry and they said that these were the services that they could offer.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know whether there are any fields in India for consultation, which are not already being done by the USA, the USSR and other countries, and where we need assistance from these French consultants?

Mr. Speaker : The main question relates only to their visit. The question that the hon. Member has asked is too general question.

Phosphorus Plant

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- *613. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Phosphorus plant has been finally considered by Government;

(b) if so, the decision thereon;

(c) whether any foreign help is necessary for this plant; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Project for the manufacture of Phosphorus in the Public Sector has been deferred for the time being due to the non-availability of adequate power to accommodate this Project in the Third Five Year Plan, and because the economic aspects of the project do not appear to be quite attractive, for the present.

Foreign help would be necessary for the project in the form of heavy equipment and technical know-how, because of highly hazardous and complicated technology involved in the manufacture of Phosphorus.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that this project has been deferred from the Third Plan owing to shortage of electricity. Also it has been mentioned that the economic position of this project is not a very attractive one. If so, may I know whether there is any necessity to reconsider this project in the future also?

Shri Kanungo: Of course, when conditions are more favourable, because this is an industry which we need.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the present requirements of phosphorus in this country, and how they are being met?

Shri Kanungo: The total of last year's requirements, which have been rather reduced, has been 392,000 kgms.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the location of this industry, and the place where phosphorus is available to a great extent?

Shri Kanungo: That has not been decided yet, because the project has been shelved for the moment.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Rajasthan will be given consideration for locating this and other factors will be easily available in that State?

Mr. Speaker: Surely.

Fallow Land in Goa

*614. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large tracts of land are lying fallow in Goa;

(b) if so, what is the total acreage of land lying fallow; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to bring it under plough?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 92,000 hectares.

(c) A team of senior officials of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture visited Goa recently and their report, which includes measures for agricultural improvement, is under consideration of the Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार इन जमीनों को तौड़ने के बाद गोआ के बे-जमीन लोगों को या उनकी कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को खेती करने के लिये देगी ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The question deals with fallow land. So many acres are...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether these lands would be given to co-operative societies for cultivation.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That will be decided after the report has been studied.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक इस बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया जाएगा ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As soon as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that land in Goa is under the monopoly of landlords reared up by the Portuguese regime, and if so, whether Government propose to introduce the land reforms obtaining in our country, in Goa also?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It all depends. After the report has been studied, we will consider whether the land reforms prevalent in India should be introduced there.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : क्या सरकार यह सोच रही है कि जो पापुलेशन हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर गोम्रा के बाहर है, उस में जो बहुत गरीब लोग हैं उन को वहाँ के जाकर और ऊँच जमीन को बाँट कर बसाया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कह रही हैं कि पहले रिपोर्ट आ जाने दीजिये ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बेदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मैं जवाब दे दूँ। इस का कोई अन्देश नहीं है कोई हमारा इरादा नहीं है इस तरह करने का । इस तरह वहाँ के लोगों में बहुत बड़बड़ी पैदा हो जायगी कि हम बाहर के लोगों को वहाँ बसा रहे हैं । वहाँ काफी लोग रहते हैं, यह तो है नहीं कि वह खाली पड़ा हुआ

है । गौर तो हर बात पर होगा, लेकिन बहुत कम अन्देश है इस बात के होने का ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: With reference to the reply the hon. Prime Minister gave, I would like to know—of course, I understand the objection to people from outside settling there—to what extent the landless Goans who were forced to migrate to Bombay and other places for lack of any employment in Goa would be allowed to return and settle there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have given my immediate reaction to the question. Goans can always go there; so indeed can others. But in regard to the scheme of settling people there, that is a different matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Goans.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Goans can always go there as individuals and establish themselves.

Accident in Indo-German Prototype Centre, Okhla

***615. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a fatal accident resulting in the death of a trainee on 24th March, 1962 in the foundry shop of the Indo-German Prototype-cum-Production Training Centre at Okhla (New Delhi);

(b) if so, the causes leading to this accident;

(c) whether the victim was removed to the hospital after an hour;

(d) whether any enquiry was held; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some workers of the Foundry of the Prototype production and Training Centre, Okhla, were engaged in cleaning and repairing the cupola which was not in operation at that time. One of the trainees was assisting the workers in repairing the lining of the cupola. The trainee entered the structural frame work of a skip hoist attached to the cupola to remove a crow bar lying at the open door of the cupola. While removing the crow bar he tilted the charging bucket which turned around, got out of balance and fell on his head resulting in serious injury.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A departmental enquiry was held. The Inspector of Factories also conducted an enquiry.

(e) The enquiry report has brought out that the accident was due to the trainee entering the steel structure below the skip hoist, which is forbidden.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement, it is found that a departmental enquiry was held and the Inspector of Factories also conducted an enquiry. Will the report of this enquiry be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the accident took place due to a defect in design of the cupola trolley received from West Germany and not due to the carelessness of the victim. Has this fact been verified by the Inspector of Factories?

Shri Kanungo: No, it is not due to defect in design.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that the German foundry master of this Foundry was absent from the scene on the day of the accident? If so, under what circumstances was he absent?

Shri Kanungo: I do not know about that particular person being absent.

But the Director of the shop was there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the technical assistants or technical officers of this particular Indo-German Plant have made any representation against the carelessness and misbehaviour of the German experts? If so, what action has been taken on their representation?

Shri Kanungo: The Development Commissioner looked into certain complaints. We are informed that the organisation has been changed a little bit so that there will be no cause for friction any more.

रेल-रोड समन्वय

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{ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागदत्त झा अरजाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरगुप्ता :
*६१७. { श्री प्र० सि० सहगल
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ समय पहिले रेल व सड़क परिवहन में सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी उसने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) समिति का काम कब तक समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है ?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 8].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमत्, इस स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया गया है कि यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि कब तक यह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरे पंच वर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक क्या इस कार्य पूरा हो जायगा ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: A preliminary report has already been submitted and it has been circulated to Members of Parliament, various departments of Governments, State Governments and various other bodies. Surveys are still being made. It is a complex problem involving not only road on transport but also other means of transport as well. We are awaiting data. It will take some time.

श्री भवत दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण में यह बतलाया गया है कि अभी तक दो ही राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी सम्मितियां दी हैं। अतः क्या राज्य सरकारों के लिये कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया था और उन को कोई समरण पत्र इस बारे में भेजा जा रहा है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Only two Governments, of West Bengal and Kerala, have submitted their views so far. There is no time-limit placed. Steps are taken to expedite the submission of their views.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the programme for the railways is fixed under the Third Five Year Plan and road transport is affected only by way of supplementary capacity, may I know whether Government have visualised the nature of the ratio between rail transport and road transport?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This is one of the problems engaging the attention of the Committee. It is the Committee that is dealing with it. I do not think I will be able to commit myself now at this stage.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether lack of information and shortage of experts on the subject are the main reasons for this delay; if so, whether Government propose to take the assistance of experts from foreign countries?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is not as if there is lack of information. They are already making surveys and the reports on the surveys are already coming in, but these things take

time, and the State Governments are the executive authorities. That is one of the reasons.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is in the contemplation of certain State Governments to nationalise road transport, and has that any bearing on the deliberations of this Committee? May I know whether this has been brought to the notice of the Committee which has been appointed for co-ordination of railway and road transport systems?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am not aware of it.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether the hon. Minister has taken into account the fact that in respect of private road transport every State has its own taxes, and because of that it becomes so very difficult for transport to from Bombay to Calcutta and so on. If an all-India tax or some pooling or some other arrangement is made, it will be very convenient for long-distance road transport.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that after submitting the preliminary report some time last year, the work of the Committee has been stalled or rather held up because the Committee has sought guidance and clarification with regard to matters of policy from the Government about which the Government has still not been able to make up its mind?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Not that I am aware of. That is not so.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press statement made by the Chairman of the Transport Co-ordination Committee some time back in which he complained not only of lack of interest on the part of State Governments, but also on the part of the Central Government as well?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It may be that some departments have been

delaying the information, but it is not because of any slackness on their part, but because of difficulty in getting information. It is true the Chairman made a statement with regard to that, but steps are being taken to expedite submission of reports by the various departments.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether, in view of the fact that in certain parts of India, especially in Kerala, thousands of workers are employed in transporting goods through country canoes in waterways, waterways are also included in the over-all picture?

Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman: All means of transport, I said.

श्री बड़े : रेल रोड कोऑरडिनेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सन् १९६१ में आने के बाद अभी तक क्या इसलिये विचार नहीं हुआ है कि रेलवे ने यह आपत्ति उठायी है कि रोड से ट्रांसपोर्ट रहने में रेलवे को लास हो जायगा?

Shri C. R. Pattabhai Raman: I do not think there is any conflict as such. As you are aware, there are two reports submitted to the Government. One was the Masani Report, and subsequently this preliminary report.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय कहिय तो हम बाहर उठ कर चले जायें । किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में नहीं दिया जाता । मैं इसको सहन नहीं कर सकता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । यह बहुत बुरी बात है कि कोई भी माननीय सदस्य बों खड़ा हो जाय और जो कार्रवाई हो रही है उस में दखल दे । गवर्नमेंट को अस्तियार है कि किसको मिनिस्टर मुकर्रर करे । और जब उन्होंने मिनिस्टर साहब को रखा है और वह हिन्दी नहीं जानते तो मैं उनको मजबूर नहीं कर सकता कि वह हिन्दी में जवाब दें । आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हर एक आदमी को हिन्दी सीखनी होगी और मिनिस्टर भी सीखेंगे । लेकिन इस तरह कार्रवाई में दखल देना

बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है और इस पर सख्त नोटिस लिया जायगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गवर्नमेंट उनको मंत्री न बनाय । लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि क्या हमको यहां लाकर यू ही बिठा दिया गया है । होना यह चाहिय कि जो प्रश्न हिन्दी में किये जायें उनके उत्तर हिन्दी में दिय जायें और जो प्रश्न अंग्रेजी में किये जायें उनके उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिये जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं स्वामी जी से कहूंगा कि वह अपनी जगह पर बैठें और इस सवाल को दोबारा न उठायें । मैंने इसका उत्तर दे दिया है ।

Small Scale Industries Service Institutes

*618. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to set up in each State an Advisory Committee for the Small Industries Service Institutes; and

(b) if so, what are the States which have set up such Advisory Committees and with what results?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee (1959-60) of the Second Lok Sabha in its 77th Report on Small Scale Industries (Part I) for a review of the working of the various organisations connected with the development of small scale industries both at the Central and State levels, a Committee was constituted.

The Committee have recommended, *inter alia*, that there should be an Advisory Committee attached to each Small Industries Service Institute.

This recommendation, along with other suggestions of the Committee, is under consideration.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the expenditure will be shared by the Central Government in this connection?

Shri Kanungo: There is no question of expenditure. It is a question of setting up advisory committees.

कांच का सामान बनाने वाले कारखाने

*६१६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कांच का सामान बनाने वाले कारखानों को कोयले की कमी के कारण बड़ा नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन छोटे कारखानों का उत्पादन यथावत बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government have received representations from some glassware factories that they are not able to operate to their full capacity due to shortage of coal. The supply position of steam coal for this industry is engaging the attention of Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यां तो कोयले के अभाव में सभी कारखानों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है, लेकिन यदि कांच के कारखाने को कुछ समय के लिये भी बन्द कर दिया जाता है, तो उस की उत्पादन-शक्ति पर दूरदा विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है। इस लिये क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निर्णय लेने जा रही है कि कोयले की अभाव-पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में और कारखानों की अपेक्षा कांच के कारखानों को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : कोयले की तो सब जगह कमी हो रही है और इस की जांच हो रही है। जब जरा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या कांच के कारखानों को प्रेफरेंस दी जायगी, क्योंकि उन की प्रोयूस पर असर पड़ता है।

श्री कानूनगो : वह अवसर पड़ता है और हम कोशिश करते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी ज्यादा कोयला मिले।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : कांच के कारखानों में भी दो प्रकार के कारखाने हैं—बड़े और छोटे। संख्या की दृष्टि से छोटे कारखानों की संख्या अधिक है और देश में लघु-उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से छोटे कारखानों पर पहले ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस लिये क्या उन को कोयला देने में कुछ प्राथमिकता दी जायगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह बात ध्यान में रखी जायगी। लेकिन जिन कारखानों में ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है, वहां ज्यादा और पहले ध्यान दिया जायगा।

Gypsum Factory in Madras State

*620. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a gypsum factory in the public sector in Tiruchirapalli District, Madras State;

(b) if so, the proposed outlay of capital;

(c) the capacity of the factory; and

(d) when it is expected to go into commission?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There is no proposal to start a Gypsum Factory

in the public sector in Tiruchirapalli District, Madras State.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Sezhiyan: May I know the result of the laboratory experiment carried on with the gypsum taken from Odhiyam of Tiruchirapalli district?

Shri Kanungo: There are private parties interested in this project. But the question was whether any steps are being taken in the public sector.

Shri Sezhiyan: I wanted to know the result of the laboratory experiment.

Shri Kanungo: It has been done on private account.

Shri Uma Nath: When, as a result of the investigations workable deposits of gypsum have been found, according to Government report, what are the difficulties standing in the way of exploiting these deposits by a factory in the public sector?

Shri Kanungo: This has not got high priority because, after all, it is the end product that will be used for housing purposes. There are other higher priority industries on which attention is concentrated in the Plan.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether a private party has approached Government for a licence to start a gypsum factory in Tiruchirapalli?

Shri Kanungo: There have been applications.

Indians Expelled from Ceylon

*623. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 { **Shri Imbichibava:**
 { **Shri Sezhiyan:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals who have been expelled from Ceylon during the last ten years;

(b) how many of them are from Kerala and how many from Madras;

(c) whether the Government of India have taken any measures for the rehabilitation of these persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The number of Indian national who have been expelled from Ceylon during the last ten years is as follows:

(i) deported as illicit immigrants:.. 25,831 and

(ii) those who left on receipt of quit notices, etc. . . 46,114.

In addition, 43,454 Indians left voluntarily before quit notices were served on them.

(b) Statewise statistics of persons deported from Ceylon are not maintained.

(c) and (d). The Government of India are constantly in touch with the Government of Madras regarding measures for the rehabilitation of these persons. The State Government have provided various facilities to help the deportees. In addition, the Planning Commission has been laying down certain priorities for development of the districts of Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli of the Madras State in consultation with the State Government to provide employment to people who, otherwise, tend to go to Ceylon as illicit emigrants. In addition, the Government of India have also granted a loan of Rupees ten lakhs to the Government of Madras for setting up a spinning mill at Nazareth. The mill is expected to go into production by the middle of this year. Repatriates from Ceylon are also granted age concession for admission to competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC and are also given very liberal treatment in regard to import of their personal belongings on return to India to help them rehabilitate themselves.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it has been stated that the Government of India is in consultation with the Madras Government about the rehabilitation of these persons. May I know why there is no consultation with the Kerala Government as far as the rehabilitation of these persons is concerned?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Because no report has been received from the Government of Kerala in regard to the measures undertaken by them for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Ceylon.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Had there been any representation from the people of Kerala, especially from Nattika Parka where there are thousands of persons who had been given quit notices and who are living there for the last two years or so?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know whether any representation has been received.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Government to a statement made by the Ceylonese Finance Minister in the House of Representatives on April 26th to the effect, . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: When?

Shri Hem Barua: 26th April.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: He wanted to know the date, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member shall not be able to supply all information that he wants; therefore the hon. Member should try to go on with his own question.

Shri Hem Barua: It was to the effect that the Ceylonese Government could not do anything in sending back the Indians from Ceylon unless the entire issue was discussed between the two Governments. If so, what steps are the Government taking towards the settlement of this problem so that our people may not be harassed and put to difficulty?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are several categories of people. What the hon. Member has mentioned refers to people who are called stateless people because they are not Indian nationals and they are not acknowledged to be Ceylon nationals. That has nothing to do with the answer given by my colleague. This answer is about the illicit immigrants and secondly, about those whose visas have expired, that is for Indian nationals whose visas have expired. They have got quit notices to leave by a certain date. There is a third category who are called stateless persons and whose number runs into several hundred thousands and they have not received quit notices. Anyhow, there has been no recent talks with the Ceylon Government about the stateless people.

Shri Nambiar: The hon. Minister has stated that measures are taken to rehabilitate those persons who have come to Madras. Apart from the proposal of starting a co-operative mill in Nazereth what other measures have been taken by the Madras Government in consultation with the Centre?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are a number of measures—seven or eight of them—which would help to rehabilitate these people. They are absorption of Ceylon repatriates in Coffee plantations in Malnad area in Mysore State, reservation wherever possible for these people areas fit for coconut cultivation in Thanjavur district, development of Sethusamudram project, development of minor irrigation schemes, etc. The areas from which these illicit immigrants come are dry areas and there is scarcity of water supply. So, agriculture cannot be pursued with profit. Road development, deep sea fishing projects in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli areas and extension of electric power are some of the projects under consideration.

Shri Jaipal Singh: From the reply it seems that Government wants to

rely on Madras State and perhaps on Kerala. May I know why the Government does not consider it a central responsibility and get them settled in Andaman islands or in the other islands where there is plenty of scope for growing coconut and rubber.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I point out that all these people who have been sent back are Indian nationals who had gone there with visas or illicitly and although the figures are big, large numbers come and go. Anyhow, apart from quit notices they come and go and there is not necessarily any special need for repatriation grants, help etc. for people in business or in other occupations who come and go. The others certainly require it and therefore steps are being taken.

Shri Tyagi: What is the approximate number of stateless persons of Indian origin living in Ceylon at present?

Mr. Speaker: This question does not relate to stateless persons.

Shri Tyagi: The Prime Minister mentioned three categories.

Mr. Speaker: This a different question.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know if some idea could be given as to what is the problem really with regard to these persons of Indian origin who are stateless in Ceylon and are the Government negotiating in that matter?

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is, the question is different and it does not relate to stateless persons. The Prime Minister drew the distinction between the two and then answered.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the words used by the Ceylonese Finance Minister are, "Indian settlers"? These are the words used. So, are we to understand that these words embrace only the stateless persons there or whether they embrace the entire gamut of this problem?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer without seeing the exact statement he has made. I cannot interpret him. But normally the question at issue between India and Ceylon is that of stateless persons. They have every right, just as we have the right, not to extend the visas to foreigners, to non-nationals. We cannot protest. All we can say is, when you issue these things, give them time and give them the opportunity to take back their goods and chattels. Therefore, the people who are coming back from there, Indian nationals, are not in the normal sense expelled or deported. If they are expelled they are told to go back with their goods and chattels.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government, for the last ten years, has never made any request to the Central Government about these settlers who are expelled and, if so, whether that is the reason why the Central Government has not considered this problem?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously I cannot answer about what has happened in the last ten years. Possibly, there might have been; we cannot say. But this increasing return of Indians has happened during the last two or three years chiefly. I hope I am not wrong in saying so. But many of the people going from Kerala are fairly well off. In fact they are often moneylenders there. *(Interruptions).*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: They are labourers, barbers and other people.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Research in Socio Economic Subjects

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*626. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Smt. Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a list categorising broadly the socio-economic subjects

on which research is to be sponsored by the Planning Commission during the Third Five Year Plan period has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 9].

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the Planning Commission has 40 research projects under its control at present. May I know what is the target date for the completion of each of one these, and if they are not completed by the end of the third Five Year Plan?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is no target date as such. There is only a study and I expect it to be completed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Planning Commission depends only on its own resources for the completion of these projects or whether it can use the universities also for this purpose and, if so, which universities?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: This information was supplied not only to the university but also research associations and institutions, and we are collecting the data and information. The work is being done.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the research work is conducted at different congress and, if so, what is the agency for co-ordinating the research work?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is part of the scheme of a survey to have various regional centres. The studies are made with reference to various centres.

Shri D. C. Sharma: One of the problems which is engaging the attention of the people all over India is

how the plan benefits have been distributed among the various sections of the population. May I know if the Planning Commission has undertaken any specific study to find this out?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The very nature of the study is to collect data about the impact of the planning programmes on the people.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the reports of the researches that have been made under the auspices of the Planning Commission have been published and whether they are available in the library?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes; two reports are published, the first for the first Plan period and the second for the second Plan period. The reference is now made to the third Five Year Plan.

Construction of Quarters near Shahjehan Road, New Delhi

*627. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether C-II type quarters are to be built at Shahjehan Road, New Delhi opposite the U.P.S.C. building while the new quarters for lower-paid staff are being built more than 6 miles away from the Central Secretariat; and

(b) if so, why lower category staff quarters are not being built at available places nearer the Central Secretariat area instead of those for higher Government officials?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The site on the Shahjehan Road is considered more suitable for building flats of higher types, namely D II and C II. Hardly any land is available near the Central Secretariat for the construction of residences. Whenever any land becomes available, houses of types that would fit into the layout

from considerations of architecture, economy, convenience, etc., are built. Now that almost all the available land near the Central Secretariat has been built upon quarters of all types are being put up in comparatively distant areas.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the higher category officers entitled to C II type of flats mostly own automobiles and they are paid conveyance allowance, while the low-paid staff are not paid any conveyance allowance?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That has nothing to do with the construction of houses.

Mr. Speaker: He means to say that the higher officers have other facilities and they can live at a distance, but the low-paid staff have difficulties in arriving at their office for work. Therefore, he means to say that their residences should be nearer the Secretariat.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): As far as the general aspect of the question is concerned, we have every sympathy for the low-paid staff, Class III and Class IV. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Verbal sympathy.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Our main difficulty today is that all the area round about Delhi has been built upon. Delhi is expanding very fast and not only the Government of India. There is a tremendous influx into Delhi every year. Naturally, we have to go to far off distances. There is no way out of it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The question is, when the construction was planned, why the construction of residences for the lower staff category was not planned nearer like Shahjehan Road and other places nearer the Central Secretariat than in far off places where houses have been constructed

for them. Why was this thing not taken into consideration during the planning stage?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It would not be correct to say all that. There are certain types of houses for low-paid staff which are situated in Rouse Avenue, Minto Road, Panchkuin Road, etc. Those quarters are there.

Shri Ansar Harvani: They were built in old days; not now.

(*Interruptions*).

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Why all this excitement. These quarters exist. Our plan is as far as possible to keep these people there in conformity with the general lay-out in the pattern of the plan that has been formulated for Delhi. I can say that there are about 1,000 quarters which are occupied by Class IV staff on the Panchkuin Road. We have prepared the plan and we are going to provide them there. If any land becomes available, we might put it to some other use for Class IV, Class III, Class II and Class I staff. But it not our intention to shift these people from the areas in which they are living and bring extra population there.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the policy is, higher the salary, nearer the Secretariat and lower the salary, farther away from Secretariat? (*Interruptions*). May I know whether this is considered to be opposed to the socialist pattern and whether the Government is going to revise this policy?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This policy applies to the Minister and I happen to be one of them. These bungalows were built a long time ago. These bungalows existed there and naturally when these allotments were made, they were made to the officers as well as to the other people. The main intention is, I do not want our friends who belong to Class IV to walk all this great distance from areas which are far away from Delhi. But there is no way out of it. Today

I am short of 60,000 residential units, and some of these people have waited for 15 years to find accommodation. If 60,000 units have to be built, they can only be built in areas which are yet virgin, which have to be developed and those areas are a bit distant from Delhi, they are not situated within the heart of Delhi as it exists today.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the number of quarters constructed for the class IV and class III employees during the last one year?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am afraid I cannot give any information to the hon. Member. All that I can say is that 4000 quarters are nearly ready at Ramakrishnapuram. They cater to all classes and we propose to allot them within a month or two. The difficulty has been that I could not get water, I could not get sewerage etc., and that difficulty has now been overcome.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the plan for the huge area which is lying vacant on one side of Willingdon Crescent right up to the other side of Kitchner Road? May I know whether it is going to be used only for class I and class II officers or it will also be used for housing class III and class IV officers?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If a question is asked and I examine the Master Plan of Delhi, I should be in a position to answer that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that for want of quarters there are on the waiting list 62,000 employees belonging to class III and class IV, and whether it is also a fact that most of the government quarters are occupied by non-governmental people such as Bharat Sevak Samaj etc?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It would not be correct to say that most of the quarters are occupied by non-entitled persons. But if a question is asked as to whether some of these quarters are in the occupation of non-entitled persons, I am afraid the answer is in the affirmative and, secondly, I want

to tell the House that I am looking into all these cases myself and where I find that a person, non-entitled, should not be there appropriate action will be taken. But some of these persons have been there since years and it would not be correct to evict all of them.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Dr. L. M. Singhvi—

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Question No. 626.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, may I request that Question No 638 may also be taken along with this?

Mr. Speaker: It is about Col. Bhattacharya.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon): If you so direct, Sir, that can also be answered along with this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Questions 628 and 638 may be answered together.

Indians in Pakistan Jails

***628. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian nationals are at present lodged in Pakistani jails and for what offences; and

(b) whether the Government of India have extended any legal assistance in such cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Approximately 100 Indian nationals are either under trial or are serving sentences for alleged offences of illegal entry, smuggling, travelling on forged passports under assumed names, possession of illegal arms or espionage.

(b) The Government of Pakistan do not give information regarding Indian nationals arrested by them during the initial stages of their trial. Information in most cases is received only after an Indian national has been convicted by a Pakistani court. In these circumstances normal Consular assistance cannot be provided by us.

Col. Bhattacharya

- *638. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that **Col. Bhattacharya** has not yet filed an appeal against his conviction by the **Pakistani Military Tribunal**; and

(b) if so, whether **Government** are satisfied that **Col. Bhattacharya** is not lacking in financial and legal assistance for purposes of appeal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir, Our information is that **Lt. Col. Bhattacharya** filed his appeal on April 19 against his conviction by the **Pakistan Special Military Tribunal**.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are there any cases which have come within the notice of the **Government** in which political prosecution is being launched against **Indian nationals** in **Pakistan** on political grounds for political motivation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated in the original answer for what reasons they were detained there.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that **Indians** are being kidnapped from the border even though they are within our territory as **Col. Bhattacharya** was kidnapped, may I know whether all of them are prosecuted etc., and not released or some of them are liquidated?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Liquidated?

Mr. Speaker: Out of those that are taken prisoners, has the **Government**

ment any information that some of them are liquidated?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir, there is no liquidation. When these things come to our notice we take up the matter either through the **State Government** with the **East Pakistan Government** or through our **High Commission**.

Shri Nath Pal: The hon. Minister stated that among the prisoners held there are some who are held on charges of espionage. May I know the number of these persons and also whether the normal practice of international law of informing the **State** whose citizens are charged with espionage was at all followed by **Pakistan** in their cases?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have not got definite figures of those who are convicted for espionage except the case of **Col. Bhattacharya**, in which case also it was proved that he was not convicted for espionage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am asking a supplementary on S.Q. 538. Now that **Col. Bhattacharya** has been absolved of the charge of espionage, may I know whether **Government** is taking up his case at a higher level, as was promised by the **Law Minister** in December 1961?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): **Government** have assisted him in various ways. He has now appealed against his conviction. I don't quite see what our government can do. In fact, **Government** taking up the case directly may well prejudice the chances of his appeal being favourably considered, because his appeal is not on legal grounds but for other reasons. **Government** is helping him. Over and above that, it is not clear as to what we can do at the moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that out of the six persons who are detained in jail, five persons are fishermen who were kidnapped from **Indian** oil and

apart from Col. Bhattacharya Shri Paritosh Das, who has recently been kidnapped, is also there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is very difficult for me to answer this question correctly unless I know the names of the persons concerned.

Shri S. M. Banarjee: I am referring to the five fishermen; I do not know their names.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have got here the whole list of persons who were arrested and kept in jail and the terms of imprisonment. Since the list only says "persons belonging to one country in detention in the other country" if I know the names, I can give the information easily.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether our Government gives any help to those people who are arrested on charges of espionage?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Those people who are arrested and convicted are in Pakistan jail. I do not know what kind of help this Government can give them.

Metric system of Measurement

*629. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government departments have not yet adopted the metric system of measurement;

(b) whether this is creating confusion in several branches of trade and industry which supply Government orders; and

(c) whether steps will be taken to ensure that requirements of inter-connected raw materials and finished products are quoted in only one system of measurement?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). All major Government Departments and public undertakings, especially those like the Railways, Posts and Tele-

graphs, Custom and Excise Departments, and Import and Export Trade Controls, which have dealings with the public Trade and Industry, have adopted the metric system in their transactions. In such transactions quantities and prices are generally expressed in metric units. The adoption of metric system in Engineering departments, in the design of various articles and in specifications for materials is not complete, and is bound to take time. Even here, steady progress is being made.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the Minister aware of the fact that the Railways and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals are continuing to place orders for bolts and nuts in inches and not in millimetre?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true, because there are certain industries which are still continuing to insist on that. But the majority of industrial units are switching over to the metric system. There is bound to be some over-lapping for the next few years.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the Minister aware of the fact that raw materials to the manufacturers are supplied in the new metric system whereas orders have been placed under the old system and this is creating a great deal of confusion?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have issued special instructions to the steel industry to roll in inches wherever necessary for the trade and industry. Because, as the House will appreciate, there are old machines which are built to the inch system. For them, the steel has got to be rolled in inch system.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Does the Government know or has it been brought to the notice of the Government that when the Durgapur steel plant was being put up, this very question arose that there will be confusion between inches and the metric system and even at that time it was insisted that it should be in the metric system and not in inches? Now how do you propose to change

over from the inches to metric system in Durgapur?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All precautions have been taken and various types of gadgets have been introduced in the rolling section. As a matter of fact, a large percentage of the production are in the metric system and only the balance in inch system. As long as the old machines which are using the inch system are there, we cannot just tell them that there will be no rolling in inches.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the orders which are received from abroad are only in inches and this also is creating some confusion?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are certain countries which follow only the metric system and others who follow the inch system. Only day before yesterday some people of the Engineering Export Promotion Council met me and said that we have to make special provision for certain countries which follow only the inch system. So we will have to put up with both the inch and the metric system as far as our external trade is concerned. But in our internal trade we are switching over to the metric system.

Third Five Year Plan

*630. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the financial outlay in its final form for the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether, in working out this figure, adequate provision has been made for unforeseen increase in costs that may accrue in the Plan period; and

(c) if so to what extent does the figure leave room for shifting of the balance between the expansionary and the moderating factors?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) As finalised, the Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 7500 crores in the public sector and for investment of Rs. 4100 crores in the private sector.

(b) Financial provisions refer to estimates of cost available at the time the Third Plan was formulated.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is this provision calculated in terms of our experience during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Certainly, Sir.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether any provision has been kept in these figures for the anticipated rise in the prices of essential materials?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: No, Sir. As I have already indicated, it is based on the figures at the time of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that our foreign exchange position is deteriorating and dwindling—about which I read in this morning's papers also that the funds at the disposal of the Government now will be insufficient—has this question about getting all the requirements by way of capital goods and what not that we may have to import from other countries been kept in view while making this provision?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is quite true. There may be some variation on account of the foreign exchange situation. But more than that I cannot say now.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Planning Commission has determined the hard core of the Third

Plan also as they did in the case of the Second Plan, or whether they do not expect any difficulty in raising all the resources?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: No hard core.

Mr. Speaker: The core can be reached only later on, not at the beginning!

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In view of our past experience that the estimates of many of the projects go up, may I know whether the provision of Rs. 11,500 crores will go up or some of the projects will be curtailed?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In the case of one or two it may go up, but it may also shrink. It is just possible that it may also come down.

Film on Removal of Untouchability

*631. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme to produce a film for the removal of untouchability is pending for the last several years;

(b) whether the production of the film is completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) to (c). The production of a feature film for the removal of untouchability is pending since September, 1960 when a contract regarding it was signed with the Producer. The delay in the production is due to the fact that the Producer has to submit a revised script and he has asked for extension of time upto the middle of this month. He has been busy in completing another film also on behalf of the Government.

Two short films on this subject have already been completed and three more short films are under production.

Shri Siddiah: May I know the estimated cost of the scheme and the amount incurred so far?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is about Rs. 2 lakhs for the production of the film.

Shri Siddiah: And the outlay incurred so far?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We have given only a loan of Rs. 15,000 to the producer.

Shri Kamath: Has this film project been undertaken because of the fact that even six years after the passing of the anti-untouchability law in this country, Government considers the performance of various States in this regard very unsatisfactory?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Whether it is satisfactory or not is a different matter. We want a picture on the removal of untouchability to be shown in all the States.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Have Government taken care to see that the ugly and objectionable features of untouchability will not be perpetuated in this film thereby making it have an effect opposite to that which is intended?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are awaiting the receipt of the revised script from the producer.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Has Government any scheme to give any incentive to private producers to produce more and more films against untouchability, by way of giving them a subsidy, loan and rebate from entertainment tax?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Some of the films have been given to the private producers. Devaki Bose has already completed two documentaries and three are under preparation.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: As regards films which will be produced under the auspices of the Government

of India, will the Government take care to have them screened in the schools and colleges free of charge?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The suggestion will be considered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What were the reasons for asking for a revised script from the producer and for the delay in the production of this film?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The original script was not satisfactory and the Government gave a directive that a revised script must be sent by the producer.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether in the film there will be scenes of inter-caste marriages between Scheduled Caste boys and non-Scheduled Caste girls and vice versa? May I know whether that will be a part of the film?

Mr. Speaker: That is giving information. Next question.

State Trading Corporation

*632. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have analysed the causes of the very negligible profits made by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) what are the various branches of activities of the Corporation; and

(d) in what way, if any, its scope of activities is proposed to be expanded?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The decline in profits inspite of increase in the total trade is attributable to several factors. The important of these are:

- (i) higher procurement cost of ores on certain sectors involving road transport.
- (ii) disposal of high priced stocks of Manganese Ore.
- (iii) increase in port charges.
- (iv) larger supplies to M/s Hindustan Steel Ltd., at a nominal margin.
- (v) reduction in the margins allowable to the Corporation under the various Joint Marketing Arrangements.
- (vi) general reduction of margins in the interest of export promotion.
- (vii) subsidizing the loss in export e.g., Cement.

(c) The State Trading Corporation has directly handled exports of about 36 commodities including iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, salt, cement, tobacco, woollen textiles, shoes, coffee Mosoor dal, Jute goods etc. Some of the items like chemicals light engineering goods are in the nature of developmental items for which efforts are being made to find markets abroad.

On the import side the Corporation has helped to import of essential raw materials and capital goods e.g. non-ferrous metals, various chemicals and fertilizers such as caustic soda, soda ash, ammonium sulphate, raw silk, art silk yarn, newsprint and textile machinery.

The Corporation also arranges internal distribution of important industrial raw materials like Cement, Iron and Soft coke at equitable prices to the Producers as well as to the consumers.

(d) This question is constantly under Government's consideration and a greater emphasis will be put on promotion of external trade and exports.

Shri Maheswar Naik: The factors mentioned in the statement are more

or less present in the other trading agencies also. May I know whether the decline in profits in the State Trading Corporation is due to the fact that the overhead charges in the Corporation are much higher than in the other trading agencies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the point. Actually speaking, the attention is more towards external trade and exports which are generally in a sellers market on the downward trend so far as prices are concerned. Therefore, the losses there have to be offset by profits gained in other agencies. Therefore, on the whole, even though the total has gone up, in comparison to the turn-over, the profits have not gone up proportionately.

Shri Maheswar Nalk: May I know to what extent the State Trading Corporation has been able to have better working conditions than other trading agencies in the countries in respect of exports and imports

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the position and we are going to make the State Trading Corporation as a principal instrument for export promotion and if necessary have more specialised State Trading Corporations for different bulk commodities.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this State Trading Corporation trades with countries with a socialist economy and (ii) if it is trading with countries with a capitalist economy, does it not come into compensation with other export agencies and thereby the profits are reduced?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the reason. They are not only trading with the East European countries. That is one part of the work of the State Trading Corporation. They are trading with the whole world. As the House is aware, greater and greater emphasis is being put on external trade which is somewhat a less profitable than internal trade. That is why profits are not commensurate with the turn-over.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Now that there has been difficulty in export trade in tea, may I know whether this bulk commodity which earns such a big amount of foreign exchange is going to be taken up by the S.T.C. or will it continue under the Tea Board?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Presently, exports of tea are neither under the Tea Board nor any one agency. It is by all the traders and public auctions and exporters. As the House is aware, recently, the Finance Minister has announced certain concessions and we do not expect much difficulty in promoting exports of tea. Only yesterday I had a conference with several Tea traders and planters and we are quite hopeful that whatever we have lost, about Rs. 10 crores in the last 3 years will be more than regained.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether the negligible profits derived by the S.T.C. is also due to the lack of business acumen in the officers who are manning the S.T.C. and also the inordinate delay that occurs in dealing with the S.T.C.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. That can be a matter of opinion. As I have already indicated, greater and greater emphasis is being put on external trade and the State Trading Corporation is not purely a profit making organisation. It is our aim to make profits wherever we can to the maximum extent possible. But, the main purpose is to promote the external trade of this country where we have to bear the losses. Therefore, the profits go down.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the negligible profits are also due to want of transport facilities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would rather now say that the word used by hon. Member in the beginning, negligible profits, is totally incorrect. I did not want to contradict it seriously then. The profit is Rs. 3 crores and 81 lakhs

during the year under reference which is higher than in the past and is not negligible.

Shri Manubhai Shah: When it started, it was Rs. 2.13 crores. So, they are not negligible at all. They are not as so much as one would desire them to be.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the Question Hour is over.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know the percentage of profit to the total sales?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 6 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already said that the Question Hour is over, and even then I find that it is being continued.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Working Journalists' Wage Committee

*616. { **Shri Warrier:**
 { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Working Journalists' Wage Committee; and

(b) the progress made thereto?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The State Governments who are the appropriate Government under the Acts, are looking after the implementation of the Report of the Working Journalists Wage Committee. From the reports received from them it appears that most of the establishments covered continue implementing the Wage Committee Order. Appropriate action is taken by State Governments whenever any complaint is received.

Government of India Presses

*621. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts are being made by Government for making improvement in quality and effecting economy in production in Government of India Presses; and

(b) whether the Conference of the Managers of Government of India Presses has made any recommendations in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Efforts are being made in the following directions for improvement in quality and economy in production in the Government of India Presses:

- (1) Setting up of a Planning Section in major Government of India Presses.
- (2) Introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme.
- (3) Introduction of a job costing system.
- (4) Laying down a 'drill' for operatives in the productive branches.
- (5) Standardisation of machines.
- (6) Preventive maintenance by setting up self-contained electrical-cum-mechanical Branches.
- (7) Training of operatives.

(b) The Conference of the Managers of Government of India Presses considered *inter-alia* technical aspects of these measures. It has not made any new recommendations.

Implementation of Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959

*622. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Section 52 as substituted by the Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959 is being implemented

in the mica mining area in Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Since the 16th January 1980.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Government Offices in Madras

***624. Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to bring all the offices of Central Government at one place in Madras city;

(b) whether a suitable building is available for all the Offices of Central Government or a new building is to be constructed; and

(c) what arrangement has been made so far in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a), (b) and (c). There is a proposal to construct an office building in the general pool at Madras to meet the requirements of all the Central Government offices other than those that have their own construction programmes. Plans and estimate for the proposed building are being finalised.

Meeting of Dalai Lama with Prime Minister

***625. Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dalai Lama met him and had discussion with him on the 25th March, 1982; and

(b) if so, details of the matters discussed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) Subjects discussed related to the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees and the education of the Tibetan refugee boys and girls of school going age.

W. Bengal Traders' Difficulty re. New Weights

***633. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that since the introduction of new Weights and Measures the small traders and shopkeepers of West Bengal are facing serious difficulty in procuring the new weights; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the supply of new weights at reasonable price to the traders and retail shopkeepers in West Bengal?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the House a statement on the situation regarding the supply of metric weights in West Bengal and the steps taken to meet the demand for them.

STATEMENT

There is now no shortage of metric weights in the Calcutta-Howrah area, where they were introduced in October 1958. Most traders in this area have purchased new weights. In the remaining part of the State, the use of metric weights became compulsory on 1st April, 1962. This created an abrupt rise in the demand for new weights. The supply of weights is for the time being insufficient to meet the full demand, and there is a temporary shortage of weights.

Licences have been issued liberally by the State Government to manufacturers and dealers in weights. Manufacturers have been induced to raise production to the limits of their

capacities, and given assistance in procuring scarce raw materials like brass. The shortage of weights is expected to be removed in 3 to 4 months time. In the meantime, the law is being enforced with leniency and no penal action is being taken against the use of old weights in places where new weights are not easily available.

Indo-Nepal Agreement on Drinking Water Scheme

*634. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreements for the development of a drinking water supply scheme in Kathmandu between India and Nepal have been concluded and signed;

(b) if so, the important features of such agreements; and

(c) what will be the financial responsibility of the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Memon): (a) An Agreement for the development of drinking water supply in Kathmandu was signed by the representatives of the two Governments at Kathmandu on April 25, 1962.

(b) (i) Collection, conveyance and treatment of water obtained from the Sundarjal tail race;

(ii) Provision of raw water storage reservoir, raw water main, water treatment plant and clear water reservoir;

(iii) Survey of the existing distribution system and replacement of obsolete mains with a view to improve the existing distribution system up to pipes not smaller than 3" in diameter.

(c) The Government of India have undertaken to provide Rs. 79 lakhs for the implementation of the Scheme.

Basic Chemicals and Intermediates Plant

*635. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether any progress has been made by the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of basic chemicals and Intermediates;

(b) whether plans and estimates have been prepared; and

(c) if so, the total plan out-lay for the project?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir; the site has been chosen and levelling work is proceeding. Layout and foundation plans are being finalised. Enquiries for Inorganic Plants and Utilities have been issued and tenders for some equipment have been received and are under examination. Arrangements for procurement of organic plants from Germany have been concluded. Arrangements for water supply and electric power have been made with the Maharashtra State Government and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board respectively.

(b) Preliminary plans and estimates have been made and detailed plans and estimates are being prepared.

(c) Approximately Rs. 12 crores.

Employees' Provident Fund

*636. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the

Employees' Provident Fund Trusts meeting held on 26th March, 1962 to increase the interest rate on investments by the employees to 3.75 per cent; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to implement it?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The recommendation of the Trustees' that the rate for the current year should be 3.75 per cent has been accepted by Government. This rate has been in force since 1957-58.

(b) The approval of Central Government was communicated to the Central Fund Commissioner on 1st May, 1962.

गंगा के स बन्ध में दूसरी फिल्म

*६३७. श्री भगत दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २३ अगस्त, १९६१ के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या २१७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कहने पर फिल्म डिबीजन द्वारा मांग पर दूसरी फिल्म बनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (३१० बे० गौडाल रेड्डी) : इस प्रस्ताव को अब छोड़ दिया गया है ।

All India Radio

*639. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any recommendation of the seventh All India Radio Sahitya Samaroh to foster inter-linguistic understanding in the country;

(b) whether there has been any specific suggestion for authentic inter-language translation; and

(c) if so, the action taken, on the recommendations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) The Sahitya Samaroh makes no formal recommendations. It is organised to provide exchange of views and broadcast of special programmes by literateurs.

(b) and (c). Some useful suggestions have been made in the course of discussions. Those that concern broadcasting will be examined by All India Radio and the others will be brought to the notice of the organizations concerned.

Accident in Chinakuri Colliery

*640. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinakuri Colliery at Asarsol caved in on the 24th April, 1962;

(b) if so, how many casualties, if any, were involved in the accident; and

(c) what steps are taken to minimise such accidents in the collieries?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) There was an accident due to fall of roof.

(b) Three persons died, two were seriously injured, and four sustained minor injuries.

(c) The accident was due to the fault of the supervisory staff, for which they are being given punishment by way of suspension of their certificates.

Non-nuclear Club

*641. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have officially informed the United Nations that India would join a non-nuclear Club of countries a non-nuclear Club of countries nuclear weapons;

(b) if so, when it was done;

(c) names of other countries which have so far given indications of joining such a club;

(d) whether such a club has been formed; and

(e) if so, the precise nature of its aims and objectives?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (e). The U.N. General Assembly requested the Secretary General under a resolution adopted on the 4th of December, 1961, to enquire into the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive nuclear weapons in their territories.

The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations informed the Secretary General in the end of March, 1962, of India's declared intention of not manufacturing or accepting nuclear weapons and expressing willingness to enter into any general agreement or specific undertaking in this regard. A copy of the reply is laid on the Table of the House.

Many other States are also believed to have sent comments in sympathy with the spirit and intentions of the United Nations resolution, but a full statement of the replies received by the Secretary General has just been received and is under study. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 10]

Czechoslovakian Delegation's visit to Kerala

^642. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. Kynhan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Czechoslovakian delegation had visited

Kerala State in March, 1962 and investigated the possibility of setting up various types of industries; and

(b) whether the delegation or the State Government have submitted any report thereon?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The delegation, however, made certain suggestions to the State Government for the expansion and modernisation of the Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum, and the two Ceramic Factories at Kundara. The suggestions are under the consideration of the State Government.

रोजगार दफ्तर

*६४३. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९६१-६२ के वित्तीय वर्ष में कुछ नये रोजगार दफ्तर विभिन्न राज्यों में खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले गये हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष १९६२-६३ में ये दफ्तर किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ?

भ्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय में भ्रम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [विलियम परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११ ।]

(ग) स्थानों का पता नहीं है क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने की जिम्मेवारी मूलतः राज्य सरकारों की है ।

Indians to South Africa

*644 { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 { Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 { Shri Dighe:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of South Africa have recently issued proclamation under the Group Areas Act declaring certain area of Johannesburg as white; and

(b) whether as a result of this action of the South African Government several thousand Indians face the prospect of having to leave their hearth and home very soon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Indian Tea Delegation to U.S.A.

*645. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Tea Delegation visited U.S.A. in the month of April, 1962;

(b) if so, what was the main purpose of the visit; and

(c) what was the result of the discussions held by the delegation in that country?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To study the possibilities of increasing the sale of Indian tea in the U.S.A.

(c) The Delegation's Report is awaited.

Watch Factory at Shahadara (Delhi)

1028. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of time-pieces manufactured at Shahadara (Delhi) since the factory was established about a year back;

(b) the cost of these time-pieces; and

(c) whether these are standard watches?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 42,720 Nos. up to 31st March, 1962.

(b) Rs. 8,73,036.

(c) The quality of the time-pieces produced by this firm compares favourably with any similarly priced time-pieces of other makes.

Registered Unemployed

1029. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons stood as registered for employment in the different States (State-wise) as on the 1st April, 1962;

(b) how many persons were registered in different States during the year 1961;

(c) how many of them were

(i) matriculates, (ii) graduates and (iii) technically trained; and

(d) how many persons in each State have found employment in the years 1960 and 1961 (separately)?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement giving available information is attached. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 12].

मतदानद्वारा के लिये चलचित्र

१०३०. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछले आम चुनाव के अवसर पर मतदानार्थी को मतदान

सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देने के लिये कोई डाक्यूमेंट्री (प्रलेख चित्र) बनायी थी ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने प्राणामो चुनाव के लिये, ऐसा कोई प्रलेख चित्र बनाने का फैसला किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बी० गोपाळ रेड्डी) : (क) जो, हाँ । "मजदूर कैसे किया जाये" नामक एक डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म बनाई गई थी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Export of Handloom Goods and Handloom Cloth

1031. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount gained from U.K., U.S.A., West Germany, France and U.S.S.R. by exporting to them handloom goods and handloom cloth during the year 1961-62; and

(b) whether the demands for the goods were fully met by Government during the same period?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available in the Ministry. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Newsprint

1032. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total newsprint imported and produced in the country respectively (with break-up) during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the total foreign exchange spent for the newsprint during the same period?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

The production of newsprint in the country during 1961-62 was 25,279 tonnes and newsprint imported during the year 1961-62 (upto January 1962 for which figures are available) was 1,01,586 tons.

(b) The total foreign exchange spent on the import of newsprint during 1961-62 (upto January, 1962 for which figures are available) was Rs. 7,95,28,000.

Export of Cycles

1033. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cycles exported during the year 1961-62;

(b) the names of countries to whom exported with break-up for each country;

(c) the total foreign exchange earned by way of export; and

(d) whether demands of these countries have been met fully?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Country-wise exports of cycles during April, 1961 to February, 1962 of the year 1961-62 are given below. Statistics for March, 1962 are not yet available:

Country	Quantity (in Nos.)	Value (in 000 Rs.)
Egypt	11,000	998
Afghanistan	787	95
Pakistan (East)	456	55
Iran	120	9
Nigeria	75	8
Nyasaland	125	8
Sudan	25	2
Tanganika	25	2
Aden	20	2
Small value transactions	83	6
Total	12,716	1,185

(d) Information is not available.

उद्योगों में विदेशी पूंजी

१०३४. { श्री म० ला० विदेशी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन ४०२ उद्योगों में से जिन में विदेशी पूंजी और प्रविष्टि सहयोग के समझौते किये गये हैं वे १४ उद्योग कौन-कौन से हैं जिनमें ५१ प्रतिशत या अधिक विदेशी पूंजी के लिये स्वीकृति दी गयी है ;

(ख) क्या इन १४ उद्योगों के अतिरिक्त कुछ और ऐसे उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई आवेदन-पत्र आये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कितने हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग(ख) में उल्लिखित कितने उद्योगों के लिये सरकार स्वीकृति देने के लिये तैयार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) १९६१ में भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रविष्टि और वित्तीय विदेशी सहयोग के ४०२ समझौतों में से १४ मामलों में अधिकांश पूंजी लगाना मंजूर कर लिया गया है। जिन उद्योगों के निर्माण के लिये अधिकांश विदेशी पूंजी लगाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है उनके नाम ये हैं— गैस, कोयला खोदने के कारखाने, टायर ट्यूब वाल्व, कैपेसिटर, औद्योगिक प्रशीतन मशीनें, बाल-बियरिंग, कागज बनाने की मशीनें, गर्म-निरोधक वस्तुएं, मोटर गाड़ी बंधन उपकरण, इन्हारे तबूरे, स्वचालित खरादें, केलिशियम विनायल पी० ए० ए३०, बेल्जियम पी० ए० एस०, सोडियम पी० ए० ए३०, डाइथेन फ्लूइडनाशक पदार्थ, प्लास्टि-साइजर्स तथा मोटर गाड़ियों के पहिये।

(ख) से (घ) अधिकांश विदेशी पूंजी लगाने के बारे में भारत सरकार को निम्न लिखित दो प्रस्ताव मिले हैं :—

(१) मेसर्स फाइवर ग्लास पिल्किंगटन लि०, बम्बई का प्रस्ताव जो मेसर्स आर्वन्स कारनिंग फाइबर-ग्लास कारपोरेशन, ओहियो (अमेरिका) तथा मेसर्स फाइबर ग्लास लि०, ब्रिटेन के साथ सहयोग करके कांच की ऊन, कांच के कपड़े और नकली रेजे बनायेंगे। विदेशी सहयोगियों की पूंजी ५१ प्रतिशत से कुछ ही अधिक होगी।

(२) मेसर्स प्रेंटिस हाल इन्ड अमेरिका का प्रस्ताव जो वैज्ञानिक, प्रविष्टि तथा अन्य प्रतिमानित पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने के लिये एक संगठन स्थापित करने के वास्ते है। इस में विदेशी पूंजी ५१ प्रतिशत होगी।

दोनों प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

१०३५. श्री प्रकाशशरीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में धीरे धीरे हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) उनकी रूरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के हिन्दी विभाग में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अंग्रेजी विभाग में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की अपेक्षा कम वेतन दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह भिन्नता क्यों रखी गई है और क्या भविष्य में इसे समाप्त करने की भी कोई योजना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बे० पोपल रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी ने हिन्दी प्रसारणों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये जो कदम उठाये हैं, उनके बारे में एक नोट सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३]। जहाँ तक आकाशवाणी के कार्यालयों में पत्र-व्यवहार और नोटिंग में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का सम्बन्ध है, गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों का अनुसरण किया जाता है।

(ग) जो, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Import of Foreign Medicines

1036. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of foreign medicines is being imported every year; and

(b) what steps are being taken to manufacture them here?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) At present only 20% of the value of previous imports are being allowed to Established Importers and that too only for essential items, mostly in bulk form, and not adequately produced in the country.

(b) Several essential drugs are already being manufactured from basic stages both by private industry and public sector undertakings, Schemes for the manufacture of other items are under implementation in both the sectors. The pharmaceutical manufacturers are being encouraged and persuaded to take up manufacture from basic stages as part of their programmes.

Indian Troops in Congo

1037. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 29th March, 1962 at Elisabethville

European and African students demonstrated against the Indian troops protesting that Indian soldiers had beaten a University bus driver; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Such an incident took place on 30th March 1962.

(b) On the morning of that day a University bus carrying students and driving very fast hit and upset a barrel at a U.N. road-block manned by Indian personnel. The sentry on duty stopped the bus and requested the driver of the bus to set right the barrel. When the driver refused to do so, the sentry forcibly compelled him to replace the barrel. In this connection there was a small student demonstration in the town against the U.N. but it dispersed without any incidents.

Study of Cosmic Rays

1038. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research launched a Giant Balloon in March, 1962 as part of an Indo-American programme to study the energy spectrum of cosmic rays;

(b) if so, whether it was successful;

(c) whether nuclear photographic plates were recovered; and

(d) the tentative result of the experiment?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The purpose of the experiment was to study extremely high energy atomic and sub-atomic events. It will take many months of analysis before the results of this experiment are available.

Provident Fund for Kanpur Leather Industry Workers

1039. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Provident Fund Scheme is not made applicable to leather works in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether Messrs Cooper Allen and Company Limited, Kanpur have since agreed to implement this?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder have been extended to the employees of the leather and leather products industry w.e.f. 31st August, 1961. Messrs Cooper Allen and Company Ltd., are complying with the provisions of the Act and scheme from that date.

Bonus Commission

1040. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) when the Bonus Commission is likely to complete its work; and

(b) what progress has been made in this connection?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Commission has finalised and issued its Questionnaire recently. It is not possible to say at this stage when the Commission will be able to complete its work.

Industrial Housing Scheme in Kanpur

1041. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the houses constructed in Kanpur under Industrial Housing Scheme have not yet been occupied by the workers;

(b) if so, whether this is on account of high rent; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to reduce the rent?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of 13,345 houses built at Kanpur by the 31st March, 1962, 8,514 houses had been occupied by workers, 4,727 houses were temporarily under the occupation of the employees of the Central Government, State Government and the local bodies and only 104 houses were still to be allotted.

(b) and (c). No worker is charged rent in excess of what is prescribed under the scheme.

Price of Pepper

1042. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have accepted the suggestion of forming an International Pepper Council for stabilising the price of pepper at a higher level than at present; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Government of India have not received any such suggestion.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कारखानों के लिये भवन

१०४३. श्री भक्त बर्मा : क्या निर्माता, आयात और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली में केन्द्र सरकार के दफ्तरों के लिये कितने नये भवन बनाये जाने हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक का कितना विस्तार होगा और उस पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्चा होगा ; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक के निर्माण पर अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण कार्यालय और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). एक चार-मंजिली इमारत, जिसमें २०,००० वर्ग फुट स्थान होगा और जिसकी लागत ६ लाख रुपये प्राक्कलित की गई है, बन रही है। चार बहुतले भवनों के निर्माण के लिये नक्शे और प्राक्कलन विचाराधीन हैं। इन सब में मिला कर १७.६५ लाख वर्ग फुट फर्ती क्षेत्रफल निकलेगा और इन पर लगभग ५.५ करोड़ रुपये लागत आने की सम्भावना है।

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri

1044. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up for the production of vitamin C by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri; and

(b) if so, what expenditure would be involved and the annual output?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposed plant at Pimpri is scheduled to produce annually 40 tons of vitamin C. According to present indications the capital cost is estimated at Rs. 70 lakhs.

Export of Sewing Machines to France

1045. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 700 Indian sewing machines have been exported to France recently; and

(b) if so, whether before dispatch of the consignment it has been examined that machines are of the standard mark?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). India exported 401 sewing machines to France in 1960-61; and it is understood from the Engineering Export Promotion Council that recently an Indian firm has entered into a contract with French firm to supply 700 sewing machines.

The export contracts have been concluded on the basis of samples approved by the French Importers.

Survey of News Media in India

1046. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made with a view to find the extent to which the people in India still lack the barest means of being informed of news at home and abroad;

(b) if so, whether result of such a survey is available; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether there is any proposal under consideration?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopalla Reddy):

(a) No. Sir, No specific study has yet been conducted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal for such a study is under consideration in connection with the project for setting up a centre for training in mass communication techniques. This proposal is still in a preliminary stage.

Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

1047. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are expansion programmes of the existing units of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.;

(b) whether facilities for research have increased there; and

(c) the amount set apart for research?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) Yes. The expansion programme proposed to be undertaken by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited during the Third Five Year Plan period is as follows:—

DDT Factory, Delhi.

	Tonnes per Annum
(i) DDT Technical	1340
(ii) Monochlorobenzene	2000
(iii) Para dichlorobenzene	500
(iv) Chloral Hydrate	50

DDT Factory, Alwaye

(i) Benzene Hexachloride	3000
(ii) Chloroform	1250

The total cost has been estimated at Rs. 150 lakhs which will be met by the company from its resources. The proposals are under examination.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 5.23 lakhs.

478(Ai) LSD—3.

आकाशवाणी

१०४८. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी में पत्रकारिता सम्बन्धी नौकरियों में अभी तक हरिजनों का आभ्यंश (कोटा) पूरा नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बे० गोपाल रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). इस मंत्रालय और इसके अधीन विभागों में, जिसमें आकाशवाणी भी शामिल है, जितने भी पत्रकारिता-सम्बन्धी पद हैं, वे सभी अब केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के अन्तर्गत हैं, जिनमें केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के नियमों के अनुसार भरती की जाती है। इस सेवा के प्रत्येक ग्रेड में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित कबीलों के लिये जो पद आरक्षित किये जाते हैं वे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को अधिसूचित कर दिये जाते हैं और उसकी सिफारिशों के आधार पर ही नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं। १-३-१९६० से, जब से केन्द्रीय सूचना आरम्भ हुई है, सीधी भर्ती ग्रेड ३ में की गई है, जिसमें २ पद अनुसूचित जातियों और १ पद अनुसूचित कबीलों के लिये आरक्षित किये गये थे। परन्तु आयोग ने अनुसूचित जाति के केवल १ उम्मीदवार की सिफारिश की, जिसकी नियुक्त करके आकाशवाणी में पोस्ट कर दिया गया है।

Agriculturists in Bihar

1049. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects are proposed to be launched in Bihar for providing employment to agriculturists during the lean season with Central Government's aid;

(b) if so, how many and what are the details of these schemes; and

(c) the estimated employment capacity to be found under the scheme with particular reference to the total number of agriculturists to be thrown out of employment during the lean season?

The Minister Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Thirteen pilot projects for works programmes for utilising rural manpower have been allotted to the Government of Bihar to be taken up during the slack agricultural seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. Any amount spent on these projects up to the end of the financial year 1961-62 will be entirely borne by the Centre. From the financial year 1962-63, the cost of these projects will be met by the Centre on the basis of 50% grant and 50% loan. The cost of each project is Rs. 2 lakhs during the first phase (i.e., the period which begins in slack agricultural season of one financial year when the projects are started and ends at the close of the next financial year). After the first phase, each project is entitled to Rs. 1 lakh per annum for the three subsequent years, the pattern of Central assistance remaining same, i.e. 50% grant and 50% loan. The schemes proposed to be undertaken under the pilot projects in Bihar include construction of kucha bunds, roads with culverts, minor and medium irrigation, desilting of pynes, village channels and escapes. The thirteen projects are expected to provide employment to about 13,300 agricultural workers for 100 days, during the slack agricultural seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. The total number of unemployed agricultural labourers during the lean season is being estimated through a survey.

Agriculturists in Orissa

1050. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether projects are proposed to be launched in Orissa with Central

Government subsidies for providing employment to agriculturists during the lean season;

(b) if so, what are the details of the schemes; and

(c) the estimated cost of these schemes and what aid will be provided by the Central Government?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Two pilot projects for Works Programmes for utilising Rural Manpower were launched by the Government of Orissa during the slack agricultural season in 1960 at the instance of the Government of India. Under the second series, twelve more pilot projects have been allotted to the Government of Orissa to be taken up during the slack agricultural seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. All pilot projects, whether belonging to the first or second series, were financed fully by the Centre up to the end of the financial year 1961-62. From the financial year 1962-63, the cost of the projects will be met by the Centre on the basis of 50% grant and 50% loan. The cost of each project is Rs. 2 lakhs during the first phase (i.e., the period which begins in slack agricultural season of one financial year when the projects are started and ends at the close of the next financial year). After the first phase, each project is entitled to Rs. 1 lakhs per annum for the three subsequent years, the pattern of Central assistance remaining same, i.e. 50% grant and 50% loan.

The total estimated cost of the projects in Orissa is Rs. 28 lakhs. Out of this the amount spent up to the end of the financial year 1961-62 will be entirely borne by the Centre, while the pattern of Central assistance for these projects in the subsequent period will be on the basis of 50% grant and 50% loan. The schemes included under the pilot projects in Orissa are

minor irrigation, road works, excavation of pisciculture tanks, construction of panchayat pathagars, construction of school buildings, afforestation, construction of elevated house-sites in flood-affected areas and formation of forest labourers' cooperatives.

Employment for Agriculturists in Assam

1051. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects are proposed to be started in Assam to provide employment to the agriculturists during the lean season with the Central Government's aid;

(b) if so, what are the details of the projects;

(c) the estimated cost to be involved in the scheme; and

(d) the estimated employment potential envisaged under these projects with particular reference to the total number of persons thrown out of employment?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Three pilot projects for works programmes for utilising rural manpower were launched by the Government of Assam during the slack agricultural season in 1960 at the instance of the Government of India. Under the second series, ten more pilot projects have been allotted to the Government of Assam to be taken up during the slack agricultural seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. All pilot projects taken up under the first or second series were financed fully by the Centre up to the end of the financial year 1961-62. From the financial year 1962-63 the cost of the projects will be met by the Centre on the basis of 50% grant and 50% loan. The cost of each project is Rs. 2 lakhs during the

first phase (i.e., the period which begins in slack agricultural season of one financial year when the projects are started and ends at the close of the next financial year). After the first phase, each project is entitled to Rs. 1 lakh per annum for the subsequent three years, the pattern of assistance remaining the same, i.e. 50% grant and 50% loan.

The schemes proposed under the pilot projects in Assam include road-cum-bunds, embankments, construction of regulators and escapes and development of fisheries. The cost of the schemes has been estimated at Rs. 26 lakhs for the period up to the end of the financial year 1962-63. The projects are expected to provide employment to nearly 13,300 agricultural labourers for 100 days during the slack agricultural seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. The total number of unemployed agricultural labourers in the lean season in the Blocks where the projects have been proposed in being estimated through a survey.

Employment for Agriculturists in West Bengal

1052. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schemes are to be launched in West Bengal to provide employment to the agriculturists during the lean season with Central collaboration;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme; and

(c) what is the estimated employment potential of these projects with particular reference to the total number of agricultural labourers who are out of employment during the lean season?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Two Pilot Projects for Works Programmes for Utilising Rural Man-

power were launched by the Government of West Bengal during the slack agricultural season in 1960 at the instance of the Government of India. Under the second series, 14 pilot projects have been allotted to the Government of West Bengal to be taken up during the slack agricultural seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. All pilot projects, whether belonging to the first or second series, were financed fully by the Centre up to the end of the financial year 1961-62. From the financial year 1962-63, the cost of the projects will be met by the Centre on the basis of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan. The cost of each project is Rs. 2 lakhs during the first phase (i.e., the period which begins in slack agricultural season of one financial year, when the projects are started and ends at the close of the next financial year). After the first phase, all the projects are entitled to Rs. 1 lakh per project per annum for the subsequent three years, the pattern of Central assistance being the same, i.e. 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.

The schemes proposed under the Pilot Projects in West Bengal include renovation of tanks, construction of bunds, excavation of canals, minor irrigation, road works, etc. It has been estimated that these pilot projects will provide employment to about 18,000 agricultural labourers for 100 days in West Bengal during the slack agricultural seasons in 1961-62 and 1962-63. The total number of unemployed agricultural labourers during the lean season is being estimated through a survey.

Forward Markets Commission

1053. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forward Markets Commission did not consider the application of the National Chamber of Commerce (P) Limited, Kanpur for recognition in Forward trading in Gur at Kanpur, while it had also applied along with the

other Associations of Kanpur, which are being consulted in the matter except the National Chamber of Commerce (P) Ltd., Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not calling the management of the National Chamber of Commerce (P) Ltd., in the meetings held by the Forward Markets Commission, Bombay, at Bombay, Lucknow and Kanpur for deciding the issue?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) No meetings were held by the Commission at Lucknow. The Chamber did not ask for a meeting with the Commission during the discussions held at Kanpur and Bombay.

Press Commission

1054. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how far the recommendations of the Press Commission have been implemented so far;

(b) how the non-fulfilment is accounted for; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government with respect to their full implementation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddy):

(a) to (c). A statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Andhra Pradesh Mica Workers' Conference

1055. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the resolutions of the fourth Andhra Pradesh Mica Workers' Conference held on the 15th May, 1960; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Besides this Ministry, certain other Ministries of the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh are concerned with the resolutions. Copies of the resolutions were supplied to them. A statement indicating the main demands and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 14]. Two demands are still under examination in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Loading Facilities for Collieries

1056. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway loading facilities are not used on Sundays and holidays by the Collieries and the Trade;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether there is any proposal in this regard to use Railway loading facilities on Sundays and other holidays?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Loading on Sundays and holidays has been comparatively less than the loading on week days. Steps have been taken to impress upon the Collieries and the Trade the need for loading on Sundays and holidays to the same extent as on week days. Measures to improve loading on Sundays and holidays are under active consideration.

Electric Fans in Quarters of Class IV Employees

1057. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4318 on the 2nd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether electric fans are proposed to be provided in quarters for Class IV Government Employees in Delhi and New Delhi now;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme;

(c) when the work will be completed; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, whether there is any proposal to provide Khas tattis in these quarters for this summer season?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No final decision in the matter has been taken as yet.

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

(d) There is no proposal to provide khas tattis.

Central Government Offices in Nagpur

1058. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the offices of Central Government such as Central Emergency Training Institute, Income Tax Officers' Training Institute and Central Statistical Organisation, which were shifted to Nagpur after the States Reorganisation are to be shifted to other places; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Central Emergency Relief Training Institute and the Income Tax Officer's Training College are proposed to be shifted out of Nagpur because the accommodation available for them is short of their requirements. A part of the accommodation is required by the State Government every year in connection with the Session of the State Legislature held at Nagpur. The State Government have also been requesting for return of the accommodation. Besides, the accommodation occupied by the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute is not suitable for their needs.

The Central Statistical Organisation is located in Delhi. There is a Block Office under the Directorate of National Sample Survey, New Delhi, which has been functioning from Nagpur since 1950. This office is not intended to be shifted out of Nagpur.

Haj Pilgrims

1059. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Haj pilgrims, State-wise, who have been going for the pilgrimage from India each year during the last ten years;

(b) whether there has been a persistent demand from Kerala for providing facilities for Haj Pilgrimage at Cochin; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The **Prime Minister** and **Minister of External Affairs** and **Minister of Atomic Energy** (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Land Legislation in Orissa

1060. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the **Minister of Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land legislation on agricultural holdings has not yet been passed in Orissa;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and whether they have intimated to the Planning Commission the approximate time when Government of Orissa propose to complete this legislation; and

(c) which are the other States where such Bills are still pending before the legislature?

The **Minister of Planning and Labour** and **Employment** (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The Orissa Land Reform Act, 1960 includes provisions for a

ceiling on agricultural holdings. In September 1961, an amendment Bill was introduced to provide *inter alia* for some of the suggestion made by the Government of India. The Bill was reported upon by the Select Committee. Further consideration of the amendment Bill in the legislature was postponed pending examination of the repercussions of the judgment of the Supreme Court regarding the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act. The matter is still under the consideration of the Orissa Government.

(c) The progress of the legislation in other States has been set out in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 501 answered on 30th March 1962.

Stolen Cars

1061. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cars stolen from various States of India have been sold in Nepal at very cheap prices; and

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

The **Prime Minister** and **Minister of External Affairs** and **Minister of Atomic Energy** (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Reports have been received that some jeeps and cars stolen from India have been taken to Nepal. Government have, however, no information whether these cars were sold in Nepal at very cheap prices.

(b) The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of Nepal. Increasing vigilance is being maintained by the Bihar Police on the Indian side of the Indo-Nepal border to prevent the entry of unauthorised goods, including stolen cars, into Nepal.

Hosiery Industry

1062. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group has been appointed to survey the pro-

blems and difficulties of hosiery industry; and

(b) if so, by what time their report is likely to be submitted to Government?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Study Group is expected to submit its report by the end of July, 1962.

बीकानेर में कांच के सामान का कारखाना

१०६३. श्री प० ला० बाह्याल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बीकानेर नगर में एक कांच के सामान का कारखाना बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस कारखाने को पुनः चालू करने की कोई योजना है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कारखाने को चलाने के लिये सरकार के पास प्रार्थना पत्र आये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किन-किन फंड या कम्पनियों के प्रार्थना-पत्र आये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथाशीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजस्थान में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

१०६४. श्री प० ला० बाह्याल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष राजस्थान में कितने आकाशवाणी केन्द्र खोले जाएंगे और कहाँ-कहाँ खोले जायेंगे ;

(ख) उक्त आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों के प्रत्येक भवन पर कितना रुपया व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) ये केन्द्र कब से चालू हो जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बे० गोपाल रेड्डी) (क) राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित पांच ट्रांसमीटर लगाने की तजवीज है :—

बीकानेर	१० किलोवाट मीडियम वेव
उदयपुर	५ किलोवाट मीडियम वेव
जोधपुर	१ किलोवाट मीडियम वेव
जयपुर	१ किलोवाट मीडियम वेव
अजमेर	१ किलोवाट मीडियम वेव

(ख) बीकानेर में लगने वाले ट्रांसमीटर के भवन पर खर्च का अनुमान २.७५ लाख रुपये है और उदयपुर में लगने वाले ट्रांसमीटर के भवन पर २.८३ लाख रुपये। अन्य केन्द्रों पर नये भवन बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) आशा है कि ये ट्रांसमीटर क्रमशः अगले दो वर्ष में चालू हो जायेंगे।

Uranium Mines in Singhbhum

1065. Dr. U. Misra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation has been paid to the evicted persons in Singhbhum district in Bihar whose lands have been acquired for Jaduguda Uranium mines;

(b) what is the rate of compensation; and

(c) what is the total amount of compensation so far paid?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The rate of compensation varies with the nature and quality of the land acquired. For the lands so far acquired in the villages of Ichra and Mechau in the Singhbhum District of Bihar, the prescribed payable values of raiyats' interest are as under:

Description of land	Rate per acre
Dhan I.	Rs. 1,764
Dhan II.	Rs. 1,411
Dhan III.	Rs. 882
Gora I.	Rs. 882
Gora II.	Rs. 265
Gora III.	Rs. 88
Waste Land.	Rs. 44

In addition to the above, solatium, landlords' interest, value of houses, trees, wells, tanks, standing crops, etc., if any, are included in the compensation payable to owners.

(c) 252.92 of land were acquired in 1960, for which a sum of Rs. 2,55,784 was deposited with the Government of Bihar on account of compensation payable to the land owners. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,41,955 has actually been disbursed to the parties concerned by the State Government.

Further, a sum of Rs. 82,578 has been placed at the disposal of the State Government as deposit for acquisition of additional 12.46 acres of land in the area.

Indian Labour Conference

1066. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the proposed dates, venue and agenda of the 20th Session of the Indian Labour Conference?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): The Indian Labour Conference is proposed to be held from 7th to 9th August, 1962, at New Delhi. The interests concerned have been asked to forward their suggestions for the agenda.

Allocation for industries in Punjab for Third Plan

1067. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the original plan allocation for the Third Five Year Plan in the field of industry for Punjab has been modified;

(b) if so, what are the modifications;

(c) what was the original plan allocation for the Third Plan for Punjab under the head 'Industries';

(d) whether any additional amount has been provided for;

(e) if so, what amount; and

(f) if not, how these modifications have been effected without increasing the amount as finally allocated in the Third Plan?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) No sir, there has been no modification in the original State Plan allocation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 14.4 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Production of Soap

1068. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of soap produced by units using power and by non-power units separately;

(b) what is the amount of Central Excise duty realised from power units and non-power units respectively;

(c) the number of factories in each category (i) power and (ii) non-power;

(d) whether any imported raw materials are used by the soap industry; and

(e) if so, what amount of foreign exchange is released to power units and non-power units for the same?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 15].

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) ** Power operated units:

Period:—April, 1960-March, 1961—
Rs. 654.38 lacs.

April, 1961-March 1962—
Rs. 480.15 lacs.

Non-power operated units:

Period:—April, 1960-March, 1961—
Rs. 25.76 lacs.

April, 1961-March, 1962—
Rs. 19.30 lacs.

(**) The above information is in respect of units borne on the books of the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Expenditure on Plan Projects

1069. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of expenditure on non-plan projects to the expenditure on plan projects; and

(b) what is the proportion of expenditure on development projects chargeable to revenue to the expenditure on projects chargeable to capital account?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda): (a) and (b). Since it is not known to which period or sectors the question is directed, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for.

Techno-Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh

1071. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about two years ago the National Council of Applied Economic Research under-

took a techno-economic survey of Madhya Pradesh and proposed a ten-year industrialisation programme;

(b) if so, what were the broad outlines of the programme; and

(c) how far the programme has since been carried out?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.

Staff Artistes in All India Radio

**1072. { Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Bakshi Abdul Rashid:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff artistes in A.I.R.;

(b) their grades or fee ranges, as they are working in various capacities; and

(c) whether they are working on contract basis?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) 1727 (as on 31-3-62).

(b) For Programme Production Staff

Assistant Producer	Rs. 300-600
Producer	Rs. 450-800
Deputy Chief Producer	Rs. 800-1100
Conductor, Vadya	
Vrinda	Rs. 1000-1250
Chief Producer	Rs. 1000-1500

For other Staff Artists

Rs. 100-300
Rs. 250-500
Rs. 450-750
Rs. 750 and above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Categories of Posts in Government of India Press

1073. Shri Namblar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the various categories of posts in Government of India Press, New Delhi;

(b) the percentage of each post which is filled by direct recruitment;

(c) the percentage of each post which is filled by promotion and the posts from which such promotions are given; and

(d) the composition of recruitment and promotion committees for each category of post?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). As the number of categories is very large, nearly 135, it will involve considerable time and labour to collect the information. If information is required about any particular category, an effort will be made to collect the same.

Revision of Pay Scale of Compositors

1074. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been received for revision of scale of pay of compositors of Government of India Press, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any action has so far been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) No action is proposed to be taken as the compositors are being given the highest scale of pay recommended by the Pay Commission.

Government of India Press, New Delhi

1075. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of posts in Government of India Press, New Delhi according to each Section and Branch; and

(b) the number of employees employed in each category?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-96/62].

Quarters for Government of India Press Staff

1076. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters in the special pool of Government of India Press, New Delhi giving details according to their types and their situation; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more quarters for the staff in the city extension area?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a)

	Type of quarter	Minto Road Area	Netaji Nagar	Srinivas-puri	Total
1.	'C' Type Bungalow	1			1
2.	'D' Type Bungalow	1			1
3.	'B' Type Orthodox	1			1
4.	'C' Type Unorthodox	1			1
5.	'C' Type Orthodox	3			3
6.	'D' Type Unorthodox	9			9
7.	'D' Type Orthodox	98			98
8.	'E' Type Orthodox	54			54
9.	'F' Type Orthodox	96			96
10.	'G' Type	80	96	199	375
11.	'Daftry' Type	137			137
12.	'Peon' Type	63			63
13.	'H' Type		104	30	134
14.	'Sweeper' Type	8			8
Total		552	200	229	981

(b) A proposal is under consideration to construct more quarters for the staff of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, in the Minto Road area.

Gifts for Children of Foreign Countries

1077. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of gifts sent by him to the children of foreign countries during the last ten years in his capacity as the Prime Minister; and

(b) the names of the countries and gifts sent to each, year-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On requests received from children in foreign countries the Prime Minister has been sending small gifts to them from time to time. These generally consist of dolls, books, pictures, photographs, stamps, coins, etc. and are not of much value. No detailed records of such gifts are maintained. The time and labour involved in collecting the required information will not be commensurate with its utility. However, on some occasions, animals, like elephants and tiger cubs, were sent for children in certain countries.

12 hours

RE: HOOGLHY PILOT'S STRIKE

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I had given a notice about the strike which is going on in Calcutta. A new situation is developing there. About 11 assistant river pilots have tendered their resignation. So, the Calcutta port is paralysed. Since the hon. Minister in charge is here, can he make any statement on this? We want only a statement from him.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I object to very much. In the very beginning, I had requested hon. Members that if they had any grievance in respect of the information that they get about my decision on the notices that they have given, they might come to my Chamber and satisfy me, and if really they can satisfy

me or convince me, I shall take them up. But I saw that yesterday also, a breach was committed, and today, again, I find that . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not commit that breach.

Mr. Speaker: What is this then? Has the hon. Member not been informed about what has happened to his notice?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no reason given there. I have simply been told that a half-an-hour discussion can be raised.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Am I required to enter into a discussion about that here? When I have sent a reply to the hon. Member and I have taken a decision, shall we discuss the grounds on which I have given that decision? Shall it be discussed here threadbare or shall that decision of mine be accepted for the time being? We can discuss the reasons afterwards, and we can go into the details. But, in this manner, we cannot continue the business, if I have to explain the reasons; if hon. Members stand up and ask what the reasons for my decision are, and I explain what the reasons are, and say that the reasons are these, one, two, three, four and five and so on; we shall not be able to conduct any Business in this manner.

Perhaps, if the hon. Member had waited and had patience, I had a mind to call upon the hon. Minister and ask him whether he was prepared with some statement. But the hon. Member could not restrain himself. I am very sorry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted your guidance.

Mr. Speaker: My decision is not the guidance for him. But in a different way, he wants to raise the point here and then he says that he is only asking for guidance. Is that fair to me?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: This kind of thing should not happen. Now, is the hon. Minister in charge ready to make a statement on this matter?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : स्पीकर साहब,

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We cannot allow the proceedings of the House to be interrupted in this manner. Would the hon. Member resume his seat, when I am standing?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने दो कॉलिग-अटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No hon. Member can stand while the Speaker is standing.

श्री बागड़ी : उन के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, I have called the hon. Minister. Let us finish one thing first, before we go to the next.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The other day, I made a fairly comprehensive statement in this behalf. Meanwhile, the chairman of the Port Trust came here, and we discussed the situation with him.

So far as this particular limited question is concerned, we have no such reports that the eleven assistant river pilots have said that they would not work. In fact, so far as we know, there is no such category as assistant river pilots in training. In fact, we shall have to obtain information about this matter, and we shall be able to give that information in due course.

Mr. Speaker: If the situation there is deteriorating, as has been stated, then attempts might be made to get more information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not river pilots, but Assistant Harbour Masters.

Mr. Speaker: I might just find out what Shri Bagri has to say.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We just want to ask one question for clarification.

Mr. Speaker: She cannot ask. Shri S. M. Banerjee can ask.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a calling-attention-notice? I thought that it was just a statement, and that was why I got up. If it is just a statement, we can ask for clarification.

Mr. Speaker: It is not just a statement. The hon. Member Shri S. M. Banerjee had given notice earlier.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will ask two small questions.

Mr. Speaker: Only one question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know whether there are any 'assistant river pilots who are under training' as reported in the *Hindustan Times*. But there are Assistant Harbour Masters. I want to know whether it is a fact that British ex-pilots have been commissioned to pilot the ships.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have no doubt to take certain steps to keep the Port going. So far as 'assistant river pilots' are concerned, as I said, there are no such people under training. There are Assistant Harbour Masters. In fact, they have got a diametrically opposite case. They say that in case any differential is allowed to these Hooghly pilots, then they will have a grievance. That is why the situation is difficult.

12.06 hrs.

RE: POINT OF INFORMATION

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बागड़ी ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): स्पीकर साहब, मेरी तो सिर्फ इतनी अर्ज थी कि जनाब ने इस सदन में कहा था कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के बजाये कॉलिग-अटेंशन नोटिस दिया जाये । आज मैं ने कॉलिग-अटेंशन नोटिस दिये, तो उस के जवाब तो मैं एक सज्जन मुझे कह कर गये हैं कि उस के बारे में मैं क्वश्चन का नोटिस दूँ । मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन से तो कॉलिग-अटेंशन

नोटिस आया और कार्लिंग-अटेंशन नोटिस से क्वश्चन आया। (Interruptions) मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक बरात के गाड़ी में लूटे जाने से अहम सवाल इस सदन में और क्या हो सकता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has not to take the decision, I have looked into that case, and it is a case fit only for being put as a question. It cannot be raised otherwise. Therefore, I advised him that this might be put as a question. Then he can seek information. Matters such as thefts or even robberies in trains are not questions which can be raised by way of adjournment motions. He is ridiculing the whole idea by saying 'from adjournment motion, we have come to calling attention notice and from calling attention notice we have come to a question'. Certainly every case shall have to be considered and decided on its merits. If every hon. Member takes it upon himself to say what he likes, we will not be able to proceed with our business in the House.

I have another calling attention notice . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मिलसिले में मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी आप ने जो यह फरमाया कि जो एडजर्नमेंट मोशन या कार्लिंग-अटेंशन नोटिस अस्वीकार कर दिये जायें, उन के बारे में आप से मिल लिया जाये, लेकिन जब आप उन्हें अस्वीकार ही कर देंगे, तो फिर आप से किस लिये मिलें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। मैं इस का जवाब देता हूँ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप मेरी बात पूरी सुन लें। तभी उसका उत्तर मिल सकेगा।

आप ने ट्रेन में राबरी वगैरह के विषय पर कार्लिंग-अटेंशन नोटिस को अस्वीकार

कर दिया गया है। माननीय सदस्य ने ट्रेन में बरात के लूट लिये जाने की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी घटनायें हुई हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ आप के जवाब की ही जरूरत नहीं है। हम उस के बारे में यहां पर बहस करना चाहेंगे और मंत्रालय की तरफ से दिया गया उत्तर सुनना चाहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कई दफा आप को कहा है—और किसी भी मेम्बर को इस में शक नहीं है—कि मेरे सामने जो नोटिस होता है, मैं उस पर फ्रैसला लेता हूँ। उस के बाद अगर मेम्बर मेरे पास आ जायें और मुझे इस बात का यकीन दिला दें कि मेरा फ्रैसला गलत है, तो मैं उस को बदलने के लिये तैयार हूँ। क्या वह इतना बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि वह मेरे कमरे में आ कर मुझे से बात करें ? यहां पर खड़े हो कर मेरे फ्रैसले को चैलेंज करना और बयान देना बहुत नामुनासिब है। मैं ने आप से कहा है कि इस तरह नहीं करना चाहिये। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, माननीय सदस्य मेरे कमरे में आ सकते हैं और अपनी बात बताने सकते हैं। अगर मैं मुनासिब समझूंगा, तो मैं जरूर उस को यहां पर पेश करने दूंगा।

Three calling notices have been tabled my . . .

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब, ———

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nothing further. When I am on my legs, he should sit down.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं तो सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ———

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should conform to certain principles and certain discipline.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि —

Mr. Speaker: Even within these few days, I have found—I am very sorry to make this remark—that the hon. Member takes pleasure in these things.

श्री बागड़ी : हिन्दी में समझा दीजिए ।

12.09 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Firing on Policemen from Chinese Trade Agency, Kalimpong.

Mr. Speaker: The calling attention notices are in the names of Shri Bade, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shri Lahri Singh, Shrim Hem Barua and Shri Ram Sevak Yadav regarding firing from inside the Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong. Has the hon. Prime Minister any information to give to the House?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The only statement I can make is that we have no knowledge of it. We shall enquire.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This has been published in the papers. The trouble about it is this, and I want to be very frank about it. Whenever anything of this sort happens that involves the security of the country, it is always the Members who have to draw the attention of the Ministers concerned, and at times the press has done a laudable service by helping the Members in getting this information. Now, here is an information that a member of the Indian Police Force was shot at.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want to say? That information we have got.

Shri Hem Barua: My trouble is this. Even though it is in the papers, even though it is said that it is an old matter, even though it is said that a member of the Indian Police

Force has been shot from the Chinese trade agency, the Prime Minister stands up and tells us that the only thing that he knows is that he does not know anything about it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am rather surprised. The information has been published this morning, and probably the Government might be doing its best to get the information that it can from its own sources. It has come in the morning's papers and that has come to everybody's notice. Does the hon. Member expect that the Government must have had prior information, before it was published? Everybody has drawn that information from the papers, and the Government representatives also must have known it from the papers, but they must be having their own sources and must be trying now to get that information, and when it is got, they can give it, not now.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) इस घटना को घटे एक महीना हो गया है, श्रीमन ।

Shri Hem Barua: It comes to this that the papers have a better agency than the Government. It is the Government that should have an agency and machinery to collect the information and tell us.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The whole thing is supposed to be one month old. On that there is no misunderstanding. The papers have stated that the incident took place one month ago, and that was perhaps time long enough for the Government. That is the whole submission.

Mr. Speaker: That is right, but now I would just suggest that even if it be the negligence of the Government, the House has its own methods and measures to adopt. What can I do here at this moment? If the Government says this information is not with them, it is for the House to adopt ways and means to get that. What can I do if the Members make these charges?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is he calling for a report on this matter from the West Bengal Government? That is the point. The Police Force is involved. Is he calling for a report from the West Bengal Government on this matter and laying it before the House as soon as it comes?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath is making a suggestion. Certainly the Government will take it into consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: You have said like this. We are in your hands entirely, but we want you to help us in getting the information.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows more than myself what measures can be adopted, and he says that I should guide him as to how to compel the Government. I am helping him certainly when I am allowing him so many questions and interference and interjections and even interruptions and obstructions. Certainly I am helping him so much. Now I crave his indulgence that I may be allowed to go further.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister is willing to say something.

Mr. Speaker: This is what is desired, that this information may be got from the West Bengal Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, now that the matter has attracted attention here, it would be got. We have not received any information so far as I know. I have heard nothing about it. This is the first time I have heard, and I cannot answer it. Whether it was a matter of great importance or less importance depends on the context of things. Anyhow, I have no information. I can only enquire and if it is important, will let the House know.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SCARCITY OF PRINTING PAPER IN MADRAS

Shri Umanath (Pudukottai): Under Rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the scarcity of printing paper in Madras."

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): There is now no scarcity of printing paper in Madras City. The paper mills are releasing stocks as usual. There was, however, dislocation of movement on the Calcutta-Madras line because of a train accident which occurred some time last month. Normal traffic was resumed within a few days and special trains were run from Dalmia Nagar to Madras in order to carry paper from Rohtas Industries. The dislocation of traffic was only for a few days, and the situation now is normal. Paper is moving to Madras as usual, and no scarcity has been reported.

Shri Umanath: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a report in the Madras Mail last week that there was scarcity in Madras City and there was scrambling for printing paper and that the paper mills were not going to release the paper to the traders till a decision was given by the Government of India on the revision of prices sought by them? May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to that Press Report?

Shri Kanungo: If there is such a report in the Press, it is entirely wrong.

15½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVISION APPLICATIONS (PROCEDURE) RULES, 1961, UNDER THE INDIAN BOILERS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, on behalf of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revision Applications (Procedure) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1171 dated the 23rd September 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 28A of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-95/62].

12.16 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: Now, we take up the General Discussion on the General Budget for the year 1962-63. Out of 26 hours allotted, we have already consumed 14 hours 55 minutes; and there is a balance of 5 hours 5 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request the hon. Finance Minister to reply to the debate tomorrow and not today? That will be better. He must have one day's rest, especially after his reply to the discussion in the other place. (Interruption). It should not be at the fag end of the day.

Mr. Speaker: In the programme of 20 hours the reply of the Finance Minister is also included. He may begin at four and finish at five.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One hour tomorrow would be better.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vidyalkar.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that the Budget proposals that the Finance Minister has placed before

the House will get general support from all sections of the House. In view of the shortage of time, before making general remarks and starting discussing, I would first of all refer to certain matters that deeply concern my constituency.

Mr. Speaker: I must give the caution that the time for each Congress member will be 10 minutes; and so they would kindly exercise self-restraint.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: It is too little, Sir.

In view of the shortage of time, before making general observations on the Budget, I would start with referring to certain local grievances of my constituency and the State to which I belong.

First of all, by the excise duty that has been imposed on textiles, the woollen industry, which is largely handloom industry in my State is very hard hit. You know that Amritsar and some other areas of the Punjab have prospered because of the small industry and woollen textile industry runs on small scale. By means of this industry Punjab is trying to industrialise itself. The textile industry in Amritsar is mostly handloom industry. By the imposition of the 10 per cent excise duty on woollen yarn and woollen textiles, and especially on processed goods—because the unprocessed goods are exempt from this duty—by the imposition of this duty on the processed goods, I think the handloom industry will be seriously affected. The impact of this duty on the industry is that, at present, in Amritsar many of the small scale factories are observing hartal and many workers have been affected.

Further, the shoddy which is generally used by the poorer sections is an entirely new industry, started due to the enterprise of certain industrialists in the Punjab, has also been included generally used by the poorer sections.

Rich people hardly use them. So, it should be exempted from duty and the handloom industry and woollen industry should also be given exemption. With regard to this excise duty the State Government also I understand, has made a representation to the Finance Minister. I do hope that the position will be sympathetically re-examined.

I propose to voice the feelings of Punjab that in the matter of industrialisation Punjab is not receiving that much attention as it deserves. I should not say that it is receiving raw deal. Punjabis are generally praised for their enterprise, hardwork and for their bold initiative. What is the result? There is practically no heavy industry in Punjab. Punjab is being deprived of many of the facilities that other States are enjoying. I do not grudge the position of other States. Punjab must get at least some units of heavy industries for which the Punjab Government and the Punjab people have been constantly representing. I do not say this in the spirit of grumbling because you know that Punjabis are not in the habit of the grumbling but Punjabis do feel that this enterprising spirit and the capacity will be fully utilised and they would get full scope to make their contributions in the industrial development of the State.

With regard to the Budget I have been listening to various speeches delivered by friends from different sections, especially from the Opposition. They have painted a harrowing picture; the Opposition always emphasises the dark side and paints a picture as if the country is making no progress at all. Comrade Gopalan started his speech with the statement that under the Congress rule it was impossible to build up socialism in our country. I was simply amazed at that statement. We are committed to the goal of socialist pattern of society in India. If Congress is incapable of achieving that goal which other Party, I ask, is capable of doing that? Is the Communist Party capable of achieving

that? In the last three successive general elections, the electorate have rejected Communists' claims; they have not been able to convince the electorate about their capacity to achieve the objective that is before us. Therefore, the general and sweeping statement made is a statement without a basis. The present position is, while admitting that the general rate of progress is not as much as we desired—that rate of progress which is desired by the people is not there—I also admit that there is dissatisfaction prevailing. The people feel discontented. They are largely discontented. But, I also feel that mostly the opposition parties have created a psychology of faithlessness. They have created a psychology of discouragement. They have not done anything concrete. They have just created a psychology which comes in the way of the people's efforts, of the people's coming forward and taking part in the building up of our country.

The development work and schemes are there. We want that the people should take initiative. The other day, our worthy President drew our attention that we should encourage people and see that they took initiative. We want to encourage people and to create a psychology of enthusiasm. In the communist countries, in Russia and China, for instance, the first thing that they did was, they created a psychology of enthusiasm. They created a feeling that the people should not groan and grumble but should work. But here, in our country, it is different: a psychology is created that the people should feel as if nothing was being done! The picture of the things that are painted is very dark. It is stated as if nothing is being done. I think this attitude should change. At least in the matter of development, we should take things in proper perspective and we should place before people a picture which is realistic.

For instance, it was stated that the improvement of the economic condition of the people is not what is generally claimed to be. It is to an extent

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

true just as I have already stated that the economic improvement is not taking place at the same pace or rate as we desired; but it would be a travesty of truth, it would be shutting our eyes to the realities, if we said that no improvement had taken place. A general improvement is taking place, although I admit that the national income is not being properly distributed. The distribution is not just. No one can say that today the distribution of national income is absolutely just and fair. But if any one said that there has been no improvement in the lot of the common people, it would be wrong.

If we examined the figures—I do not propose to quote entire figures here, because the time at my disposal is short—it would be seen that the percentage of the lowest income-group is decreasing and the percentage of the middle income-group is increasing. The figures show that the number of people in the lowest income-group was decreasing and that they are converting themselves into the middle class. The people of the lowest income-group were coming into the upper group of middle class as I include in the middle classes those who earned more than Rs. 100. The number of people with an income of less than Rs. 100 was decreasing while the number of people in the income-group of Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 is increasing. This shows there is general improvement.

If you further examine the figures, it will also be seen that the standard of general comforts is also improving. For example, the consumption of cereals per capita per annum was 317 lbs. in 1950, while in 1961 the same was 344.5 lbs. Similarly, we see that sugar at present is surplus, and the supply is more than the demand at present. Again, let us take things of general use, for example, cycles. In 1950, there were only 75 cycles per 100,000. In 1961, the figure was 245 cycles per 100,000. Similarly, in regard to sewing machines, the number

was 15 per 100,000 in 1950 and now in 1961 the figures show 70 per 100,000. Similarly, the number of radio receivers per million has also increased from 125 in 1950 to 643 in 1961. Similarly, the use of electricity electric lights, fans, etc. has been becoming more common. This shows a general improvement in the general economic condition of the people. I do not mean to say that this is satisfactory. I am not satisfied with all that; I do want there should be more and more improvement. I do want that the people should get more and more especially the poorer sections of the people. They are not getting as much as they are entitled to. But to paint absolutely dark picture and to say that no improvement has been achieved is wrong and that is a misstatement. That is why I have quoted these figures.

Similarly, it was objected that we have been using foreign capital and Shri Gopalan said that our political and economic policies had been influenced by the foreign capital. I challenge him and other opposition Members to quote a single instance where our political and economic policies had been influenced on account of employment of foreign capital. We have been using foreign capital for our development, in order to get know-how and for all what was needed in the national interest.

I had to say many more things, but as you have rung the bell, I conclude with only these remarks.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Sir, I would have liked to speak at greater length than is permissible today, but since I am likely to go out of India within the next few days, I would not have the opportunity of making a speech in this House. So, I have decided to make a few observations which time will permit. This is a general discussion on the budget and therefore, all observations anybody would like to make should, if he

wants to be relevant, be related to the budget provisions.

Here is a bold budget; it is as bold as the railway budget. It had to be so, because the House has already approved the third Five Year Plan and therefore, it is the responsibility of the Finance Minister to find the resources so as to achieve the targets that have been approved by the House. There is no Parliament in the world which can welcome taxation proposals and yet, we should not be blind to the decisions which we have already taken. Therefore, what the Finance Minister has done in the shape of getting additional resources would have to be welcomed by us by and large. It is usual that we criticise the budgets by saying that the poorer sections are taxed more and the richer ones are getting off. It should be borne in mind that even if we confiscate all the property which the rich people have it would not suffice for our needs. Therefore, increasingly, and especially when the country is progressing, the common man must be brought into the picture and he will have to bear a burden proportionate to his means. So we cannot expect that the common man would be left out. Of course, this unfortunate fellow gets sympathy even from an unusual quarter. I do not think the Swatantra Party has much to do with the common men. I think they are uncommon people and not concerned much with the interests of the common man. But even they want to speak on behalf of him and sympathise with the lot of the common man.

However, the story is different when we consider as to how the resources are spent, and I think here the administration does lend itself to considerable criticism. I think there is need for increased efficiency and stopping of wastage and also, in my own view, greater supervision and control by Parliament. Sir, if I were to deal only with this point my ten minutes would probably be exhausted. I feel that the experience of the last 14 years has shown that this Parliament

is entirely ineffective so far as financial control of our budgets is concerned. We have got two committees. We have got the Estimates Committee and we have also got the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee is a *post mortem* affairs, so is also the Estimates Committee which does a *post facto* examination. There is not scrutiny or any examination on behalf of the common man represented in this House, to be felt before a particular scheme or a particular plan or a particular expenditure is incurred. In the beginning of this Parliament of the independent India we had, Sir, the Standing Finance Committee, and it was an important committee which did function extraordinarily well. I do not know for what reasons it was given up. I would request the Finance Minister to consider this. I would also invite even the Estimates Committee to search its heart and find out if it has been able to really supervise administrative expenditure to the extent it should be done and whether there are not possibilities of exercising greater control and supervision by the Parliament over this.

Sir, everybody knows that I am interested in the farming community of India and agriculture. I welcome the steps that Government have taken in respect of supporting prices. It is not a whole-hearted scheme, I must say, but, nonetheless, a beginning has been made. The minimum price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 13 and for jute at Rs. 30 a maund. This is a welcome thing. But we will have to move in this direction a little quicker than has been done, and we will also have to be a little more generous so far as minimum prices are concerned.

In respect of jute, we have in the country now a National Co-operative Marketing Federation. It is a co-operative institution and I am glad to say that it is performing a very good function in purchasing jute from the co-operative societies and selling it at Rs. 30 a maund which is the minimum

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

price fixed by the Government. But latterly the mills are refusing to buy even at this minimum price. I am glad to say that the officers and ministers concerned are moving in this matter. But I hope they will move more quickly than they have done in the case of the cotton growers,

Sir, this year's cotton crop was exceedingly bad so much so they are not in a position to pay off the debts they have taken from co-operatives and unless they take some further debts they would not be able to cultivate their land. There has been a raising of the ceiling price but it has come in the month of May when all the cotton growers have already parted with their cotton. This increased ceiling will not benefit anybody except those people who usually benefit at the cost of the farmers. In this case also, therefore, there was need that we should have moved faster.

Then I would refer to the fertilizer pool. For several years past we have been importing fertilizer on Government account, pooling it with the fertilizer manufactured in the country and then selling it on "No profit; no loss" basis. Now an argument is advanced that if people can buy at a higher price, why not make a little profit by taking advantage of it. According to my way of thinking, it is not proper. We want the agriculturists and the farmers to produce more. So, I definitely feel that we should not try to take advantage of his difficulties as well as of short supply. That is not proper. Even if it is justifiable to make profits, I would beg of the Finance Minister to set apart this profit in a separate fund for the welfare of the farmers. That is the minimum submission that I would like to make in this respect.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj in embarking on a Farmers Co-operative Bank. One of the novel features of this bank is the linking up of life insurance with share capital. Here I

want to state that when I happened to go into the figures, I found that our life insurance premium is extraordinarily high when compared with that obtaining in America. Probably, we will not be able to go so far as America has gone, but I think there is every reason to go into the premium rate. Everybody knows that until a couple of years ago insurance companies were in the hands of the private sector and they have fixed the premium. Since then, our longevity has increased and the health of our people has improved. So, there is every reason why there should be a reduction in the premium. If that is done, it will be possible for the Farmers Co-operative Bank, which has linked life insurance with share capital, to do a very good job. Experiments have been made to increase life insurance among farmers in Rajasthan by giving commission to the panchayat secretaries and panchayats but I am told that the scheme has failed because after the first premium is obtained there is not sufficient incentive to collect the annual premium. All these difficulties can be obviated if the Farmers Co-operative Bank is made to operate in the way it has been proposed. I sincerely believe that if we assist the Farmers Co-operative Bank it will make the peasantry insurance minded and will help them in raising resources for various purposes. While making an appeal to the Government to accept this proposal of mine, I would suggest the appointment of some committee or commission to find out if the present rates of insurance premium are not exorbitant.

There are many other aspects of our activities which I would like to comment upon. Take co-operative credit, for instance. We have certainly made some progress. As the figures supplied by the Ministry will show, we have distributed about Rs. 240 crores as loans through co-operatives. But what does it mean?

when Rs. 240 crores is distributed to 2,10,00,000 members of the co-operatives what is the average? It will be Rs. 115 or Rs. 118 at the most. A pair of good bullocks will cost not less than Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000. So, what portion of a bullock would be available to a person who is getting a credit of Rs. 115? Some people may say: why take only Rs. 112, some would be getting more? But what does that mean? It means that if some people are getting Rs. 500, others are getting only Rs. 40 or 50 instead of Rs. 115. So, I allege that most of this credit becomes domestic credit and not agricultural credit. Unless it is sufficient in quantum, there is no possibility of a single pie of this credit being used for agricultural purposes. It may be used for purchase of Sarees for his wife or books for his children. As long as you give only Rs. 100 or 200 not a single pie will go towards the improvement of agriculture. Therefore, the farmers co-operative bank was thought of and has been embarked upon in order to supplement the present credit. It does not wish to do away with the existing credit. We feel that by giving the farmers their own bank it would be possible to have greater resources as they would be taking deposits and so on. At the present time, the rate of deposits is going down and not up. It is hardly Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per individual member. This is ridiculous. So I would like to urge upon Government to consider this.

There are only a few observations about education that I would like to make. Of course, I want to say that we do many things by way of a fashion in the Government. Because something similar exists somewhere else we also do the same thing. In the case of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development, we have two Ministries for agricultural extension. First of all we divide one whole into two and then fight for co-ordination by

appointing committees for co-ordination. And we get nowhere. These fashionable sort of things ought not to be allowed any more.

In the case of basic education also, it is something which we swear by. But I have heard many complaints that the people think that it is meant only for the rural areas, that it is some inefficient education and not the kind of education the richer people and those who are better off, the towns people would like to give to their sons and daughters. We have embarked on multi-purpose high schools and higher secondary schools. This is also in a mess. The societies and institutions do not get proper assistance in time. These are all experiments at the cost of the people. In the case of the three-year degree course also we have just removed the *choti* and given a tail! We have removed one year from the college and attached it to the high school. The intention in this three-year degree course was that the university examination should be minimised. But instead of the two examinations that existed, namely matriculation and the intermediate, we have now four examinations, the pre-university examination and every year in the three years there is a university examination. We aim at one thing do something absolutely different and strange.

Since my time is over I shall conclude with this.

Shri Mahida (Anand): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to clear some misgiving about myself and my party. It is rather strange in this modern world that the Maharajas want to be commoners and the commoners want to be Maharajas. So, please do not be mistaken; I am a commoner since 1947, and do not have a misgiving about my turban or my dress.

Mr. Speaker: Every turbaned man is not a Maharaja!

Shri Mahida: But everybody takes me as a Maharaja. The real Maharajas want to be commoners. That is my complaint.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): He was not a Maharaja at any time, there is no question of that.

Shri Mahida: Well, I am associated with the Maharajas. But probably the treasury benches have more Maharajas than we have. Anyway, I am a commoner and I should like to give some facts about myself in the beginning, so that there may not be any misunderstanding and everybody may understand me properly and the Party which I represent.

Mr. Speaker: That misunderstanding is removed. That was created because of the name beginning with the word "Maharaja". Now everybody knows.

Shri Mahida: Everybody takes me as a Maharaja. I am not a Maharaja at all. I was never one.

Sir, I represent a party about which there is a lot of misunderstanding—that we are opposed to the Plan, that we are opposed to the Budget and so on. I think that, if my friends on the opposite side on the Treasury Benches read our manifesto and our literature—they will find that there are many things common between us, except two or three points, one of which is about socialism.

The talk of socialism is going on everywhere, and everybody talks of socialism. People have been made to understand that the Swatantra Party is opposed to socialism. Well, Sir, I was a student of Harold Laski and as such how could I be opposed to socialism? I am opposed to the enforcement of 'socialism' to my Country which is a western concept. I desire to change it in a way and make it into humanism. I say that India is the greatest humanist country in the world. When we feed ants

and give them flour, when we give dogs and cows food, when we even feed sparrows and crows, when it is such a humanist country, how can we ignore our poor common people who are dying for food? Sir, we all talk about the common man. Even the rich,—Members of this House, talk about the common man. I represent the common man. I would like to draw attention particularly to the policy which has been adopted by the party in power towards the agriculturists. The hon. Shri Deshmukh, who just spoke before me, happens to represent the agriculturist classes also. I now refer about co-operative farming. We are not opposed to all co-operative movement. I have been going about the villages for the last 17 years and mostly on foot, in Gajarat area. I have come across many Co-operative Farming societies, which are working at losses and the people have been clamouring to get out of the societies. They cannot yet find a remedy. Our Prime Minister has been saying that Cooperative Farming is not compulsory. I have many instances where villagers have approached us and begged us to show a way how they could get out of these co-operative societies. I beg to bring to your notice that the late illustrious Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda in his State, started co-operative farming some 30 years back. When I went there a couple of months back, the people informed us that the Baroda State had made rules that the cooperative experiment may be tried upon the people, not at their cost, but at the cost of the Treasury. Since the resumption of the present Government, now, the experiment is being made at the expense of the people. We are not opposed to any experiment in this country but we must learn and change our ways from experience.

Our Prime Minister has since many a times said that this Swatantra party belongs to a past age and that it is 300 years old. He can say anything

as he likes. We are not so old as that. We were also in the past in the Congress. I was for 30 years in the Congress. What has made me leave the Congress is a different matter. The Congress policy as it is based today has more leaning to my friends on my right, the Communists and that is our fundamental difference. We are opposed to this communist policy in the Congress, statism and its ways, seeds of which are being laid today by the Congress and which will lead our country to total disaster. My hon. friends the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, whom I know personally—and respect them—are good thinkers and planners. Their budget is also not bad. Somebody put it the other day that it is “a Swantantra budget”. I can take compliment on that if a member of Rajya Sabha has made such a reference. Of course, I can invite the Finance Minister to join us. We shall support him.

Shri Morarji Desai: What else could you do?

Shri Mahida: The Plan is, of course, on the pattern of the conditions prevailing in our country. We are all in agreement that the country must be brought out of the present poverty. To remove poverty, to look after about 400 million people with an additional 5 million mouths to feed every year, and to improve their standard of living, we must have a sound policy. On that, there is no disagreement among all the major parties in the country. The difference is only in the ways. In our enthusiasm we are trying to rob the rich and make them poor. It is on this very way that we are opposed. By looting the rich and making them poor, we cannot feed all the people in this country. So, my only plea is, why do you kill the hen which lays golden eggs. I think the major part of the tax-payers are richer elements. I do not represent them. Tax them as much as you like. But, do not kill them. Let them survive. If they want to travel in the first class, let them travel in the first class. Tax them heavily. I am not opposed to that. We

say, as commoners, as we are all now in this country,—there is no distinction whatsoever—you can take away all the privy purses. I have no objection to that. I do not get one; nor have I any claim to one. Now, if the Princes are having privy purses, it is for the Princes and this House to decide among themselves what they should do. I particularly mention this as it is hammered at us, as if we represent the Princes. We do not represent the Princes. We represent the common people. Our turban should not be misunderstood, because, I can show my friends on the opposite side that thousands of people like me wear turbans in my area—people who are farmers, who are mazdoors.

Congress socialist pattern is only a pattern. If there is real socialism in this country, I am sure, my richer friends on the Treasury benches would not have remained there. This socialist pattern, I consider, is a farce on our country. In the name of socialism, you are showing something to look forward to the poor people, but in return, they get nothing. Yes; they have got some roads somewhere and some electricity. Their lot is not improved. If we go to the villages, there is a cry for education now. There is a cry for better standard of living. How to improve them? We are opposed to the priority given to heavy steel industries. We say that more money is spent on heavy industries than on education in this country. A sum of Rs. 520 crores has been spent on the steel plants put together while Rs. 135 crores will be the entire expenditure in the Five Year Plan on primary education in this country. Steel is important no doubt. But I say, education is more important. What things should we plan first? We say, let us have heavy industries too in this country. But, priority should be given to education and agriculture. I plead with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that for the sake of heavy industries, agriculture should not be neglected. Nor should education be neglected.

13 hrs.

About the controversy of the private sector and the public sector, we do

[Shri Mahida]

admit, that we have a mixed economy. As for the performance of the public sector, if I may point out, this is what has been published. One of the hon. Members did say that the Swatantra party would not miss such an opportunity and I would not—

“Hindustan Shipyard is not able to sell the ships because ships are available at a lower price from abroad. The result is that in order to offer a competitive price, the shipyard has to sell ships at a price which does not even cover the cost”.

In order to cover the losses, Government had to pay a heavy subsidy from year to year. The total amount of subsidy received by the shipyard by 1960-61 was Rs. 456 lakhs, which indicates the burden which the taxpayer has to bear in order to enable the State enterprises to remain in existence. There are various other enterprises like the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the Hindustan Aircraft, which are also making very heavy losses, and yet we are continuing them with these losses. If the experiment succeeds, we shall be pleased to welcome it. But with the facts that are being presented to us today it is being said that the public sector would ultimately go over to the private sector. We say that the public sector may function, but let the private sector also function. We are of the opinion that if freedom has to be maintained in this country, if democracy has to be maintained in this country, let private enterprise also be there. Let also live, and let them choose their own way of life rather than have things forced upon them in the name of socialism.

I must also admire our Government for opening the Ashoka Hotel! What is more necessary in this country, an Ashoka Hotel or implements for farming? What is more necessary in this country, air-conditioning machines, water-coolers or something else? And yet we talk about socialism. The people in my region clamour for water. Yet we see new water-coolers estab-

lished in the Government Houses and in the Government offices.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are more used by your friends.

Shri Mahida: We see also air-conditioning machines in these places, when people are burning under the sun, and putting in hard labour for their livelihood—who our hon. Ministers talk to us, or rather teach us, to have simpler ways of living. This will not do now in this country. We shall not tolerate these things. We the agriculturists and the common people shall not tolerate this kind of higher living and simple talking. I should say that it should be quite the reverse of that. We still have a huge Rashtrapati Bhavan and vast staff to maintain, it, body-guards, horses, carriages and canopy and all the show of the Britishers. And yet you tell us to live simply, when we have no food to eat, when we have no cloth to wear, and you ask us to tighten our belts! For whom shall we tighten our belts?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's remarks may be addressed to the Chair.

Shri Mahida: I am addressing you, Sir, but, at the same time, my eyes also go over to the other side. I look to you mostly, but at the same time, my purpose has been to convince the other side also. I am sorry if I have addressed the other side directly.

We get rare occasions to speak. So, my plea has been, and I particularly want to emphasise this, that the charge on the Swatantra Party that it represents the rich is baseless and false. We shall prove this in times to come that it is utterly undictive. If there is no harm when the Congress invites Maharajas and richer classes in its fold, well, we shall also invite Maharajas and the ordinary classes to our fold. Let them all come. Let there be a good and healthy competition between the Congress and the Swatantra Party. A time will

come in this country, when I think the socialists and the Communists will have to join or support the Congress, and the others like the Jan Sangh, the Hindu Mahasabha and such others will have to support the Swatantra Party. We want such a time to come, when there will be two parties only then only an alternative Government will be possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That will never come.

Shri Mahida: If such time does not come, it is a sad thing, we shall remain divided in this House and in the country. If it is possible, it is good. We shall play the game well. If it is not possible, we exist as we are. But, nevertheless, let me at the same time explain that we are behind our nation; we are behind the Government when they are fighting the Chinese or opposing the Pakistanis. We have also thus a national policy.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): You always remain behind, and still you want to remain behind.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahida: We are not anti-nationals or reactionaries. If we were reactionaries, then the Congress would not have harboured us for all these years. We are opposed to Statism, the control of all aspects of ordinary life being taken in the hands of the Congress Government. That is our main contention. Of course, we respect the Congress. We still have old affection for the old Congress. Because it was mainly the Congress which was instrumental in bringing Independence to this country. And they have done a lot of good too, for all of us; otherwise, we would not have been sitting in this House as we are doing now. Let there be no misunderstanding on that point that we are trying to run down the Congress unnecessarily or that we are against the Congress totally. We are with all nationalist forces in this country.

I have my individual opinions too. I am personally opposed to those who

further try to divide our country into north and south or into other regions. I am also personally opposed to those who quarrel over languages. I am also personally opposed to those who quarrel on rivers and hills, boundaries, quarrel for reservoirs and lake sites, and make petty affairs of this country. Of course, politically, if the Congress and the Muslim League can join hands, then, Sir, politically, the Swatantra leaders also may have to join hands with others. I have no quarrel about these election arrangements. But my main contention is that the Swatantra Party is a nationalist party. There should be no doubt about it. It should not be made to appear, that it is full of reactionaries. It should not be made the laughing-stock, inside or outside the House. In times to come, we shall see what progress the Swatantra party makes.

But, now fundamentally, talking about the General Budget, I congratulate the Finance Minister on giving a little relief here and there, as for instance, relief given in profit rates for transport of oil, so badly required in my region owing to coal shortage. I would further request him, however, to consider the tax levied on tobacco and tea. Although I do not consume tea or tobacco and it does not affect me personally, I must state that Gujarat is a tobacco-growing area. And 22 per cent of tobacco in this country is grown in Gujarat. The richness or the wealth that we see in Kairn Distt. of Gujarat for the last twenty years is also on account of growth of tobacco. So, I hope that the Finance Minister will reconsider about the tobacco taxes, and help these people to consume biris or cigarettes. There is a similar case in regard to tea also. Fortunately or unfortunately, the people in Gujarat consume greater amount of tea than other States. So, a remedy may be given to them by concessions on tea and tobacco whereby they may not be affected much.

The other day, I had pleaded for the third class passengers, and I re-

[Shri Pahida]

peat that the needs of the common-man should be considered more. His needs for education, for agriculture etc. should be heard more than the are being heard in this House, rather than that preference given to matters of industries alone. That is my humble submission.

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): At this closing stage of the general discussion of the Budget, I again want to draw through you the attention of the House to the suggestions made by our leader, Shri A. K. Gopalan. We have seen that the suggestions made by our leader have been publicised throughout India in a big way. Most of the Press practically does not see eye to eye with the Communist Party. Yet this time his suggestions have been given wide publicity. This is because they have got some points which reflect the need of the nation to reorientate the financial policy of the Government.

I will, with your permission, quote from one of the widely circulated daily papers of West Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. It says that the Communist leader made the following suggestions: nationalise all banking institutions, mining, export trade, plantation and other heavy industries; restrict the operation of foreign investors, prevent export of profits by foreign monopolies, increase taxation on the rich, specially the corporation tax, take stringent measures against evasion of tax, tighten the machinery of tax collection, avoid wastage and extravagance in public administration, avoid all wasteful expenditure, eliminate corruption completely remove maladministration and check nepotism.

These are the suggestions made here. I do not know whether any or some of these will be given consideration by the Finance Minister. Yesterday he spoke in the Rajya Sabha, and we have tried to see whether any impression has been made

on him by these suggestions. You know that none of these suggestions will lead us to any new path as pursued by our Government. The Treasury Benches declare that they are leading us towards the goal of socialism. I do not think that the adoption of any of these suggestions will lead us to socialism. These will only conform to the needs of national regeneration and nothing else. As my time is short, I do not wish to dilate on these points which our leader has ably expounded before the House.

I come straight to one item on the expenditure side. I would like to draw the attention of the House to those areas known as Union Territories. Many Members have spoken about the neglected areas. Even some Members from UP villages have expressed their grievance and anger at the fact that Government have not given proper attention to the villages. In this context, if you look at the map of India, you will find that those areas brought under the term Union Territories are most neglected. The expenditure there is growing. In the name of Plan, of course, there are some sanctions, but if you scrutinise the whole expenditure, you will find that the non-productive expenditure is growing and no productive investment is made there.

I come from Tripura. I want to place before the House the condition of Tripura as an example. I think the condition will be similar in other Territories also. Yesterday, when I heard the speech of Shrimati Jyotsana Chanda about Cachar, I was thinking that she had almost covered in her speech many of the points I wanted to make. In our territory, we have got only agriculture, no industry. The Tripura Administration publishes a statistical abstract in which is given year by year the falling rate of agricultural production. The Rural Credit Survey Report also clearly states that indebtedness of the peasant in Tripura is higher than that of any other area

in the eastern region. In Tripura we have got no railway line. So all essential commodities have to be air-lifted. That is why the price of consumer goods is 25 per cent higher there as compared to the price in other parts of India. When the produce is sold by our agriculturists, the price fetched is very low. You will find from government records that jute is sold at Calcutta at Rs. 25—30 per maund, but it is sold in Tripura for only Rs. 11 or Rs. 12. Such is the position.

We have been again and again demanding that Tripura should be connected with the rest of the country by a railway line, which will be only 120 miles long. Unfortunately, during these two Plan periods, we have not received this railway line. We wanted that our natural resources, mainly the Dumboro Falls, should be exploited by starting a hydro-electric project. The Irrigation and Power Ministry investigated it. There was an estimate made costing only Rs. 1.50 crores. There is no coal there. So no industry can grow there until and unless this project is taken in hand. Unfortunately, our Government has dropped it on the ground that Tripura could have power from Karnafuli. We hear in the House that Government has protested to the Pakistan authorities about the manner in which they have started this project. But we do not know why our Government, after spending much money on investigation and even drawing up some estimate, has dropped this project.

Again I request that Government should think about all these neglected areas especially Tripura which should be provided with a railway system and the project I have mentioned.

You know that the Union Territories have not even Legislative Assemblies. Tripura is administered directly by the Centre. So there are no difficulties in drawing up plans and executing them. Unfortunately it is seen that this territory has been made almost the kingdom of our Home Ministry. The

Finance Minister allots some money, and after that the money goes to the Home Ministry, and it spends this money through an administration which is practically like that of any Part A State. You will find there the Secretariat, Directorate and everything else as in any Part A State. The only distinction is that there is no legislative assembly, and the Chief Commissioner runs all this paraphernalia of this administration. This is very much costlier. We requested the Government to consider this size of the expenditure, but unfortunately nothing has happened. The Central Government has introduced there a Territorial Council. Now, what has happened? The Chief Commissioner has got his own machinery, the whole set-up like the Education Department, the P.W.D. and everything else. Now, the Territorial Council has started another machinery of the same type. There is duplication of services and most of the money granted to the territory is devoured by the administration itself. So, we were agitating for a legislature. We do not know why the Government of India is refusing to hand over this sum which they want to spend to the territory.

We are given to understand that because the people of Tripura do not pay the sum, they must not have a legislative assembly. We are learning after 15 years of independence that a person who is known as Chief Commissioner can be trusted more than the whole of the people of a particular area. The Chief Commissioner may be given the whole sum to be spent, to make all the proposals for the Five Year Plans and to execute them, but the people of the area cannot be trusted because they have got no money. This attitude seems to us to be queer. We request that Government should reconsider this. We have seen in the press that our Home Ministry is going to bring a Bill to give more power to the Territorial Council. So, we ask the Home Minister to reconsider whether only extension of the powers of the Territorial Council will suffice. We believe that it will

[Shri Biren Dutta]

not suffice. There must be some sort of a legislative assembly in all these territories.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As I have said, in our area we have got no railway system, no hydro-electric project, nothing of that kind. During these last ten years, what has happened? The people from the hill areas are moving to the towns for a living. You will be astonished to find from the records that there was not a single town in Tripura having more than 15,000 people before, but during the last ten years we find there is more than one town with a population of about one lakh, and six towns with a population of 30,000 to 50,000. These people had been depending so long on the grants made by the Rehabilitation Ministry for the displaced persons who had entered Tripura from East Pakistan. Now, this Rehabilitation Ministry has been closed, and these people have practically nothing to subsist on. There is no industry, there are no trade centres, there are no lands on which they can be settled. So, this is becoming a very serious problem for our territory. I request the hon. Finance Minister to think over the issue of these backward territories, especially Tripura, and see how these people can be given at least some medium or small-scale industries so that there may be growth of employment potentialities.

If that is not done during this Third Plan, what will happen? If you go through the statistical report which has been supplied to Members of Parliament, you will find that this growth of population in the towns in this backward territory has led to growth of criminal activities, dacoities and other things. People having no means of living are creating incidents. This is not a good sign.

With these few words, I thank you

for giving me a chance to participate in the debate.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक सैकिड। आज सुबह हम लोगों को, राष्ट्रपति भवन से एक पत्र मिला है कि १३ तारख को शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में शामिल होने को आप लोग नेशनल ड्रेस में आएँ और नेशनल ड्रेस बताया गया है चूड़ीदार पाजामा और श्रवकन। वह सदस्य जो धोती कुरता पहनते हैं उन के लिये बड़ी मुश्किल होगी और हम तो इसे राष्ट्रीय पोशाक नहीं मानते। वह तो मुगल दरबार की पोशाक है जिसे शाहजहाँ का तबलची पहनता था। तो हम लोग क्या करें ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : नेशनल ड्रेस के लिये यह कहना कि उसे शाहजहाँ का तबलची पहनता था उचित नहीं है। इसको एक्सपंज किया जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have nothing to do with it. It is the Home Ministry that has issued it.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me the floor.

At the outset, I welcome the budget proposals and I take this opportunity of congratulating the Finance Minister for recognising the potentiality of the co-operative movement and his promise to encourage consumer co-operatives to check the rise in prices and to utilise them for this purpose.

I would have been very much happier if, along with the abolition of the Expenditure Tax, the cess on salt had also been abolished. I do not want to dilate very much on the virtue of the abolition of the salt tax, but I would make a submission and suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister to take it into consideration and to give thought to it. It would not have affected the exchequer to a

very great extent, but I am perfectly confident it would have created a sense of confidence among the toiling masses and changed the face of this country.

I have been listening with attention and interest to some of the remarks made by my colleagues from the opposite side, especially the friend from Andhra who was making some remarks about the scarcity of drinking water in his constituency. He was telling us that trucks were supplying water to the farmers, and he was very much perturbed about this condition. I do not know whether he knows that there are regions in this country where water is not even supplied by trucks or by any other means, where the villagers, the womenfolk accompanied by the children, are going from early in the morning to get water not one or two miles away from their homes, but about four, five or even six or eight miles away, down precipices, up hills and through areas infested by tigers and other wild beasts of prey. After this adventure, they just come to a small rivulet or a small spring where water is trickling drop by drop, and, waiting for an hour or so, they get scarcely one pail of water for them to take back home.

I know the limitations set on Government. I know the difficulties which the Government is facing. But, I would like the Government to give due attention with reference to priorities, as to what things should be attended first. I know there is the National Water Supply Scheme formulated by the National Government. I would ask the Government to take into consideration these villages of our motherland where such conditions exist. I can say with the information at my command that there are at least a few villages like Piparisama and Benswardevan in my constituency in Madhya Pradesh where water supply has to be made through this scheme. I think it is their due and it is what they can expect from

this Government after 15 years of freedom.

There have been some complaints about housing. My friends from the other side have taken Government to task and have talked about the policy of Government of building up a socialist pattern of society in this country. If I can be permitted to speak with some authority about the conditions prevailing in the socialist countries of the world, I can say that even in USSR, after so many years of their experimenting with the building up of a socialist society, there are still mud walls and poorly thatched houses. Therefore, we cannot blame our Government for not being able to build houses in the country of the standard our friends want the Government to build.

But, at the same time, I would make a suggestion that if the cooperative movement had been utilised for solving this problem, I am perfectly confident that much more progress would have been possible by now. Therefore, I commend this suggestion to the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Cooperation and other Ministries, to sit together and find out whether they can solve the problem of the acute shortage, especially in the urban areas, of houses, by a planned potentiality of the movement.

I have to make a point about the law and order situation in our country. I am conscious of the fact that when we got freedom the conditions in the country were much worse than they are today. Of course, we find ourselves in a far better position. For that I must congratulate the successive Home Ministers, especially the one who is today. But, at the same time, I would like to draw attention to the conditions prevalent in the northern parts of Madhya Pradesh, especially in the districts of Bhind, Morena and Shivpuri and some parts of Rajasthan, where, even

[Shri Parashar]

with confidence in lands. Dacoits in police uniforms walk into the villages and exact their supplies in an authoritative manner. There is nobody to check them. In broad daylight they come and speak to the people and expect them to supply them cooked food. If it is not done, the people meet with punishment, not ordinary punishment but punishment with bullets. I know cases where some very patriotic young men refusing to do this unsocial duty being done to death in cold blood. This is not a description of the past that I am giving; this is the condition prevalent today. Some remedy has to be thought of for this menace. It is not a thing of today. When we go back through history we find such menace prevalent in the area for so many years. In the early years of this century, there was this menace for which the then ruler of the area found some remedy. We can just go through the pages of the book written by him. We can study the history of the region and all that. After studying these things we can apply some special remedy. Merely sending some police patrols or some I.A.F. Squadron or Special Police would not do. This will have to be tackled with special reference to the history of the area and of the problem.

Then, coming to Defence, I say I am very much proud of the fact that, in spite of what my friends from the other side have said about the Chinese and Pakistani problem, our Government is able not only just to protect our country but to take whatever action is thought right. But, I have got to make a point.

Shri Panikkar while speaking about the defence of our country has made out one significant point. He says:

"That pattern of India's defence has to be based on the total effort of the nation on all essential fronts, in the Defence Forces, in

the industrial and agricultural fields, in civilian morale, in the capacity to maintain the essential activities in the most trying circumstances and in continued search on sciences."

I would like to draw the attention of our Defence Minister to the sentence—

"to maintain the essential activities in the most trying circumstances."

I would like to draw the attention of this House to the erstwhile Goa action. I am proud of it and every national of India should be proud of it. But what happened during those days when just a handful of soldiers were being transported from the northern parts of the country to the western part. Times may come when we may have to transport millions and millions of our countrymen turned into soldiers from the north to the south or to the east or west and God knows not where. The transport conditions of this country had become so worse during this small action which lasted for a short time that it was difficult for our countrymen to travel from south to north; nay, even to travel from Gwalior, which is only 200 miles from here, right up to Delhi. It was a hazardous task. If that can be the position because of a small action like the Goa action, what would be the condition of our country in most trying circumstances!

I am perfectly confident, and God help us that most trying circumstances may not develop with reference to our country in the near future. But, if that comes true, our Defence organisation should take into consideration the development of a second line of communication. That should be to connect Bengal and Bihar direct to Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab. They must have broad gauge railway line from Jhansi (U.P.)

to Suwai Madhopur (Rajasthan). I think this is most essential.

Our Government should take into consideration a second capital for India. I am putting this suggestion without reference to any special feeling. Our nation with such vast dimensions and borders should think of it on the basis of long-term planning. I commend these suggestions to the consideration of the House.

With these few remarks I welcome the Budget proposals.

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के युग में और विशेषतः लोकतंत्रीय समाज और शासन व्यवस्था वाले देश में जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर योजनाओं के दौर से गुजर रहा है, बजट हमारी एस्टिमेटेड आय और व्यय का व्यौरा नहीं हुआ करता है। बजट हमारी सरकार की नीति की एक ठोस तस्वीर हुआ करती है। मैं श्री मुंगर जी देसाई के बजट भाग पर इसी नुक्तेनिगाह से गौर करना चाहती हूँ। यों तो इस सदन में और सदा के बाहर देश के कोने कोने में इस बजट की चर्चा ही नहीं हुई है इस पर बड़ा विवाद चल रहा है और उद्योगपतियों ने चेम्बर आफ कामर्स ने इसकी तीव्र आलोचना भी की है। उनके कहने में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चन्द बातें महत्व की भी हैं। हमारे देश की मिक्स्ड एकोनामी में पब्लिक सेक्टर के साथ प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा कर रहा है और फोरैन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करने वाली वस्तुएँ जैसे चाय, जूट, लाहे इत्यादि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मातहत अवस्थित हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उनके ऊपर टैक्स का बोझ लादने का अंजाम यह होगा कि कैपिटल शार्प हो जायगा और उसका बुरा प्रभाव एम्प्लायमेंट और उद्योगों के विकास पर पड़ेगा। उनका यह भी कथन है कि जिन शयज़ पर पिछले पांच सालों में वैयट टैक्स से मुक्ति थी, उन पर टैक्स लादने का अंजाम कैपिटल फ्लॉर्मेशन

के लिय बुरा होगा। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि कारपोरेशन टैक्स में जो पांच प्रतिशत वृद्धि का बजट परस्पर-विरोधी बजट है, क्योंकि जहाँ उसमें ईक्विटी कैपिटल पर जोर दिया गया है और कार्पोरेशन-पूँजी को ब्राड-बेस्ड बनाने की बात कही गई है, वहाँ उस पर टैक्स का बोझ भी लादा गया है।

हमारे देश की फ़ारेन-एक्सचेंज की स्थिति असन्तोषजनक है। श्री जी० एल० मेहता ने कहा है कि कीमतों की सतह की ऊँचाई के कारण हम आज एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट खोते जा रहे हैं। पता नहीं कि वित्त मंत्री साहब ने निर्यात के लिये जो सुविधायें प्रदान की हैं, वे कहाँ तक समुचित हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ भी नहीं कहना चाहती। लेकिन फिर भी मैं इतना देखती हूँ कि आज इन प्रतिवादों के बावजूद मद्रास, बम्बई और कलकत्ता के शेयर-मार्केट्स में खुशियाँ मनाई जा रही हैं और बम्बई स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के प्रजिडेंट, श्री के० आर० पी० शराफ़ ने इस बजट का स्वागत करते हुए कहा है कि यह एक परपजफ़ुल बजट बना है।

जो भी हो, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने डायरेक्ट टैक्स का बोझ ३ करोड़ से २७ करोड़ बढ़ा दिया है। आज तक डायरेक्ट टैक्स के मामले में समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से हम आलोचना के पात्र रहे हैं। मैं तो चाहती थी कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस २७ करोड़ की रकम को बढ़ा कर कुछ और अधिक कर देते।

लेकिन इस बात पर आश्चर्य है कि एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स को क्यों खत्म कर दिया गया है। केम्ब्रिज के समाजवादी अर्थ-नीतिज्ञ, श्री कैल्डर, एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स को वेल्थ टैक्स कैरेलेरी में लाया था, इस लिए कि इनकम टैक्स और एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स के सहारे वेल्थ टैक्स को नापा जा सके।

[श्रीम.जी रामदलारी सिन्हा]

खैर, जो भी हो, इस बजट की चन्द खूबियाँ भी हैं, जिन पर सारे देश के लोगों को संतोष भी हुआ है और वे हैं दवा-दारू के सम्बन्ध में, वेतन और पेंशन के सम्बन्ध में, जहाँ इनकम टैक्स ५ परसेंट से ढाई परसेंट कम किया गया है, निर्यात के प्रोत्साहन के सम्बन्ध में, डेफ़िसिट को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में और भारत के चन्द नए नए उद्योगों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में, जहाँ विदेशी इस्पात, लोहे, मोटर-गाड़ियों और बनावटी रेशम के आयात पर रुकावट डाली गई है।

वित्त मंत्री के शब्दों में ही इस बजट के जो चन्द मुख्य पहलू सतह पर आते हैं, वे ये हैं—नेशनल आय में इजाफ़ा, प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड कर के रखना, निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देना और उद्योगों का विकास। मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय के बजट के ये चारों लक्ष्य पूरे हों। लेकिन जब मैं इस बजट के भीतर जाता हूँ, तो समाजवादी उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्यों को देख नहीं पाती हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी अपने भाषण में समाजवादी प्रोग्रामों की चर्चा की थी और हमारे इनेशन मैनिफेस्टो का भी आधार यही है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपना बजट पेश करते समय राज्य सरकारों को यह चेतावनी दी है कि वे शीघ्रता से अपने अपने राज्यों में अतिरिक्त कर लगावें, इस पर बहुत आश्चर्य होता है। अब समझ में नहीं आता कि और कौन कौन से नए करों का शुभारम्भ हमारे देश में होने वाला है। फिर भी यह खुशी की बात है कि वित्त मंत्री ने डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज को बढ़ाया है।

लेकिन डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज के साथ साथ इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज के बोझ में, जो कि ५७.५ करोड़ या, उसमें ४४.५ करोड़ की और वृद्धि की गई है। मैं नहीं समझती कि इस प्रकार डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज के संतुलन को हम समाजवाद कह सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक एक्साइज ड्यूटी का सवाल है, इस सदन के सदस्यों ने भी उस तरफ़ संकेत किया है और मैं भी कहूँगा कि चाय, तम्बाकू, दियासलाई, बर्तन और कपड़े आदि छोटी छोटी चीजें उसकी लपेट में आ गई हैं, जिनका सोधा सम्बन्ध देश के निम्न और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों से है। ये मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग आजादी की लड़ाई में, निर्माण के युग में और समाज के हर पहलू में जिन्दगी और मौत के बीच झूलते रहे हैं, किन्तु बराबर अपने त्याग, कुर्बानी और तपस्या की बदौलत समाज की रीढ़ बने रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री महोदय को मध्यम श्रेणी के तरफ़ भी कुछ ध्यान देना चाहिय था।

जहाँ तक नेशनल इनकम को बढ़ाने का सवाल है, इस पर हर देशभक्त को नाज होगा। लेकिन मेरी इच्छा थी कि जहाँ वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट में नेशनल आय की वृद्धि का तजक़िरा किया है वहीं पर अगर वह पर-कैपिटल इनकम को बढ़ाने की भी बात करते और साथ साथ ईक्विटिवल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ़ वेल्थ की तरफ़ भी कदम बढ़ाए होते, तो मुल्क को सन्तोष होता। आज हमारे देश की पूरी आय का तीस प्रतिशत देश के चार प्रतिशत लोगों के बीच में महदूद रह जाता है। और सब से नीचे और सब से ऊपर के बीच ३० गुना का अन्तर है। काश, इस खाई को पाटने की ओर भी मुरारजी भाई का ध्यान जाता।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने नेशनल सेविंग्स स्कीम का विस्तार कराया और इसके माध्यम से नेशनल आय बढ़ी है। लेकिन मेरी इच्छा है कि अगर इसके साथ ही मजदूरों और ग़ैर मजदूरों के बीच में प्राविडेंट फ़ंड स्कीम को विस्तृत किया जाता और उसके साथ सोशल सिक्योरिटी की स्कीमें भी गुंथी होतीं, तो गरीबों का कल्याण हो सकता था।

कल इस सदन में उप-वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट के दरमियान एक शब्द कहा था, जो कि अभी तक हमारे कानों में गूँज रहा है। श्री भगत ने बताया कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना का लक्ष्य योजना के टारगेट्स को पूरा करना है। योजनाएँ तो इसीलिय बनती हैं कि उनके टारगेट्स को पूरा किया जाय और तभी देश का सर्वांगीय विकास हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या सिर्फ तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के टारगेट्स को पूरा करने का लक्ष्य उनका है, या पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं के जो टारगेट्स पूरे नहीं हो सके हैं, उन्हें भी वह पूरा करेंगे। यदि इस तरह से चार बरस में टारगेट्स पूरे करने हैं, तो पन्द्रह बरस के टारगेट्स उन्हें इन तीन चार बरसों में पूरे करा होंगे। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये एक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी हर एक विभाग के लिये बने, जो इस बात का देख-रेख किया करे कि जो हमारे टारगेट्स हैं, वे सचमुच इम्प्लीमेंट होने हैं या नहीं।

मैं सभी विभागों के सम्बन्ध में तो नहीं कहना चाहती, क्योंकि आप इतना समय नहीं दे सकेंगे और मैं इसकी आवश्यकता भी नहीं समझती, क्योंकि बहुत से सदस्यों ने इस बारे में कहा है, लेकिन मैं कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश की अपार धन-राशि उसमें खर्च हो रही है, किन्तु उसके टारगेट्स निचली सोड़ियों तक जाते जाते विफल हो जाते हैं—वे संचिकाओं और फाइलों तक ही महदूब रह जाते हैं और शेष में उनका सम्बन्ध कार्यन्वयन नहीं हो पाता है।

मैं श्रम नीति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ कि तीन चार साल पहले वर्कर्स एड्रेशन की स्कीम बनी और देश के चार स्थानों में वर्कर्स एड्रेशन के लिये शिक्षण-केन्द्र खोले गए। लेकिन आपको यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा और सदन के लिये यह एक हास्यास्पद बात होगी कि धनबाद में

जो वर्कर्स एड्रेशन केन्द्र खुला, उस के चार साल हो गये, लेकिन आज तक मुश्किल से दो तीन दर्जन मजदूर भी शिक्षित नहीं हो सके हैं। इसलिए टारगेट्स के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पर सब से अधिक ध्यान देना जरूरी है।

प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड करने की बात वित्त मंत्री ने कही है। पिछले अगस्त महीने से प्राइस लाइन को होल्ड करने की वजह से देश में संतोष सा हो गया है, लेकिन मैं चाहूँगी कि उनके साथ जनता की क्रय शक्ति का भी विकास होना चाहिए, क्योंकि जिस हिसाब से देश में प्राइसेस में उथल-पुथल हुई है, चीजों के दाम आसमान को छूने लगे हैं, वैसी स्थिति में आज मजदूरों के बतन और डायरनेस भलाउन्स में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह नकारात्मक साबित हो रही है और उन के रीयल वेजिज उस अनुपात से नहीं बढ़ पाए हैं। इसकी तरफ भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक यातायात की सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, फरनेस आयल के आयात का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और रेल के भाड़े में भी कुछ और सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं। लेकिन मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि यातायात की सुविधाओं के साथ साथ वह कोस्टल शिपिंग और इनलैंड नेविगेशन की ओर भी ध्यान दें। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के पहले गंगा में इनलैंड नेविगेशन के माध्यम से बंगाल, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी हिस्सा बहुत लाभान्वित होते थे। छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को भी फलने फूलने का मौका मिलता था और छोटे छोटे बणिक भी उससे लाभान्वित होते थे। आज उन्हें फिर से प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मुरारजी भाई को इस लिये भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि वे अपने टेक्सेज के माध्यम से राज्यों के लिये रेवेन्यू का एक अच्छा हिस्सा प्राप्त करा

[श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा]

सकगे। मैं कोई प्रान्तवादिनी नहीं। यह रकम प्लानिंग कमिशन के जिम्मे रहेगी और वह निर्णय करेगा कि हर राज्य में इसका किस तरह से बटवारा हो। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार भारतवर्ष का हर (ruhr) रहा है। अपने तमाम खनिज पदार्थों के वावजूद भी वह आज भी पिछड़ा है और गरीब है। इसलिये सरकार का ध्यान बिहार की तरफ कुछ अधिक जाना हो चाहिये।

एक शब्द कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहती हूँ। इस सदन में पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पब्लिक सेक्टर के ऊपर काफी नुक्ताचीनी हुई है। मैं जब डेट (debt) सर्विसज़ की तरफ देखती हूँ तो मेरा ध्यान बर्बस पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पब्लिक सेक्टर के तरफ चला जाता है। देश को आपार धनराशि दोनों में लगी हुई है। फिर भी यह इकानोमी और एफिशियेंसी से कैसे दूर है।

श्री वी० के० आर० वी० राव ने इकोनॉमिक सर्वे की रिपोर्ट में, एपलवार्ड कमेटी रिपोर्ट में, गोरवाला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में, इन तमाम कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट में यही कहा गया है कि दोनों क्षेत्रों में इन्फिशियेंसी आ गई और प्राइवशन कास्ट बढ़ गई है। हमारा नारा पब्लिक सेक्टर और पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एफिशियेंसी और इकोनोमी का होना चाहिये। इन क्षेत्रों को बिजेनेस लाइज़ पर एफिशियेंसी के साथ चलना चाहिये। पब्लिक सेक्टर में नो-प्राइडिट, नो-लास का सिद्धान्त सर्वथा अनुचित है। हमारी डेवेलपिंग एकानोमी के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि पब्लिक एन्टर प्राइज़ सरप्लस प्राप्त करें और उसे डेवेलपमेंटल फाइनेंस में जोड़ा जाए। कम से कम इन-पुट में अधिक आउट पुट प्राप्त करना पब्लिक सेक्टर का उद्देश्य होना

चाहिये। इसी में देश का कल्याण है और हमारे लक्ष्य को सार्थकता मिल सकेगी।

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट के बारे में काफी चर्चा सदन के बाहर और सदन के अन्दर भी हो रही है। माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने अपने विचार यहां रखे हैं। मैंने भी इसका कुछ अध्ययन किया है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ इस में समाजवाद की कुछ झलक तो नज़र नहीं आती है। हो सकता है कि मेरी समझ में कुछ कमज़ोरी हो या नातजुर्बकारी की वजह से यह बात हो।

बहरहाल जब इस देश में टैक्सिस लगाये जाते हैं तो कहा यह जाता है कि बड़े आदमियों पर कितने टैक्स लगाये जा सकते हैं। उन पर आगे ही टैक्सों का बहुत भार है। इस सदन में काफी बार वित्त मंत्री महोदय तथा उपवित्त मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से कहा गया है कि direct taxation has reached the state of saturation. यह कहा जाता है कि ८० परसेंट, ८५ परसेंट या ८७ परसेंट टैक्स लेने के बाद आज जो टोटल नम्बर आफ एसेसिज़ है इतना कम है कि अगर और टैक्स किया जाए तो शायद टैक्स देने की सीमा का अतिक्रमण हो जाए और वे टैक्स दे न सकें।

ज्यादा तर यह कहा गया है और और चुनाव के पहले भी हमारी रूनिंग पार्टी के सदस्यों ने जब भाषण दिये तो उनके दौरान में भी एक बात लोगों से कही कि अगर तुम ज्यादा स्कूल चाहते हो पढ़ाई लिखाई चाहते हो और चाहते हो कि कि तुम्हारे बच्चे अच्छी तरह से पढ़ें लिखें और साथ ही साथ चाहते हो कि देश उन्नति करे, तो तुम को टैक्स देने ही पड़ेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लेकिन टैक्स देने के बावजूद भी जब लोगों को यह महसूस होता है कि टैक्स देने का फायदा उन्हें नहीं पहुंचा है तो उन्हें मायूसी का अनुभव होने लगता है। पहली योजना में समझता हूँ कि किसानों

के लिये बनाई गई थी। उसमें आबपाशी के साधन मूहैया किए गए और दूसरी चीजें की गई। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने मेहनत करके अपने खेतों से सोना उगाया क्या वाकई में उनको फायदा हुआ ? इसका प्रमाण कि उनको फायदा नहीं हुआ मैं देना नहीं चाहता। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी खुद इसके बारे में सोच लें।

दूसरी योजना जब आई तो मुझे याद है कि १२ या १६ फरवरी १९५६ को अखबारों में सुखियां निकाली गई कि ८ मिलियन यानी ८० लाख लोगों को नौकरियां मिलेंगी। उसके बाद क्या हुआ ? इसके ठीक तीन चार महीने बाद ३६,००० आदमी पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सैक्टर, दोनों के निकाल दिये गये। लोगों को ताज्जुब हुआ कि ८० लाख को कहां नौकरियां मिलने जा रही हैं जब कि ३६,००० आदमियों को निकाल बाहर कर दिया गया है। एक मजदूर के सामने सवाल उठा कि क्या दूसरी योजना में भी उससे कुर्बानी मांगी जाएगी ऐसी हालत में ? हमसे कहा यह जा रहा है कि तुम त्याग और बलिदान करने के लिये तैयार हो जाओ, देश के निर्माण के लिये त्याग या बलिदान तुम को करना ही होगा लेकिन क्या इसका भी कुछ लाभ उसको हुआ। तीसरी योजना की बात हो रही है। मैं योजना का समर्थक हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय उद्योग आगे बढ़ें। मैं चाहता हूं कि देश की तरक्की हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि संकुचित राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों से इन योजनाओं को न देखा जाए। लेकिन फिर भी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि आखिर यह प्लान, यह योजना किस के लिये है। क्या हिन्दुस्तान का किसान, हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर इस लिये पैदा हुआ है कि वह प्लान के लिये कुर्बानी देता चला जाए और प्लान से उसको कोई फल न मिले। यह मुख्य सवाल आज हमारे देश के सामने है, देश की जनता के सामने है। जब भी

कोई सवाल आता है तो यह कह कर कि अभी और त्याग और बलिदान तुम को करना होगा, नए टैक्स लगा दिये जाते हैं। कहा जाता है कि सिर्फ ४५ करोड़ के टैक्स लगे हैं, अभी और भी टैक्स लगेंगे। यह सभी बाल बच्चों के नाम पर किया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि अगर तुम चाहते हो कि तुम्हारे बाल बच्चे अच्छी तरह से रहें तो तुम्हें इन टैक्सों का बोझ सहन करना ही होगा।

लेकिन एक सवाल उठ खड़ा होता है। चुनावों के दौरान में मैंने देखा है कि माननीय मंत्री लोग, मेरा इशारा वित्त मंत्री महोदय की तरफ नहीं है क्योंकि मैंने उनके भाषणों को नहीं सुना है, अपने भाषणों में कई कई बातें कह जाते हैं। एक भाषण में उन्होंने अचानक किसी फटे पुराने कपड़े पहने हुए लड़के की तरह देख कर और उंगली दिखा कर कहा कि प्रजातन्त्रीय युग में आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान का होने वाला प्रधान मंत्री यहां बैठा हुआ है। बड़ी खुशी हुई उस बच्चे को यह बात सुन कर और साथ ही साथ उसके पिता को। उसके पिता उस बच्चे को लेकर घर गए और उन्होंने अपनी धर्मपत्नी से कहा कि सुना है कि मुख्य मंत्री जी क्या कह गए हैं ? वह कह गए हैं कि तुम्हारा यह बच्चा आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री होगा। उसको भी बड़ी खुशी हुई। लेकिन जब वह बच्चा पांचवी क्लास से चढ़ कर छठी क्लास में गया तो होने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री का नाम ही स्कूल से कट गया और वह भी इसलिए कि किताबों की इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी लिस्ट दे दी गई थी कि उनके दाम उसके पिता नहीं दे सकते थे। उसके बाद आने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री की शक्ल दिखाई पड़ी, एक होटल में जूठे बरतन मांजते हुए। समझ में नहीं आता है कि हम भी जब लोगों को समझाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो लोग बड़ाहट मांगते हैं और कई तरह के स्थाल ला खड़े कर देते हैं जिनके

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

जवाब देना मुश्किल हो जाता है। जब टैक्स कोलैक्शनर का सवाल आता है और

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
But many of these dishwashers have become great men.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : छोटे मोटे दूकान-दारों से इंसपेक्टर लोग टैक्स बसूल करने जाते हैं तो मैंने देखा है कि सेल्फ टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स इंसपेक्टर लालपीली आंखें करके उसे डराते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम्हारी दुकान को मैं तबाह कर दूंगा और टैक्स नहीं भदा किया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उसी इंसपेक्टर को और उसके गुस्से को और उसकी लाल पीली आंखों को भी देखा है जब वह किसी बड़े सरमायेदार के पास जाता है तो उसका गुस्सा सलाम में बदल जाता है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि ऐसा क्यों होता है ?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I ask a question? If the hon. Member himself has seen this man getting angry with the smaller man, why has he not taken up the matter with the Government so that the man is brought to book? He has never written to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would have written.

वहां पर टैक्सों की बसूली का भी सवाल आता है। एक सवाल इस सदन में मैंने किया था १ मई १९६२ को। मैं अपने आप को पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने का लीडर नहीं समझता हूँ और न ही मेरी ऐसी सूरत है और न ही सीरत। बहरहाल कानपुर एक मामूली जगह है जहां से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ और उसका मैं नेतृत्व करता हूँ। मैंने सवाल पूछा था :—

“Whether the arrears of income-tax, wealth tax and gift

tax as on 1-1-1961 in Kanpur have since been realised; if not, the amount still outstanding; and the amount realised in 1961.”

माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने इसका जवाब दिया :—

“The arrears are in the process of realization. The amount outstanding on 1-3-1962 was Rs. 193.8 lakhs. The outstanding demand has been reduced by Rs. 23.23 lakhs during the year 1961.”

कानपुर शहर में अगर आपका १ करोड़ ६३ लाख यानी लगभग २ करोड़ रुपये बाकी है ४ करोड़ ६८ लाख में से तो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान भर के पैमाने पर तकरीबन १२३ करोड़ रुपये ही हो सकते हैं जो बाकी हों। इससे कुछ कम या कुछ ज्यादा हो सकते हैं। मुझे इसका ठीक मालूम नहीं है। बहरहाल इन्फिक्टिव एरियज और नॉन-इन्फिक्टिव एरियज का सवाल आयेगा। इसलिये मैं कहता चाहता हूँ टैक्सेज के क्लेक्शन के बारे में कि अगर उनका क्लेक्शन नहीं होगा तो आप गरीब आदमी को टैक्स करने की कोशिश करेंगे, और वह गरीब आदमी फिर एक सवाल पूछेगा वित्त मन्त्री जी से, कि क्या हम सिर्फ टैक्स देने के लिये पैदा हुए हैं ? टैक्स देने के बाद जो देश का निर्माण होगा उस का फल भोगने के लिये हम लोग पैदा नहीं हुए हैं, दूसरे लोग पैदा हुए हैं ?

14 hrs.

बेकारी की बात इस सदन में कही गई। जब बेकारी की बात कही जाती है तो कोशिश ये होती है कि बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये जो हमारे बड़े बड़े आदमी बेकार हैं, उनकी एक कमेटी बना दी जाती है और उसको काम दे दिया जाता है बेकारी दूर करने का। एक सवाल इस सदन में किया गया सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में। सवाल यह था :

“Will the Minister of Labour

and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (graduates and non-graduates) registered during the year 1961-62 in various employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the number of such persons in both the categories who were provided with employment assistance during the same period?"

इसका जवाब माननीय श्री जयमुख लाल हाथी ने दिया :

“(a) and (b). The number of graduates registered during 1961-62 was 20,694. Placements during 1961-62 were 2,646. The number of non-graduates (Matriculates and Intermediates) registered during 1961-62 was 1,80,350 and placements during 1961-62 were 18,000.”

यह मैं सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश की ही बात कह रहा हूँ, और वह भी रजिस्टर्ड बेकारों की बात कह रहा हूँ। अनरजिस्टर्ड की बात तो मैं कह ही क्या सकता हूँ। लेकिन मेरे शहर में जितने आदमी रिक्शा चलाते हैं वह कोई सेहत ठीक करने के लिये नहीं चलाते हैं, और वह अनरजिस्टर्ड बेकार हैं जिन की बेकारी दिन बदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इसलिये प्लेनिंग के सिलसिले में मैं कहूँगा कि इससे हमारे देश में बेकारी कम नहीं हुई है। योजनायें हमारे देश में बनी हैं, मैं उनका समर्थक हूँ और समझता हूँ कि उससे देश की तरक्की हुई है। मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ जो कहते हैं कि तरक्की नहीं हुई है। लेकिन तरक्की के साथ लोगों की क्रय शक्ति, खरीदने की ताकत और लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा हुआ है या नहीं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। चुनावों के दौरान कहा गया कि आप को मालूम है कि धाज लोगों की क्रय शक्ति कितनी बढ़ी है? पहले जिस को १६० मिलता था उसको अब १६०५ आ० मिलने लगा है। यह बात इससे भी जाहिर होती है कि पहले देश में १०

हजार रेडियो बनते थे और उनकी खपत भी लेकिन अब २० हजार रेडियो बनते हैं और बिकते हैं। कितना जबर्दस्त मजाक है कि कहा गया कि कानपुर शहर में, जहाँ पर जाड़े से सिकुड़ कर ६५ आदमी मर गये, वह उनका कुसूर था। उन की जेब में रुपया था, मन्त्री महोदय के कहने के अनुसार, लेकिन उन्होंने गलती यह की थी कि जबकि उनको कम्बल खरीदना चाहिये था, उन्होंने उस की जगह पर रेडियो खरीद लिया था। मैं दंग रह जाता हूँ कभी कभी जब इन्सान की जिन्दगी के साथ जबर्दस्त मजाक किया जाता है।

दूसरा सवाल है कि साधनों को किस तरह से लाया जाय। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में वित्त मन्त्री ने बैंक मैनेजर्स विश्वास दिलाया था कि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होगा। कंसेंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ जो है, हमारी नेशनल इनकम का ज्यादातर हिस्सा जो कुछ लोगों के हाथों में बंट गया है, उसको जानने की कोशिश आप कैसे करेंगे यह मेरी समझ नहीं आता है। आखिर जो यह टैक्स इवेजन करके होर्ड्स में जो रुपया रख लिया गया है, जो चाँदी सोना लोगों के पास पड़ा है उस को कैसे जाना जायगा और कैसे वह देश के निर्माण के काम में लाया जायगा, अगर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता। हमारे जनरल इंशोरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, और यह जरूरी है। इस के बाद कुछ हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जैसे कि मैं समझता हूँ हमारी कोल इंडस्ट्रीज की माइन्स हैं उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। शुगर इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। हमें शुगर मैनेजर्स को बतला देना चाहिये कि तुम ने देश में बहुत कमाता हूँ, अब देश के हित में इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिये। मेरे ख्याल में अगर कोई राष्ट्रीयता का जर्ज उन से छू गया होगा तो वे इस में आपत्ति नहीं करेंगे।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

इसके बाद, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटी सी चीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। प्राविडेंट फण्ड के बारे में बार बार इस सदन में कहा जाता रहा है कि वह अगर ६ १/४ प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर ८ १/३ प्रतिशत हो जाय तो काफी पैसा मिलेगा, और यहां पर जितने बड़े बड़े सरमायेंदार हैं वे दे सकते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वे दे नहीं सकते। लेकिन हिम्मत कुछ कम है हमारी सरकार में और वह कह नहीं सकती कि तुम को इसे बढ़ाना चाहिये। तुम्हारे अन्दर देने की शक्ति है और तुम को देना पड़ेगा। ऐसा किया जाय तो काफी रुपया इस मिजमिले में मिल जायेगा।

इसके बाद सवाल आता है लगाये जाने वाले टैक्सेज का। मेरे मोअ्रजिज दोस्त भगत साहब ने दामों के बारे में कल बतलाया और कहा कि हमने माचिस को भी देखा, सैगरेट को भी देखा, चाय को भी देखा, कोचीन के सिवा कहीं उसके दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। माचिस के दाम आज दिल्ली शहर में ७ नये पैसे हैं। आज अगर वे कपट करके सैण्ट्रल हाल से बाहर जाने का प्रयत्न करें, हालांकि वे स्मोक नहीं करते, बड़ी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन हम लोग करते हैं, बहरहाल अगर वे चले जायें तो उन को ७ नये पैसे में ही माचिस मिलेगी। उन को देख कर भले ही वह ६ नये पैसे में मिल जाये, मुझ को देख कर तो ७ नये पैसे ही में मिलेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Matches have been dealt with. It need not be repeated. There are two more unattached Members whom I have to call. Your time is up.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ। तो मैं कह रहा था कि जो चीजें बाहर जाकर मिलती हैं वे सब महंगी हो गई हैं। १५ नये पैसे का चाय का कप मिलता है। इसलिये आप इन चीजों को

देखिये कि वे किस तरह से बढ़ी हैं।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। एक रिप्रेजेंटेशन आल इंडिया मैन्युफैचरर्स आर्गोनाइजेशन की तरफ से दिया गया है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि मीडियम और कोर्स क्लायर पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का जो असर पड़ा है अगर उसकी जांच करके देखा जाय तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

एक छोटी सी बात है फुजूलखर्ची के बारे में। रोरकेला से एक दफ्तर जो कि पच्चेज डिपार्टमेंट है रोरकेला स्टील प्लान्ट का, उसमें पहले उन्होंने सन् १९५७ में शिफ्ट किया रोरकेला में, बड़ी मुश्किलों के बाद जब यह महसूस हुआ कि उस को रोरकेला में रखने से नुकसान होगा तो उस को कलकत्ते में ले आया गया, और अब फिर कोशिश हो रही है कि उसे कलकत्ते से रोरकेला लाया जाय क्योंकि कुछ आदमी चाहते हैं, हो सकता है कि बीच में कुछ पोलिटिकल रीजन हो जिस की वजह से ऐसी बात हो रही है। इन तमाम चीजों पर हमारे मन्त्री महोदय ध्यान दें। टैक्स लेने के लिये जो उन्होंने अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये हैं वह विल्कुल गलत होगा। इसलिये गलत होगा कि जब इस देश का निर्माण करना है तो सरमायेंदारों से सरमाया और गरीबों से मेहनत ले तभी काम बनेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्री राज्य सभा में जो जवाब दे चुके हैं उसके अलावा यहां पर कोई नई बात कहने को नहीं होगी, लेकिन फिर भी मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे जरा हिन्दुस्तान की हालत को देखें। उसे देखने के बाद उन को समझ में आ जायेगा कि यहां के लोगों की खरीदने की ताकत बढ़ती नहीं घटती जा रही है इसलिये वे मेहरबानी करके इस टैक्सेशन को कम करें।

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this discussion on the general Budget. I shall join the hon. Members who have congratulated our Finance Minister for the very skilful budget that he has presented to this House. These are days when it is very difficult for any Finance Minister in any country to balance requirements and resources and to see that the taxable capacity is fully tapped, without being sapped, that the expectations from the Government are fulfilled while the Government makes every effort to see that the repercussions of international events and changes do not register adverse effects on the economic system of a country. This task is all the more difficult in a country like ours which is struggling in a very short period of time to achieve the modernisation and industrialisation of our techniques of production.

You know that this House and this country believe that this modernisation of the techniques of production should not only be achieved rapidly, should not only be achieved through the process of democracy, but should also be achieved in such a way that the essence of socialism is achieved in the shortest possible time. We want to learn from the mistakes that others have committed. We want to take lessons from history and see that industrialisation does not lead to the accumulation or the concentration of the ownership of the instruments of production in the hands of a narrowing circle of people. When we have thus to transform our economic system rapidly in a democratic manner, to achieve the essence of socialism, the task of the Finance Minister is indeed a thankless and difficult one. I make bold to say that he has performed this task, as far as this budget is concerned, very skilfully.

No one from this side, including the Finance Minister, I presume, will say that this is a brilliant budget or an

aggressively socialist budget. But certainly it can be claimed on behalf of this budget that it is a skilful budget, a meticulous budget and a moderately socialist budget. Members on the other side who have spoken criticising the budget seemed to be speaking more out of a sense of duty than out of conviction. Some of them, especially the hon. leader of the communist group, bemoaned the import of capital from outside, inveighed against indirect taxation and suggested that the solution would be to strangle the private sector. He did not make any concrete suggestions, any alternative proposals; perhaps, it was not his intention to do so. But, Sir, if all that he has to suggest to the House is to emulate the examples of countries which have followed in this line, if all that he has to prescribe to this House is to seek the way of communes and famines, if all that he has to prescribe to this House is a way which after 40 years will lead us to doubt whether the magic or miracle of transformation will rest in the skies or also be brought down to earth, then this House has not heard any constructive proposals from him.

Sir, some of the industrialists of this country, I am told, have criticised this budget in a rather stringent way. This House and this country have by now got accustomed to hearing the cry of wolf from the industrialists of our country. Year after year when the budget is presented before the House we are told that the budget would cripple industry. Year after year, according to them, efforts have been made to cripple industry. And yet private industry is showing the resourcefulness, resilience and even the bellicosity that we see in them. Then, certainly, Sir, it can be said that this is a strange kind of a 'cripple'.

As far as the economic policy behind the budget is concerned, this House is in general agreement that our objective should be to guide our policy in such a way that we seek and obtain

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

the essence of socialism, that this cannot be done without increasing production, providing employment, increasing purchasing power and inducing the curtailing of consumption in some manner so that capital formation may take place. We know too that industrialisation cannot take place without capital, without machinery, without the technical skill necessary for it. We know that this capital cannot be raised in the current conditions of the country from within the country alone; that if we borrow capital from outside or import capital the conditions should be such as do not compromise our sovereignty; the conditions should be such as are conducive to the development of democratic socialism in our country.

Sir, I do not want to labour this point since many hon. Members from this side of the House have challenged the Opposition to show how the import of capital in any way has compromised democracy or sovereignty or socialism in this country. Our socialism, it has been pointed out, is not a doctrinaire variety of socialism. These are days when even doctrinaire socialists find it difficult to say which brand of socialism they believe in. The prelates and pontiffs of so-called scientific socialism are quarrelling among themselves, and they are not able to tell the world what particular brand is greater danger to the unity of the socialism which is democratic.

If you try to analyse one budget that the hon. Finance Minister has placed before the House from this point of view and you try to see whether this budget takes us towards socialism, then I have no doubt in my mind that the answer will be in the affirmative. It has not been claimed that this budget has already taken us to socialism. It is one thing to declare objectives, it is another thing to realise that those objectives are not realised in a day and that

year after year efforts have to be made. Nobody from this side of the House has claimed that the budget has transported us physically to the land of socialism.

Sir, if you look at the proposals that the Finance Minister has made, you will see that the steps that he has taken, and the suggestions he has made, like the one which says that in the private sector, industry should be discouraged, from borrowing from banks and encouraged to issue equity shares, are steps which widen the ownership of capital, curtail the tendency or the propensity to concentrate the ownership of the instruments of production in the hands of a narrowing circle of people. I do not want to take up the time of the House by listing the various proposals in this budget which tend to take us towards socialism.

Mention has been made of direct taxation and indirect taxation. Hair-splitting arguments have been placed before the House. It has also been said that to debate this question is like flogging a dead horse, that in no country is it possible to depend purely on direct taxation, that when the number of people who can be taxed is limited, when their taxable capacity is limited and when society has entered a complex stage of economy it is not possible for us to depend purely on direct taxation. Even in a communist country we know that there are many forms of indirect taxation. They have a way of naming things differently. But where the State owns the industry, where the State fixes the prices of products and when these prices are fixed without any relevance to the cost involved, certainly that is a kind of indirect taxation on the most essential commodities.

If you look at the proposals that the hon. Minister has presented to the House, whether it be the rise in the corporation tax or the rise in the

income tax and super-tax or the tax on capital gains realised in short periods or the increase in the wealth tax, you will see that these are all steps to promote the progress towards socialism.

Reference has been made to the abolition of expenditure tax, and it has been said that the Finance Minister will go down in the annals of history as the "oracle of ostentatious austerity". I leave it to the Finance Minister to decide whether he wants to accept or reject the compliment. But I see in this kind of argument a totemistic reverence or allegiance to outmoded contraptions of socialism. I am one of those who believe that the expenditure tax has a very useful task to perform. The objectives are laudable, and let me point out that the Finance Minister has not denied the validity of the objectives. He has only said that other means, more economic means should be found to fulfil these objectives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Ravindra Varma: There are many other things, which I would have liked to refer to, but for paucity of time, I shall leave them, since this is my first speech I hope you will give me at least two more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are still a large number of hon. Members who want to participate in this debate. He must conclude his speech now.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Sir, I will conclude.

As far as the disparity in distribution of the national income is concerned and the percolation of the national income to the masses is concerned I have to say that I support the hon. members who have suggested an enquiry. Regarding the question of regional disparity, I think the House should devote some attention to this

question. As far as the State of Kerala, for example, from which I come is concerned, there is a widespread feeling that there is disparity in development, that the Government is not giving equal attention to the demands and the requirements of the various States, that though all States are equal, some States seem to be more equal. It is a dangerous thing to allow a feeling to gain ground that either because some States are in the periphery or because they are numerically weak, there are States in India which are destined to be drawers of water and hewers of wood. It is most unfortunate, I must say, that especially during the election campaign, without any question of the differences among the parties from which we came, everywhere the people of the State voiced these feelings in our meetings. There is a growing disbelief in the professions of equality as far as States are concerned. This disbelief is fast deteriorating into a kind of cynicism, and there is no greater danger to the unity of the country or to democracy than cynicism among the masses.

With these words, Sir, I conclude, and I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the budget.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals put forth before this House by the hon. Finance Minister. I was told that Shri Morarji Desai is a miracle man, and I feel that he is so. People from various groups described him in different ways. Some call him a capitalist. Some call this budget a 'capitalist budget', some call it communist budget and some of us call it a socialist budget. There is a mixed reception, mixed feelings even from the public. Many industrialists have welcomed it and many poor people also have welcomed it, and it is very difficult to know what is the true nature of the budget.

However, I can only say that I am not convinced of the fact that it is a

[Shri Moshin]

socialistic budget. However, when I look into the budget proposals, I do not see any feature for the budget being called as a socialistic budget. Of course, ceiling on land has been fixed by many of the States and tenancy legislation are being brought forward. But those very landlords and big jagirdars who had invested large amounts of money have now industries and buildings. So, there is no ceiling on money derived from other ceiling on money derived from other properties except from agricultural land. If our Finance Minister has found out a way of putting a ceiling on that also, I would have called it a step towards a socialistic budget. But I am disappointed to see that there is not a step not even a suggestion, in that direction of the future set up that is to come.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the privy purse and many have called it pension. I feel that the very fact that we are paying privy purse itself shows that we are yet slaves. On the same analogy, why should we not give it to the Britishers also who ruled us? These people are in no way better than those Britishers. They had never established any democratic set up in the States when they were ruling the States. So, if we continue to pay privy purse, it shows that we continue to be slaves or we are reminded of the slavery. I feel it is high time that we stop the privy purses. We can never compare it with pension; we cannot call their rules, a service to the people. When they were ruling the States, some of them were even squeezing money from the people. We cannot call it a pensionable service. We cannot compare it at all with pension. So, it is high time that the Finance Minister should think of stopping the privy purse to these ex-rulers.

Many hon. Members have referred to the abolition of the expenditure tax. I welcome it because if rich people spend their money in the society, it

will be helpful to the society where they spend it. After all, they spend it in India. If they spend the money in foreign countries, of course, the Government could put a check on it by restricting foreign exchange. But if they spend the money in our own country, in some way it is a distribution of wealth. Therefore, there should not be any check on expenditure. Let the rich people spend more and more and let it be distributed among people at large. Let it not be concentrated at one place. So, for that reason, I welcome the move for abolition of expenditure tax.

Then, it is our common experience that the common man in the country is not at all moved by the budget; he has no feeling at all for the budget. Not even one-hundredth of the population ever thinks of the budget or the changes that it may bring into the society. The budget is nowadays mainly discussed in the industrial circles or in some interested groups. The common man feels that it does not concern him.

In spite of the fact that we boast of development projects in every field, slums are increasing, illiteracy has increased and unemployment is ever on the increase. We are not able to check any of them. Is there any hope at least that we can do something better for the future? Though we say that we have raised the economic standard of the people, it is only in paper. We are confirmed in our view when we see the actual economic condition of the average Indian. Whenever we go into the countryside we feel that there is not even an iota of change for the better. The poor man has become poorer. The prices of foodstuffs have increased. My father, who is hundred years old now, says that with his meagre income he was happier in his days. I am sure that Shri Morarji Desai's father, if he is living, would also be saying the same thing. They were much happier than what we are now, in spite of

the fact that we say that we are progressing.

Shri Morarji Desai: My father died 51 years ago.

Shri Mohsin: That is why he has forgotten him.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not forgotten my feather.

Shri Mohsin: Old people say that with their meagre income they were happier before. Now with all the huge investments in the big projects we are not happier. We cannot get good food or cloth at a reasonable price. Of course, the Finance Minister has not taxed coarse cloth which is needed by the poor man. All the same, the poor man has not the capacity to buy even that coarse cloth. That is the pitiable condition of the common man. So, he is not at all moved by the budget. He does not think about the contents of the budget and how it will affect his life. I would say that the budget should be framed in such a way that it is welcomed by all sections of the people, hundred per cent. of the population. According to that standard, this budget is a disappointment.

Then there is a growing feeling in the south that it is being neglected. From the press reports we find that in the discussion on the President's Address in the Rajya Sabha one hon. Member pleaded for a separate Dravidasthan. I do not approve of it; I condemn it. All the same, we cannot completely ignore the fact that there is a strong feeling, strong dissatisfaction growing in the south that it is being neglected. In Mysore everybody feels that Mysore is neglected. Giving a few ministerships to people from the south will not satisfy them. Something more concrete should be done. There should be more investments in projects in the south. I am not against taxing the rich. Those who are in a position to pay must be taxed so that we can have a socialist pattern of society. Also in a growing and developing country deficit bud-

gets are inevitable. I have nothing to say against it. My only stress is that there should be a proper allocation of the available funds to all the States.

It may not be out of place to mention here that after integration, why, say, after independence, not a single inch of railway line has been put in Mysore State. Is that justice? On the contrary, even the link between sagar and Talguppa is now proposed to be dismantled. Is this development? How will the people feel happy when you ignore their legitimate claims? In spite of your saying that there is all round development, this part of the country has been neglected for centuries and even today nothing is being done in that direction. Then how can the people be enthused?

Then what about the roads? Out of a total allocation of Rs. 29 crores for the national highways, only Rs. 29.2 lakhs have been allocated to Mysore. This is a very meagre allocation. Out of a total of 13,258 miles of national highways in the country, only 533 miles of national highways are in Mysore State. Even though Mysore State has pressed for inclusion of some more national highways in the budget, that request has not been accepted.

Then, there has been a long-standing demand for an aerodrome at Hubli. A survey was undertaken and even a site was searched. Now I learn that proposal has been dropped, on the flimsy ground that Belgaum aerodrome is so very near. I want to ask, if there was an aerodrome 60 miles away, why was the survey undertaken and why was the site searched and chosen and ultimately dropped later on? These are some of the factors which make the people of Mysore feel that Mysore has been neglected. I appeal to the Central Government that it should do proper justice to the south, specially to Mysore to wipe out the feeling that we are not treated properly. We do not want Dravidasthan or any other stan-

[Shri Mohsin]

which will destroy the unity of India. We are for the unity of India and we want to preserve it at any cost. But, at the same time we should see that no part of the country is neglected. No amount of mere legislation will satisfy the people. Now there is a proposal to make the demand for secession from India penal. But that won't mend matters.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): The Railway Board must be properly constituted.

Shri Mohsin: That will be one of the means of doing justice. Of course, if the Railway Board is properly constituted and one Member from Mysore is taken on it, I think that that might improve matters.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when my hon. friend Shri A. N. Vidyalkar said that he deplored the tendency of the opposition to oppose for the sake of opposition and paint a picture that was harrowing, I thought I should take exception to it. I believe it is largely due to the contribution of the opposition and their constant criticism where the Government lapses that we have been able to make some progress and the Government has been kept on its toes.

The general discussion of the budget affords us an opportunity to voice our diagnosis, our prognosis and our precautions about matters economic. Sir, the budget proposals reflect the ailments and infirmities of the economic life of the country, just as they reflect the resilience and the health of our economy.

We have embarked on a very ambitious plan and I would say that we could not have done less, for the expectations of our people even now far outstrip our achievements. Because, as it is said, there is the revolution of rising expectations, and if we have to reconcile the needs of revolutionary development with stability in

this country, we must aim at ever higher targets in the economic field. I feel that neither the beaten track of doctrinaire socialism nor irresponsible capitalism can afford a solution to the ills of our country's economy. I feel, therefore, that we have to approach the problems of this country in a novel spirit with courage, with a sufficient measure of self-appraisal and self-criticism and with a sense of humility, so that we can really attempt what is most urgent in this country.

I would concede that the Finance Minister has succeeded in juggling with the figures, in most skilfully performing, what I may be permitted to call, his annual rope trick. But I also feel that the budget has neglected the common man who remains a forgotten and a frustrated entity. What is more, the budget has relegated to the oblivion the pressing needs, the misery, the pathos in the life of the middle classes in this country. For the ever-rising prices have reduced the situation of the middle classes to a most bewildering state. Indeed, even the industrialist and business community has been voicing a chorus of complaints saying that there are no incentives, that there is meddling interference and that the public sector plays havoc with them every now and then.

I would say that the ideal of a self-generating economy would not be achieved unless we can enthuse and enlist the co-operation, and active co-operation at that, of the large masses of this country. In failing to have done this, those responsible for our economic policies have committed the greatest blunder. It seems to me that we have been too enamoured of statistical consolations and of cemented solutions. Swearing by socialism does not give bread to the hungry man, just as the Prime Minister's pronouncement that there is no corruption in the country does not wipe the corruption out of this country. It is like the

Russian bureaucrat who said that if a citizen failed to produce his birth certificate he would assume that he was never really born! That is the state of things to which our principle of thinking has reduced us. When we fail to face the realities and when we fail to come to grips with the realities, we are bound to lapse into fanciful and wishful thinking.

I would submit that the entire impressive array of figures cited by the treasury benches is put to naught by the hard facts of our economic life in the country. Many references to particulars have been made on the floor of this House, and I could certainly multiply those instances of misery. The fact remains that there has been a rise in prices, that we have not been able to solve the problem of poverty and to come to grips with the problem of unemployment which is increasing, and that we have not been able to solve the problem of greater yield on investments which are being ploughed in huge quantities into the public sector.

I am not one who is opposed to the public undertakings. But I certainly feel that it is our bounden duty to consider that the public undertakings have not functioned well, that the public undertakings have been really a drain on our resources, and to ponder over the ways which could be devised to check this state of affairs.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Which public undertaking is a drain?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I shall particularise my allegations.

I would also like to say in general that while Government has been waxing eloquent about export promotion, very little has been done in that respect. Only the other day a Minister admitted that there has been very little increase in our exports in the last ten years.

My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai pointed out that the earnings of the agricul-

tural labourer had gone down from Rs. 447 to Rs. 437 and that his indebtedness had increased from Rs. 105 to Rs. 130. Can we then testify in truth and good conscience that we have been making the desired measure of progress, that we have been marching towards the much-advertised goal of socialism and social justice? I think that if we are not to be guided by a mere fanfare of publicity, we would have to concede that the measure of progress, the pace of progress in this country has been far less than what would reasonably be expected.

My hon. friend here asked as to which of the public undertakings had been a drain. I shall give a review of the performance of the public undertakings in this country; because the most disconcerting feature in our economy has been the huge investment in public undertakings and also the fact that there has been a very little measure of accountability of these public undertakings to Parliament, although a very great deal of our resources are engaged in these public undertakings. I do so, not in a spirit, as I have submitted, of decrying public sector as a whole, but I think it is necessary to point this out in order to seek a rectification of the evils which have accompanied the public sector in our country.

By 1961-62 a sum of Rs. 709.30 crores was estimated to have been invested in public undertakings in this country. A further investment of Rs. 160.10 crores is estimated in the year 1962-63. The profits of these investments are only 0.3 per cent. It is true that some of these government companies are still in a period of gestation. But even companies which have already entered the production stage are not making any profits, that is not any substantial profits. A survey of 16 government companies covering about 91.4 per cent. of all the Central Government companies in terms of paid-up capital which was conducted by a periodical devoted to economic matters has yielded the following findings. Profits before

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

tax as percentage of total capital employed in the case of government companies was 6.0 percent in 1960-61 as against 8.2 percent in the private sector. Then, the ratio of gross profits to net worth plus borrowing was 5.1 percent in 1959-60 and 7.8 percent in 1960-61 for government companies as against 13.1 percent in 1959-60 for the private sector.

Profits after tax as percentage of net worth: 5.5 percent in 1959-60 and 9.1 percent in 1960-61 for Government companies as against 11.0 per cent for the private sector.

I would like to point out here that the level of borrowings of Government companies for the year 1960-61 stood at about Rs. 43 crores. The rate of interest paid on these loans worked out to about 2½ per cent, which is the private sector. If you considered this, and this is particularly necessary to bear in mind, the profits of the public undertakings would be substantially wiped out.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Which units are a drain?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Here I would like to point out that there have been very low tax receipts from these public undertakings, and also the fact that the earning capacity of these public undertakings does not show any solicitous concern for the consumers. While the private sector realised on an average, according to the survey of the Reserve Bank of India about 10 percent profit on sales, the State undertakings realised a profit of 15.31 percent on sales in 1959-60 and 24.9 interest during 1960-61.

I would point out the case of Sindri Fertilizers, where, I understand, eight of the nine generators lie corroded because there has been use of coal which was not of the required quality and also cracks are reported to have appeared in some of these

generators. This is a matter of great concern, not less concern than the cracks that appeared in the Bhakra dam. I would also point out that the fertilisers produced in this country in the Government undertakings are sold at about Rs. 420 per ton whereas imported stuff is available to the country at Rs. 200 per ton. This vast difference goes to show the fact that these have not been functioning efficiently.

My submission is, I am speaking for the Independent group and there is a balance of 30 minutes....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are unattached. There is one more speaker I have to call. Please wind up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I will finish in a minute.

I would also cite another example, the example of Rourkela, which is again a monument of many mishaps. I would like to sound a note of warning here that the expectation of the Finance Minister that about Rs. 300 crores would accrue from the Central Government undertakings during this Plan period is not likely to be fulfilled in view of the fact that during 1960-61 only about Rs. 2 crores accrued and in 1961-62, about Rs. 1.65 crores accrued to the Government. In that perspective of things, certainly we cannot expect more than about Rs. 10 crores in all to accrue to the exchequer from these undertakings. I would say that there is a great deal of over-capitalisation and a great deal of overhead charges in these public undertakings. What is needed most is a thorough investigation and a continued check and scrutiny of these public undertakings. Otherwise, most of our resources are likely to be frittered away by the economic bureaucracy which has gained ascendancy in the public undertakings.

श्री गोपाल बत्त (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के बाद से कांग्रेस ने जब से सरकार बनानी शुरू की है, तब से

वह हर बरस बजट पेश करती जा रही है। हमेशा ही उस बजट का एक खास तरह का नज़रिया रहा है। वह यह रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न पर सोसाइटी कायम की जाए। इस नज़रिये के तहत जो बजट साल-ब साल पेश किए गए हैं, उनके नताइज आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता हिन्दुस्तान के सामने आ रहे हैं। आज यह बात फ़र्र के साथ कही जा सकती है कि चाहे बहुत ज्यादा नुक़ताचीनी, बहुत ज्यादा क्रिटिसिज़्म बजट पर होता रहा है, सोशलिस्टिक बुनियादों पर हमारा इक़त-सादो ढांचा जो कायम होना है उसकी बुनियाद रखी जा चुकी है। सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न पर इकोनोमी कायम करने के लिये सबसे ज़रूरी यह है कि जो बेसिक इण्डस्ट्रीज़ हैं वे पब्लिक सैक्टर में हों। इस बात की यकीनन हमें खुशी है और इस बात के लिए सरकार मुबारिकवाद की मुस्तहक़ है कि स्टील, फ़टिलाइज़र्स और दूसरी बेसिक इण्डस्ट्रीज़ तमाम की तमाम १९४७ के बाद से जो भी कायम की गई हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर पब्लिक सैक्टर में कायम की गई हैं। इसी वजह से आज हमारी इकोनामी इस स्टेज पर पहुंची है कि आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता पब्लिक सैक्टर तरक्की कर रहा है और हम सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न की तरफ़ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। प्राइवशन में नुमायां इज़ाफ़ा हुआ है और इसी वजह से आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मन्क की दौलत बढ़ रही है। आज हम फ़र्र के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हम उस मोड़ से मुड़ चुके हैं जिसके आगे यकीनी तौर पर हमारे लिये बेहतर दिन आयेंगे।

एक बात मैं अज़ करना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि पैदावार बढ़ी है। यह भी ठीक है कि मुल्क की दौलत बढ़ी है। इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी एक हकीकत है कि पर कैपिटल इनकम हमारी बढ़ी है। लेकिन जब उसे हम डिवाइड करते हैं लोअर-क्लासिस में और अपर क्लासिस में तो यह मानना पड़ेगा कि उसका बहुत ज्यादा हिस्सा अपर क्लासिस को गया है, लोअर क्लासिस को नहीं गया है। हमें कोई न कोई ढंग या तरीका सोचना होगा

कि आगे के लिये ऐसी बात दोहराई न जा सके। आइन्दा के लिए ज्यों-ज्यों देश की बेहतरी हो, ज्यों-ज्यों देश की खुशहाली बढ़े, उसके मुफायद लोअर क्लासिस को मिलें, वकिंग क्लासिस को मिलें।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश के रिसोसिस बहुत महदूद थे। इसलिए यह ज़रूरी था कि बजट में टैक्सेशन प्रोपोज़लज़ रखी जातीं। अब तक जो कुछ होना था हो गया। लेकिन आगे के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लम्बरी गुडज़ पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगे, कंज्यूमर गुडज़ पर कम लगे ताकि जो लोअर-क्लासिस के लोग हैं उन पर कम बोझ पड़े। अपर-क्लासिस के लोग टैक्स एफोर्ड कर सकते हैं, उन पर इसका ज्यादा बोझ नहीं पड़ता और अगर उन पर थोड़ा सा ज्यादा बोझ बढ़ जाए तो कोई मुज़ायका नहीं। लेकिन लोअर क्लासिस को हमें हर कीमत पर बचाना होगा, हर कीमत पर उनकी मदद के लिए हमें आना होगा क्योंकि लोअर क्लासिस के लोग मज़ीद बोझ बरदाश्त करने के काबिल नहीं हैं।

जब मैं लोअर क्लासिस का जिक्र करता हूँ तो मेरे सामने हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों का नक्शा आ जाता है। लोअर क्लासिस का बहुत बड़ा तबका देहातों में रहता है। यह ठीक है कि वकिंग क्लासिस के जो लो पेड एम्पलायीज़ हैं वे भी लोअर क्लासिस में आते हैं। लेकिन उनके मुकाबले में लोअर क्लासिस की बहुत बड़ी तादाद गांवों में रहती है और गांवों के लिए अभी तक हम बहुत कुछ नहीं कर पाए हैं और न हम फ़र्र के साथ सिर बुलन्द करके कह सकते हैं कि हम बहुत कुछ उनके लिए कर रहे हैं। अगर हम अपनी एग्रीकल्चरल इकोनामी को बेहतर करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि उसके जरिये ही किसान का भला हो सकता है, उसके जरिये ही गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों का भला हो सकता है, तो उसके लिये सब से ज़रूरी और बुनियादी बात जो है वह कॉग्रोप्रेटिव फार्म्स की है। हमने हिन्दुस्तान के मस्त-लिफ हिस्सों में लैण्ड रिफार्म्स लागू किये हैं, सीलिंग़ मुकरर किये हैं। लेकिन जब फ्रैग-

[श्री गोपाल दत्त]

मेंटेशन आफ लैंड होंगे, छोटे-छोटे जमीन के टुकड़े होंगे तो उससे बाद पोलीशन क्या होगी ? यह नहीं हो सकता आज के हिन्दुस्तान के हालात में और कांग्रेस की जो पोलीशन है और हिन्दुस्तान के भ्रष्टाचार जो चाहते हैं, उस में कि बड़े-बड़े प्राइवेट फार्म्स हिन्दुस्तान में कायम रहें। लेकिन यह तो हो सकता है कि कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के उसूलों पर ज्वाइंट फार्म्स कायम किये जायें और उस के लिये मुल्क के किसानों को तैयार किया जाये ? मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस मद में हम बहुत कम कर पाये हैं, बल्कि मुझे यह कहना चाहिये कि इस मामले में हम ने जो कुछ किया है वह मायूसी की हद्द तक नाकाफी है। और अगर हम इस देश की पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमें जो छोटी-छोटी लैंड होल्डिंग्स हैं उन को किसी न किसी ढंग से बड़ी-बड़ी यूनिट्स में ग्रुपिंग करनी होगी, और वह सिर्फ कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के ढंग से हम कर सकते हैं। वह सिर्फ कोओपरेटिव बेसिस पर हो सकता है। नागपुर सेशन को अब कई साल हो गये हैं उस के बाद हम ने कुछ घाटस इस हाउस के अन्दर कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के लिये पास की है, लेकिन क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान की हर तहसील में एक-एक कोओपरेटिव फार्म भी कायम नहीं किया जा सका ? क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग का जो हमारा प्रोग्राम है वह एक हद्द तक कागजों में ही बन्द पड़ा है ? और जब तक कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग की तरफ हम खास तवज्जह नहीं देंगे तब तक हम ऐग्रेरियन एकोनामी को बेहतर नहीं कर सकेंगे, हम अपनी पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे ? क्योंकि छोटी-छोटी लैंड होल्डिंग्स से न तो इंटेंसिव कल्चिवेशन हो सकता है और न लोगों के पास वह रिसोर्सेज हो सकते हैं जिन के जरिये वे फिल्ट्राइजर वगैरह खरीद सकें। इसलिये मेरी तजवीज है कि जैसे भी हो हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये और अपनी तवज्जह मरकूज कर देनी चाहिये कि को-

ओपरेटिव फार्मिंग कामयाब हो जाय और हिन्दुस्तान का कोई हिस्सा भी न रहे जहां कम से कम नमूने के तौर पर एक-एक ब्लक में एक-एक कोओपरेटिव फार्म कायम हो जाये।

दूसरी बात जो देहांत की बेहतरी के लिये कही जा सकती है वह यह है कि जो हेवी इंडस्ट्री हैं, बिग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन के लिये तो यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि वह गांवों में कायम हों लेकिन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज जो हैं उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्लिम हिस्सों में और पार्टिकुलरी गांवों में या छोटे छोटे कस्बों में बिखेरने में कुछ मुश्किल नहीं आ सकती। उस में एक ही मुश्किल है जो इस वक्त तक मंगे राह रहा है। वह मुश्किल यह है कि जो रा मैटीरियल्स हैं उन की यूनि-फार्म प्राइस कायम नहीं हो सकी है हिन्दुस्तान में। अगर हमें अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज को मुल्क के मुस्लिम हिस्सों में बिखेरना है तो यह जरूरी है कि किसी न किसी किस्म का इक्वलाइजेशन फंड कायम किया जाय जिस के जरिये चाहे कोई इंडस्ट्री पठानकोट में कायम हो, चाहे कोई इंडस्ट्री डलहौजी में कायम हो, चाहे कोई इंडस्ट्री मैसूर के किसी कस्बे में कायम हो, चाहे कोई इंडस्ट्री बंगाल के किसी हिस्से में कायम हो, हर जगह रा मैटीरियल्स तकरीबन एक कीमत पर मिल सकें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं हो जायेगा, मैं नहीं समझता कि छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हम गांवों में बिखेर सकेंगे। इसलिये अगर हम चाहते हैं, और सही तौर पर चाहते हैं, इमानदारी से चाहते हैं, कारखानों को तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में बिखेरना, तो मेरी राय में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम ऐसे हालात पैदा करें कि छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां पर कायम हो सकें।

इस के बाद जो बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि मैं एक ऐसे हिस्से से आया हूं जो हर लिहाज से पसमांदा है। मेरी रियासत को जम्मू और काश्मीर कहते हैं। क्या हिन्दुस्तान में जम्मू काश्मीर के अलावा

कोई और भी स्टेट ऐसी है जहां पर कोई हेवी इंडस्ट्री न हो, जहां कोई रेल लिंक न हो, जहां कोई रिसर्च के लिये इन्स्टिट्यूट न हो और जहां पर पावर पोटेंशियल को एक्सप्लायट करने के लिये कोई बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट न चलाई गई हो ? जब मैंने पहली दफा इस हाउस में कदम रखा, और अपने बुजुर्ग साथियों के साथ कसम लेने के लिये आगे आया तो तमाम हाउस ने इसे ओवेशन दिया, जिस से मेरे जिस्म में एक अजीब सरसराहट पैदा हुई और मैंने कहा कितनी मोहब्बत और कितना एहतराम, कितने दिली जजबात, दिली हमदर्दी काश्मीर और जम्मू के लिये इस हाउस के दिल में मौजूद है ? लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि काश्मीर में रेल लिंक नहीं है । इस के लिये पिछले दस वर्षों से बाकयदा हर सेशन में यहां चिल्लाहट होती रही है, यहां मतालबा किया जाता रहा है, लेकिन आज भी पोजीशन यह है कि यही जवाब मिलता है कि सन् १९६४ तक सिर्फ कठुआ तक रेल आ सकेगी । इस का मतलब है कि सिर्फ ४ मील तक रेल जायेगी । अगर १४ वर्षों में चार मील रेल की गई तो मैं पूछता हूं कि जम्मू तक, काला कोट तक और रियासत के उन हिस्सों में जहां मादनियात के बेशुमार जखायर जमीन के नीचे दबे पड़े हैं और एक्सप्लायटेशन का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं, वहां तक रेल ले जाने में क्या सदियां नहीं लगेगी ? इसलिये मेरी अर्ज यह है कि जहां तक ताल्लुक है रियासती सरकार का वह अपना फर्ज अदा कर रही है, उस ने पिछले दो प्लान्स के अर्से में एजुकेशन को फ्री कर दिया और वहां डिस्पेंसरीज का जाल बिछा दिया । वहां पर छोटी-मोटी सड़कें बनाई, लेकिन जहां तक ताल्लुक सेन्टर का है, मुझे यह कहने में कुछ मायूसी होती है, लेकिन कहना पड़ता है कि सेन्टर की तरफ से हमदर्दी तो हुई लेकिन अमली तौर पर काश्मीर के लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ । जब कि बख्शी सरकार जद्दोजहद कर रही है लोगों का मेयार उठाने का, वहां पर बजाय इस के कि हमारे लिये कुछ किया जाता, फाइनेंस कमिशन ने तकरीबन १ करोड़

६० सालाना की हमारी ग्रांट को खत्म कर दिया ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (‘वारानसी’) : यह तो वापस होनी चाहिये ।

श्री गोपालबत : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जो स्टेट की सरकार है वह कोशिश कर रही है लेकिन सेन्टर को भी इस तरफ तवज्जह करनी चाहिये और प्लानिंग कमिशन से और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह मतालबा करूंगा, मैं भीख नहीं मांगता, ऐज ए मॅटर आफ राइट मतालबा करता हूं कि वह काश्मीर की तरफ तवज्जह दें । वह देखें कि काश्मीर को भी हक है कि वहां रेलवे लाइन जल्द से जल्द हो जो कि माइन्स तक जानी चाहिये, उन को हक है कि वहां के नैशनल हार्ड वे ठीक हों । वहां पर जो नैशनल हार्ड वे है वह मामूली सी बारिश हो जाये तो कई-कई दिन बन्द रहता है । वहां रेल नहीं है, हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज कोई नहीं है, वब वहां की खुशहाली का क्या इन्तजाम किया जा सकता है ? इसलिये मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को और उस के साथ साथ प्लानिंग कमिशन को काश्मीर के मसायल की तरफ खास तवज्जह देनी चाहिये ।

श्री बि० सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे योग्य वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार की जो समाजवाद लाने की नीति है उस की ओर यह एक छोटा सा कदम है, और हमारी जो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना है उस की सफलता का एक अंग है । मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में न जा कर यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बजट में क्या होना चाहिये और क्या नहीं होना चाहिये । अगर उन के आंकड़ें मैं आप को सुनाऊं तो उस के लिये बहुत समय चाहिये जब कि वह बहुत थोड़ा है । लेकिन थोड़ी सी बातें मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

मुझे इस बारे में कहने में समय नहीं लेना चाहिये कि हमारा जो बजट है उस की बहुत

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

सी विशेषतायें हैं। जैसा कि मेरे एक साथी कह रहे थे, एक दृष्टि से बहुत आश्चर्य होता है कि कम से कम सब पार्टियों के लोगों ने एक न एक तरह से उस का समर्थन किया है। कम्युनिस्ट भी कहते हैं, सोशलिस्ट भी कहते हैं, जनसंघ वाले भी कहते हैं। कुछ का समर्थन करते हैं और कुछ का विरोध करते हैं। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा न कह कर इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस देश में किसी भी पार्टी का कोई आदमी ऐसा नहीं है जिस ने इस बात का समर्थन न किया हो कि हमारा देश तरक्की कर रहा है। किसी पार्टी का ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान का कोई व्यक्ति, हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं बल्कि विदेश का हर आदमी, चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट देश का हो चाहे सोशलिस्ट या कैपिटलिस्ट देश का ही क्यों न हो, इस का समर्थक है कि हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। हमारे बड़े-बड़े बांध, और बड़े-बड़े कारखाने और शक्तिशाली सेना इस बात के साक्षी हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी है, केवल आंकड़ों से ही नहीं बल्कि वास्तव में बढ़ी है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा न कह कर कुछ थोड़ी सी बातें आलोचना की दृष्टि से कहना भी चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना यह चाहता हूँ कि समाजवाद जो हम लाना चाहते हैं उस समाजवाद को लाने के लिए जो रास्ता हम चल रहे हैं वह बहुत धीमा है। इतना धीमा है कि आम जनता को यह विश्वास नहीं होता कि उनके या उनके बच्चों के समय में यह समाजवाद आ सकेगा।

15 hrs.

मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उसका वितरण इस तरह हो रहा है कि वह आम आदमी तक नहीं पहुंच रहा है। मैं एक उदाहरण दूँ। जैसे कभी-कभी दावतों में होता है जहां बैरा वगैरह सामान लाते हैं। तो जो लोग सामने होते हैं वे उस सामान को साफ कर देते हैं, दोबारा जब

वे फिर लाते हैं तो आगे वाले फिर उसको साफ कर देते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि कुछ आदमी जो कि पीछे होते हैं उनको नहीं मिल पाता। इसी तरह से देश तरक्की कर रहा है लेकिन उसका लाभ कुछ आदमी ही उठा लेते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि जितने लोग पांच सौ तन्हावा पाते थे उनकी संख्या बढ़ गयी है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि जिन लोगों की आमदनी चार और पांच हजार थी ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बढ़ गयी है, आप बड़े-बड़े कसबों और शहरों में देखेंगे कि बड़े-बड़े मकानों की भी संख्या बहुत बढ़ गयी है। लेकिन इन सब बातों के बावजूद अगर आप किसी झोंपड़ी को जाकर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उसमें जितना फूस पहले होता था वह भी कम हो गया है। अगर आप किसी किसान और मजदूर के घर की हालत को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उसके खाने में दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के पूरा होने के बाद भी कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। उसका उपयोग चाहे बड़े-बड़े मकानों में परदे डालने के लिए या फस पर विद्युत में अधिक होने लगा हो लेकिन एक गरीब के घर में जाकर देखिए कि जितना कपड़ा पहले इस्तमाल होता था उससे अधिक नहीं होता। मैं उनकी हालत को जानता हूँ क्योंकि मैं उनके बीच में रहता हूँ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भाखरा नंगल को दिखाकर, या चित्तरंजन और दुर्गापुर के कारखानों को दिखाकर या दिल्ली के महलों और सड़कों को दिखाकर देश की उन्नति का सबूत आम जनता को नहीं दे सकते इसके लिए तो हमें जनता के उनके स्वयं के घर को दिखा कर कहना पड़ेगा कि तुम स्वयं भी हर क्षेत्र में तरक्की कर रहे हो। ताकि जनता यह न कह सके कि जो गरीब हैं वह और अधिक गरीब होते जा रहे हैं और जो धनी हैं वह और अधिक धनी होते जा रहे हैं।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि बेकारी दूर की जा रही है। इसके सबूत में जो आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं उनसे ठीक पता नहीं चल सकता। यह ठीक है कि बेकारी दूर हो रही है, लेकिन यह इस तरह से हो रहा है कि जिस घर में ६ आदमी नौकर थे, और दो बेकार थे उन को नौकरी मिल जाती है। लेकिन जिस परिवार में कोई भी नौकर नहीं है उस परिवार के व्यक्तियों को दो योजनाएं पूरी हो जाने के बाद भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती। जिनकी पहुंच होती है उनको स्थान मिल जाता है इस प्रकार जिनके घर में पहले से चार आदमी नौकर थे उस घर के ही अन्य व्यक्तियों को नौकरी मिल कर बेकारी दूर हो जाती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बड़े लेकिन उसका हिस्सा गरीब आदमियों को भी मिले। कभी कभी हमारे पंडित जी कह देते हैं कि हम गरीबी को बांटना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि हमें गरीबी को बांटना चाहिए। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि विषमता के कारण लोगों में असंतोष पैदा होता है। जब हम लॉग चुन कर आते हैं और देखते हैं कि एक को तो रहने को अच्छा प्लैट मिल गया और दूसरे को बैसा नहीं मिला तो हमका तो बुरा मालूम होता है। अगर सब के लिए एक ही प्रकार के मकान होते तो किसी को यह ख्याल न होता। इसी तरह से जब एक आदमी देखता है कि एक आदमी साधन सम्पन्न है और वह नहीं है तो उसको दुःख होता है और वह इसको बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता।

मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि जो आपने टैक्स लगाए हैं अगर इनके बजाए आप प्राइवेट मोटोरो पर टैक्स लगाते तो सड़कों की भीड़ कुछ कम हो जाती होती। डिनर और डांस के लिए जो मोटोरे दौड़ी फिरती हैं व खत्म हो जातीं। मैं कहता हूं कि आपको टैक्स लगाना चाहिए प्राइवेट मोटोरो के पट्रोल पर और पाउडर और लिपस्टिक पर जिनको

केवल बड़े आदमी इस्तमाल करते हैं। ऐसा किया जाए तो आम जनता के दिल में उत्साह पैदा होगा। अगर समाजवाद लाना है तो इस तरह के कदम उठाने चाहिए। धीमे ढंग से समाजवाद लाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो जनता इन्तिजार नहीं करेगी।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में कोई पार्टी ऐसी नहीं है जिस पर जनता को विश्वास हो। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि यद्यपि जनता ने पिछले चुनावों में पार्टियों के अच्छे नेताओं को हरा दिया क्योंकि उनका विश्वास हो गया है कि पार्टियों से उनकी भलाई नहीं होती।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि हमने पूंजीवाद को खत्म नहीं किया तो ये पूंजीवाद हमें खत्म कर देगा। आप वर्षों से चिल्ला रहे हैं कि हम समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। यह तो ऐसा हुआ कि जैसे कोई आदमी जो चौरों और डकैतों को पकड़ना चाहता है वह ऐसा पहले से कह कर उनको आगाह कर दे ताकि व बच जाएं। हम अगर कोई ऐसी योजना या कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं तो लोगों को पहले से कह देते हैं। जैसे कि सीलिंग का ही मामला लीजिए। पहले से कह दिया था इसलिए लोगों ने पहले से जमीनों का बटवारा कर लिया। इसी तरह से हम समाजवाद लाने के लिए कह रहे हैं। लेकिन अगर हमने पूंजीपतियों की पूंजी खत्म न की तो मैं कहता हूं कि उसी पूंजी से व हमको खत्म कर देंगे। अगर आप पूंजीपतियों को खत्म कर दें तो देश का भ्रष्टाचार आज खत्म हो जाए और हम अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों से अच्छे काम की आशा कर सकें। क्योंकि योग्य पूंजीपति स्वयं पूंजीपति न रहने पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर भ्रष्टाचार करके पूंजीपति न बनने देगा।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे गांवों की जितनी उन्नति सरकार को करनी चाहिए वह नहीं कर रही है। मैं इसका सबूत देना चाहता हूं। खादी उत्पादन आदि

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

में सरकार मूल्य कम करके आर्थिक सहायता देती है। जिन चीजों को पूंजीपति बनाते हैं, जैसे कार है, उनके बाहर से लाने पर सरकार टैक्स लगाती है इससे बाहर की चीज यहां सस्ती नहीं हो पाती। और पूंजीपति उन चीजों को यहां बना कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कीमत पर यहां बेच लेते हैं। मगर किसान जो अपना उत्पादन करता है उसके गल्ले के मुकाबले में हम बाहर से गल्ला मंगा कर सस्ता बेचते हैं जिससे किसान को अपनी पैदावार के उचित दाम नहीं मिल पाते। जहां हम पूंजीपतियों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सहायता देते हैं वहां किसानों के लिये उल्टा करते हैं।

मुझे तो उस समय यह सुन कर दुःख हुआ जब कृषि मंत्री ने कहा कि किसान उस चीज का उत्पादन करना चाहता है जिसमें कि उसे पैसा ज्यादा मिले। और उन्होंने कहा कि कोई ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे जिससे ऐसा न हो सके। मैं कहता हूं कि किसानों की हालत वैसे ही खराब है। यदि सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठायेगी तो उनकी हालत और ज्यादा खराब हो जाएगी।

मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समाजवाद लाने के लिए हमें कोई और मजबूत कदम उठाने चाहिए। इस धीमी गति से नहीं चलना चाहिए। अगर हमने अपनी गति नहीं बदली और हमने जमाने को नहीं बदला तो जमाना हमें बदल देगा। मैं कहता हूं कि ये पूंजीपति अपनी पूंजी के द्वारा चुनावों में विजय प्राप्त करके और दूसरे तरीकों से ऐसी व्यवस्था ले आयेंगे जिसको हम नहीं चाहते। और जिस व्यवस्था को हम लाना चाहते हैं उसको नहीं लाने देंगे। अगर हमने मजबूत कदम उठाये तो हमारे किसान और मजदूर यह समझ जायेंगे कि पूंजीपतियों के साथ भी उचित व्यवहार हो रहा है और

जब उनको यह पता चल जायेगा कि पूंजीपतियों की भी स्थिति खराब हो रही है और उनकी स्थिति हम से अच्छी नहीं है तो वे मेहनत से काम करेंगे और आपको पूरा सहयोग देंगे क्योंकि उनको विश्वास हो जायेगा कि अब गरीब अधिक गरीब नहीं होगा और पूंजीपति अधिक धनी नहीं होगा।

अब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र मथुरा के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। वहां के किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं एक बैंक का मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर होने के नाते जानता हूं कि बीस लाख से उनका कर्जा प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रहा है। मथुरा नगर कृष्ण भगवान की जन्म भूमि है। इसने बड़े-बड़े प्रहार सहे फिर भी अपने को कायम रखा। मथुरा का अपना एक विशेष स्थान है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के नाते या हिन्दुस्तान की दृष्टि से ही नहीं उसका संसार में एक विशेष स्थान रहा है। आज वहां की हालत यह है कि आर्थिक कठिनाई के कारण लोग बाहर से वहां आकर कम दान देते हैं। इसलिये वहां के पंडा पुजारी और जनता की हालत खराब हो रही है और उनको कोई आमदनी नहीं है। कोई उद्योग वाला नहीं है। परिणाम यह है कि वहां के चतुर्वेदी जो पहले भांग पीते थे और पहलवानी करते थे उनको आप देखें उनकी सूरत ही बदल गई है। उनकी हालत पहले के मुकाबले में बहुत खराब हो गई है। इस प्राचीन नगरी व इस जिले की गरीबी और भुखमरी दूर करने के लिए यहां कोई बड़ा उद्योग खुलना चाहिये।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश तरक्की करे, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में गांव के मजदूर और किसान पूरा सहयोग दें अगर हम चाहते हैं कि लोगों में जो अविश्वास पैदा हो गया है वह दूर हो

जाये तो हमें मजबूत कदम उठाने होंगे और उसके लिये हमारे मंत्री महोदय और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पूर्ण रूप से समर्थ हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम कोई क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाएँ और समाजवाद को जल्दी से जल्दी लाने की कोशिश करें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था अथवा आर्थिक स्थिति उस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी होती है। विशेष रूप से ऐसे समय में जब कि वह देश विकास की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा हो, उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति को संतुलित रखना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है पिछले कई वर्षों का अनुभव इस बात का साक्षी है कि हमारे देश की नीति आदर्शवादी पक्ष की ओर अधिक बढ़ती जा रही है और उसमें व्यवहारिकता का अभाव है। आकस्मिक परिवर्तन वित्तीय नीति में जो समय-समय पर होते रहते हैं उसका दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि उत्पादन के उपक्रमों पर भी उसका बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और देश में टैक्सों की व्यवस्था का भार भी ज्यादा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जिस समय तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार हो रहा था उस समय यह निश्चय किया गया था कि हमारे देश पर ११०० करोड़ रुपये के कर लगाये जायेंगे। इस ११०० करोड़ रुपये के करों के सम्बन्ध में उस समय भी पर्याप्त आलोचना हुई थी परन्तु प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय अथवा हमारी सरकार इस को और भी तेजी से आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। पिछले वर्ष हमारे देश पर जो टैक्स लगाये गये थे उनकी संख्या ४५० करोड़ रुपये थी लेकिन जैसे कि सरकार की नीति है कि राजस्व की प्राप्ति को वह हमेशा कम करके दिखाती है और उस आधार पर अपना बचट बनाती है, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुमान

है कि हमारे देश में पिछले वर्ष में लगभग ५५० करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति होगी। इस वर्ष भी जो प्रस्ताविक करों की योजना सामने आई है उसमें भी ६०० करोड़ रुपये की प्राप्ति हो सकेगी। ५ वर्षों में जो ११०० करोड़ रुपये के कर लगाये जायेंगे वह तो इन दो वर्षों में पूरे हो रहे हैं। इससे प्रतीत होता है कि आने वाले ३, ४ वर्षों में हवा का रुख बहुत ऊंचा उठेगा। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि हमारी सरकार अर्थ नीति में इस प्रकार के आकाशीय परिवर्तन क्यों कर रही है और देश के कर्णों पर करों का और टैक्सों का इतना भारी बोझ किस दृष्टि से लादा जा रहा है? यह स्थिति सामान्य करों के सम्बन्ध में है जब कि रेलवे बजट से भी २५० करोड़ रुपये हमें प्राप्त होने हैं।

तीसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस समय हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय १३ खरब रुपये की है। इस १३ खरब रुपये की आय में से १ खरब ७० अरब रुपये अर्थात् १४ प्रतिशत धन केन्द्रीय तथा प्रान्तीय सरकारों करों के रूप में हमसे ले लेती हैं।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती तारकेद्वारी सिन्हा) : रेलवेज के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने क्या कहा? २५० करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हमको रेलवेज से होगी यह जो उन्होंने कहा वह सही नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो सामान्य कर लगाये जा रहे हैं उसके अतिरिक्त रेलवेज से जो आय होगी वह २५० करोड़ रुपये की होगी। इसलिए पहले ही जब आय इतनी पर्याप्त थी तो उसके होते हुए इतने अधिक करों का भार देश के कर्णों पर लादना यह समय और परिस्थिति को देखते हुए संगत नहीं प्रतीत होता

श्री मोरारजी वेसाई : २५० करोड़ रुपये की रेलवेज से कैंसे आमदनी होगी, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी रेलवेज ने जो अपना टैक्स बढ़ाया है वह तथा अन्य आय २५० करोड़ रुपये की होने का अनुमान है ।

श्री मोरारजी वेसाई : आगामी चार साल ही तो रहे । उन में सालाना २१, २२ करोड़ रुपये के कर लगें तो भी यह ८५, ८६ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होगा । यह २५० करोड़ आप कहाँ से ले आये ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा अनुमान समस्त आय के सम्बन्ध में है । इन सब को मिला कर ही मैं अपने आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ ।

चौथी बात केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकारों के सम्बन्ध में है । १३ खरब रुपये की हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय है । उस १३ खरब रुपये में १ खरब ७० अरब रुपये हमारी केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकारें टैक्स के रूप में ले लेती हैं अर्थात् १४ प्रतिशत भाग राष्ट्रीय आय का सरकारें ले लेती हैं । इसमें जो देश की ४४ करोड़ ३० लाख की जनसंख्या है करीब १० लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो आय कर देने हैं और यही १० लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो छोट और बड़े सब मिला कर निर्माण का कार्य भी करते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रान्तीय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारें टैक्सों के रूप में जो रुपया प्राप्त करती हैं, थोड़ा अपने व्यय के ऊपर संतुलन रखें जिससे कि देश पर करों का भार अधिक मात्रा में न बढ़े ।

पिछले पांच वर्षों में ८ अरब रुपये का कराधान हुआ है किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार का खर्च आमदनी से ज्यादा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । इसमें आधे के लगभग व्यय तो इस प्रकार का है जिससे कोई उत्पादन होता ही नहीं । अनुपादक कार्यों पर पैसा खर्च होता है । प्रतिरक्षा पर व्यय होता है और अर्सेनिक प्रशासन पर होता है अथवा जो

हमारे ऊपर ऋण है उसका सुद भ्रदा करने में यह खर्च हो जाता है । बाकी रुपया कुछ इस प्रकार का है जिससे कुछ उत्पादन का औसत बढ़ता है और उसमें सरकारी उद्योगों का या पबलिक सेक्टर का नम्बर विशेष रूप से आ जाता है ।

सरकार के द्वारा जो उद्योग चालू हैं उनकी संख्या ७३ है । मार्च १९६१ के अन्त तक कुल मिलाकर इन ७३ उद्योगों में ६०६ करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई थी । १९६०-६१ में केवल २.१ करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ जो कि ३५ प्रतिशत है । १९६१ और ६२ में १०३.५ करोड़ रुपये की और अतिरिक्त पूंजी इनमें लगायी गयी पर यह आय १.६५ करोड़ से अधिक होने की आशा नहीं है अर्थात् २४ प्रतिशत लाभ है । बजट जो इस साल प्रस्तुत हुआ है उस को देखने से यह भी प्रतीत होता है कि सन् १९६२-६३ में १६०.१० करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी का विनियोग इनमें और किया जायेगा । इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर सरकारी उपक्रमों में ८६९ करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी हो जायेगी । इतनी अधिक पूंजी जहाँ लगी हुई हो और उससे जो आय होनी चाहिए वह सर्वथा नगण्य न होनी चाहिए लेकिन हो चूँकि वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि वह नगण्य है इसलिए यह प्रतीत होता है कि कहीं न कहीं उसमें कोई दुर्बलता अवश्य अपेक्षित है ।

सरकार के इन ७३ उद्योगों में केवल एक उद्योग हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स इस प्रकार का है जो सरकार और देश दोनों के सन्तोष का विषय है बाकी जो ७२ उद्योग हैं उनको देखते हुए जितनी अपेक्षित आय उनसे होनी चाहिये उसकी संभावना कम है ।

एक अन्य बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह अर्सेनिक व्यय के सम्बन्ध में है । सरकार जहाँ देश के कर्णों पर इतना भारी बोझ लाद रही है । मेरा अभि-

प्रायः सैनिक व्यय से नहीं है हमारे देश में जो प्रतिरक्षा के ऊपर व्यय होता है वह तो परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अत्यन्त आवश्यक ही है। हाँ, सावधानी उसमें भी अपेक्षित है यह बात दूसरी है। परन्तु मैं असैनिक व्यय के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी मात्रा आज बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है, सरकार जब देश से यह अपेक्षा करती है कि वह त्याग करे और कर दे तो सरकार को भी उसमें मितव्ययिता बर्तनी आवश्यक है। दूसरे देशों में जो कर लिये जाते हैं उन जकी अपेक्षा हमारे देशों में करों की मात्रा बहुत बढ़ी हुई है। व्यक्तिगत आय पर हमारे देश में जो टैक्स लगता है वह सब मिला कर ८७ प्रतिशत के लगभग लगता है। अमरीका में एक लाख रुपये की आय पर २३ प्रतिशत और ब्रिटेन में ४६ प्रतिशत टैक्स है लेकिन भारत में यह ५४ प्रतिशत से लेकर ६३ प्रतिशत तक आकर बैठता है। अमेरिका में करों की अधिकतम दर १५ लाख रुपये की आय पर व ब्रिटेन में २ लाख रुपये की आय पर लागू की जाती है जबकि भारत में यह ७० हजार रुपये के निम्न स्तर पर ही लागू हो जाती है। दूसरे उन देशों में भारत की तरह सम्पत्ति कर भी नहीं है। . . .

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : यह मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यहाँ की एक लाख की आमदनी अमरीका में ५० लाख की आमदनी से भी ज्यादा होगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सम्भव है आप के कहने में कुछ सच्चाई हो . . .

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : काफी सच्चाई है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए यह प्रतीत होता है कि हम जब संसार के साथ प्रगति में कंधे से कंधा मिला कर खड़ा होना चाहते हैं तो आर्थिक व्यवस्था में हम इतना संतुलन अवश्य रखें ताकि आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए वर्तमान समय सन्तोष का कारण बन सके।

एक अन्य बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हम जिस समय टैक्सों का बोझ अपने देश के कंधों पर लाई तो इस बात का ध्यान अवश्य रखें कि विदेशों पूँजी का अधिक से अधिक विनियोग हम देश में करें, हम देश में करों को लगाते समय इस बात को न भूल जाय कि हमारे देश में पूँजी लगाने की अपेक्षा वह लोग दूसरे देशों में पूँजी लगाना अधिक पसन्द करते हैं। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में भी सतर्कता आवश्यक है।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए एक जरूरी बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो टैक्सों को प्राप्त करने वाली मशीनरी है वह शुद्ध नहीं है। जहाँ हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जीने प्रतिवर्ष नया कर देश के कंधों पर लगा कर अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता का परिचय दिया है उससे कहीं अधिक अच्छा हो कि जितने टैक्स अब तक देश पर लगे हुए हैं उन को व्यवस्थित रूप से प्राप्त करने की दिशा में भी वह उतने ही सतर्क रहें। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि जितने टैक्स अब तक हमारे देश पर लगे हुए हैं अगर वह टैक्स पूरे प्राप्त हो जाये तो देश में और कोई नया टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होगी। लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि जितने टैक्स लगे हुए हैं उनका एक बहुत बड़ा भाग इस प्रकार का है जो कि बीच में भी अटक कर रह जाता है और सरकार के कोष तक वह पूरा भाग नहीं पहुँच पाता।

एक दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है जिसकी कि ओर हमारे माननीय राष्ट्रपति ने अभी परसों अपने विदाई भाषण में संसद् सदस्यों को संकेत दिया और वह है निर्वाचन व्ययों के सम्बन्ध में।

हमारे देश में लोक-सभा के जो निर्वाचन होते हैं उन के लिये २५ हजार रुपये की राशि आपने निर्धारित की है। अब आर्थिक दृष्टि से कितने व्यक्ति इस देश में आपको मिलेंगे जो कि लोक-सभा का चुनाव लड़ सकेंगे ?

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

जैसा मैंने पहले आपको बतलाया कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में ४४ करोड़ ३० लाख की जनसंख्या में केवल १० लाख व्यक्ति ही ऐसे हैं जो कि आय कर देते हैं। अब आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि इसके रहते कितने व्यक्ति इस देश में लोक-सभा का चुनाव लड़ सकेंगे ?

इसमें एक सबसे बड़ी आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जो लोग चुनाव लड़ कर आते हैं, बम्बई का ही चुनाव में उदाहरण के रूप में रखना चाहता हूँ, बम्बई में अभी हाल में जो चुनाव हुआ, उन व्यक्तियों का नाम लेना संसदीय परम्परा के विपरीत हो जायेगा, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे बम्बई का नाम लेने से ही सब लोग समझ गये होंगे कि मैं किस ओर संकेत कर रहा हूँ। क्या आप विश्वास के साथ कह सकते हैं कि उस चुनाव के ऊपर केवल २५००० हजार रुपये व्यय हुए थे ? जब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो यह कहना कि २५००० रुपये से जो उम्मीदवार चुनाव में अधिक व्यय करेगा उसके चुनाव को अवैध घोषित कर दिया जायगा कहां तक तर्कसंगत है ? क्या सरकार निष्पक्ष होकर इस दिशा में कोई निर्णय ले सकेगी और कोई जांच कर सकेगी कि वास्तविकता क्या है ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रकार का नियम और विधान बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है जो कि वास्तविकता पर आधारित न हो या जिसमें चोरी और झूठ सिखाये जायें ?

एक अन्तिम बात जो कि मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अभी परसों हमारी सरकारी बेंचों पर बैठने वाले एक व्यक्ति ने अपने भाषण में यह संकेत दिया था कि समाजवाद का नारा हमारी सरकार लगाती तो है लेकिन पंडित जी के दायें, बायें कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति बैठते हैं जिनके कि गले के नीचे समाजवाद का शब्द बिल्कुल नहीं उतरता है। पर मैं उससे बिल्कुल उल्टी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाजवाद का नारा तो हमारी सरकार लगा रही है, लेकिन कहीं

पंडित जी के दायें बायें ऐसे व्यक्ति तो नहीं बैठते, जो कि समाजवाद की आड़ में साम्यवाद को देश पर ठूसना चाहते हैं, या इस देश में साम्यवाद को लाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये इन दोनों दिशाओं से ही देश को सजग रहने की आवश्यकता है। पूंजीपतियों के हाथों से भी हम बचें और साम्यवाद के भी शिकार न हो जायें।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कई दिनों से बजट पर बहस मुवाहिदा हो रहा है। मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से, सारे देश के हितों को सामने रखते हुए और इस मुल्क से गरीबी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा दूर करने के उद्देश्य से यह बजट हाउस के सामने रखा है। वह इस मुल्क से गुरबत को दूर करने के लिये सारे दिलो-दिमाग और बड़ी मुस्तेदी से काम कर रहे हैं।

मेरा अपना ख्याल यह है कि जिस देश की इकोनॉमिक हालत खराब हो जाय और आर्थिक स्तर गिर जाय, उसके नागरिक और नौजवान कभी तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने देश की सेनाओं पर ज्यादा खर्च किय जाने का आरोप लगाया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे सोलजर्ज लड़ाख जैसे क्षेत्र में दुश्मन के मुकाबले में डटे हुए हैं, जहां यह स्थिति है कि अगर कोई वर्क की चट्टान से गिर जाय, तो वह दो तीन हजार फीट नीचे लुढ़क कर मर जाय। आज वे लोग अपने देश के लिए अपनी जान की बाजी लगा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन पर जितना भी खर्च किया जाय, वह उचित है। जो लोग इस बात की नुक्ता-चीनी करते हैं, वे मुल्क को कमजोर करते हैं और दुश्मनों के हाथ मजबूत करते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हमारी भारतीय सेना एटम बम या मशीनगन या राइफल लेकर

दुश्मनों के सामने खड़ी होती है, तो वह अपनी जान की परवाह नहीं करती और अपनी भूमि के एक-एक इंच टुकड़े के लिये हंसते हंसते जान देने को तैयार रहती है। इस नुस्खा-ए-दिगाह से मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने बजट में सेना के लिए जो खर्च रखा है, वह बहुत कम है। अगर अपने सोल-जर्ज पर हम उससे भी अधिक खर्च करें, जिससे हम अपने तमाम दुश्मनों पर कामयाब हो जायें और उन के छत्ते छुड़ा दें, तो फिर यह बजट एक बिल्कुल कामयाब बजट होगा।

माननीय सदस्यों ने बजट के सम्बन्ध में कई बातें कही हैं। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने हरिजनों और शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में कहा और कुछ ने यह कहा कि हमारे मुल्क में इण्डस्ट्री नहीं हैं। मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि कृष्ण की जन्म भूमि पर जो पंडे लोग रहते हैं, जो कि भांग पीकर और मस्खन मन्दीदा खाकर मस्त रहते थे और जिन के चेहरों पर मुखौटे और लालिमा रहा करती थी, उनके हितों का खयाल रखा जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मुल्क को गंगा के किनारे पर भांग पी कर मस्त रहने वालों की जरूरत नहीं है। मुल्क को उन लोगों की जरूरत है, जो कि मार्च करें और लड़ाख पर दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : गंगा के किनारे तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी रहते हैं।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी : वे रहते हैं, इसलिए मुल्क में उनका मुकाबला करने वाला कोई नहीं है। वह मुल्क का अकेला जवाहर है।

हिन्दुस्तान में इस वक्त जो फ़िरापरस्ती और जातीयता फैली हुई है, मैं उसके सख्त खिलाफ़ हूँ। मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों, बैकवर्ड क्लासिज और शिङ्गूल्ड कास्ट्स के नाम पर जो छात्रवृत्तियाँ और स्कालरशिप्स दिये जाते हैं, वे बड़े बड़े धनाढ्यों

के बच्चों जिनके दरवाजों पर मोटर होती हैं, को मिल जाते हैं और गरीबों, मस्कीनों और यतीम बच्चों को नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्कूलों और कालेजों में जो ब्राह्मण, राजपूत या कायस्थ बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, जिनके फ़ादर या ग्राण्ड-फ़ादर सौ या पचास रुपए महीने पर सरकारी दफ़तरों में काम करते हैं, उन के लिए इस युग में पढ़ना बहुत मुश्किल है। सरकार हरिजनों को तरजीह दे, इस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान उन गरीब ब्राह्मणों तथा दूसरी जातियों की तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो दरवाजे-दरवाजे भिक्षाटन करके संस्कृत के विद्वान् बनते हैं, लेकिन आर्थिक रूप से इतने कमजोर हैं कि वे पढ़ने से मजबूर हैं।

15-26 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस दृष्टिकोण से मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा देश विद्या से खाली होता जा रहा है। मुझे आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे।

पिछली दफ़ा भी मैंने इस सदन में कहा था कि भारतवर्ष की स्थिति यह है कि जो स्त्री विधवा हो जाय और उसके चार बच्चे हों और उनके पास आजीविका का साधन न हो, तो फिर उन मामूली बच्चों के खाने-पीने दूध और एजुकेशन का कोई उपाय नहीं होता है। हमारे यहां दूसरी शादी की गुंजाइश नहीं होती है। हमारे यहां की स्त्रियाँ जान दे देती हैं, लेकिन दूसरी शादी करना पसन्द नहीं करती हैं। कुछ वर्गों में, जिन का नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता, दूसरी शादी हो जाती है। इस लिये मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन गरीबों की तरफ़, उन वेवाओं की तरफ़ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, मुस्लिम कंटीज में, मुसलमानों में हजरत मुहम्मद मुस्तफ़ा

[श्री च० ला० चौधरी]

सलल्लाह हु वाजिही व सल्लम की धार्मिक तौर पर खायत है कि मस्कीनों और बंवाओं की मदद करनी चाहिए। धार्मिक तौर पर उन का यह कर्तव्य है। हमारे धर्म में भी कहा गया है कि विधवाओं और उन के बच्चों की मदद करनी चाहिये, क्योंकि इस से मुल्क शक्तिशाली होगा। मालूम नहीं, उन में से कोई कितना बड़ा इंजीनियर हो, अगर हम उनके पढ़ाने का इन्तजाम करें और उन की मदद करें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड लोगों की मदद न की जाये, लेकिन विधवाओं की तरफ़ खास तौर पर तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये।

मैं अपने दो तीन लड़कों को पढ़ाता हूँ। एक एक बच्चे पर चालिस पैंतालिस रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। मैं करता हूँ। लेकिन अगर बिहार गवर्नमेंट या यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट में ५०, ६० रुपये पर मुलाजिम किसी क्लाक के चार बच्चे हों, तो वह कैसे उन को पढ़ा सकता है? इस लिये उनके बच्चों की एडुकेशन का खास इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये, ताकि हमारी मुल्क शक्तिशाली हो।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट हाउस के सामने रखा है, मैं उस का तहे-दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर बराबर इस किस्म का बढ़िया बजट आता रहा, तो हमारा मुल्क निहायत कामयाब होगा। आज़ादी के बाद सारे मुल्क ने जो तरक्की की है, शायद दूसरी पार्टी वालों ने अपने मुल्क के गोशों गोशों में जा कर उस को देखने की कोशिश नहीं की है।

हम देखते हैं कि आज़ादी के बाद हरिजन आदि कई वर्ग, जो कि जात-पात पर आधारित होते हैं, अपना अपना हक मांगने के लिये खड़े हो गए हैं। मैं इस बात का कायल नहीं हूँ। मैं इस बात का कायल हूँ कि महज कांग्रेस ही ऐसी संस्था है, जिस के जरिये अलग-

अलग वर्गों का नहीं, बल्कि हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी का भला सोचा जाता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अर्थ मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसके लिये उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ और उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस बजट पर दो तीन दिन से बहस हो रही है। विरोधी दलों के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बजट की टीका टिप्पणी की है। यह स्वाभाविक था क्योंकि उनको विरोध करने ही जिन्दा रहना है। उनसे समर्थन की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है। उन्होंने इसको एक कैपिटलिस्ट बजट बताया है। उनको इसमें समाजवाद की गंध भी नहीं आती। कुछ तीखी टीका-टिप्पणी भी उन्होंने इस बजट की है। इस पर मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इस तरफ से बोलने वाले एक माननीय सदस्य श्री अंसार हरवानी ने उन से दो कदम आगे बढ़ कर यहां तक कह दिया कि इस बजट से लोगों का समाजवाद में और प्लानिंग में विश्वास घट गया है। इससे ज्यादा अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण बात, मैं समझता हूँ दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। समाजवाद ऐसी चीज नहीं है, कोई धर्म या मत नहीं है जिस की रूपरेखा या जिस की परिभाषा ठीक ठीक की जा सके। प्रत्येक देश की स्थिति अलग अलग होती है, वहां का इतिहास, वहां की समाजिक स्थिति, वहां के लोगों का रहन-सहन अलग अलग होता है और उस सब पर उसके विकास का कार्य निर्भर करता है। इस लिये प्रत्येक देश में जो भी कदम समाजवाद की ओर उठाया जाता है, वह भिन्न भिन्न हो सकता है।

आज़ादी के बाद संविधान सभा ने

जब संविधान बनाया, तो उसने राज्य की नीति के निदेश सूचक जो व्यवस्था उस में की, जो निर्देश दिए, वे बतलाते हैं कि हमें किस दिसा में आगे बढ़ना है। सही मानों में उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने का जो कार्य है, वह हमें समाजवाद की ओर ले जायगा।

समाजवाद के सम्बन्ध में यह शंका की गई है कि हमारे यहां बहुत थोड़े से पंजीपति हैं जो काफी मालदार हो गए हैं। कुछ ने काफी पैसा कमाया, काफी मुनाफा वांटा है। लेकिन हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि हमने आज देश में मिक्स्ड इकौनोमी को मंजूर किया है। इसके साथ ही जनतांत्रिक पद्धति से हम को अपने कार्य को आगे बढ़ाना है और वह भी लोगों की सहमति से, लोगों की राजमन्दी से करना है। लोगों को राजी रखते हैं हुए, कानूनों के द्वारा हमको आगे बढ़ना है। यह डिक्टेटरशिप का नहीं जनतंत्र का तरीका है। जिस समय से पंचवर्षीय योजना को इस माननीय सदन ने स्वीकार किया, एम्ब्रूव किया, तब से यह हमारी जिम्मेवारी हो गई है कि उसी को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये हम बजट बनायें। प्रतिवर्ष बजट पेश किया जाता है और इनको प्लान बजट कहा जा सकता है। जो उस वर्ष की योजनायें होती हैं, उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये और जो टारगट्स निर्धारित किये गये होते हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिये बजट पेश किये जाते हैं।

आज से चौदह बरस पहले हमारे देश की जो हालत थी, वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। इन चौदह वर्षों में हम कितना आगे बढ़े हैं यह भी किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को मानना पड़ेगा कि हमारे देश ने काफी तरक्की की है काफी उत्पादन हमारा बढ़ा है, कृषि के क्षेत्र में और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी। लेकिन जहां सारे देश की तरक्की को हमें देखना है वहां हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में कुछ हिस्से हैं, कुछ ऐसे भी प्रदेश हैं, जो अभी भी बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं कई दृष्टियों से। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि

प्लानिंग कमिशन ने एक स्टडी टीम मुकर्रर की है और उस के सुपुर्द यह काम किया गया है कि वह देखें, अध्ययन करें, कि अलग-अलग राज्यों में क्या स्थिति है, कोई राज्य ज्यादा पीछे तो नहीं रह गये हैं वहां पर विकास जितना होना चाहिये, हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। इस टीम को मुकर्रर हुए दो साल होने को मेरे ख्याल में आये हैं। स्टडी टीम ने क्या काम किया है, अपने काम में क्या प्रोग्रेस की है, कितना आगे वह बढ़ी है, कितने आंकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं, अभी मालूम नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह टीम अपना कार्य पूरा करे और रिपोर्ट पेश करे ताकि सदन के सामने वह रिपोर्ट आ सके और सही चित्र जो देश का है, अलग-अलग राज्यों का है, उस का हमें पता चल सके और हम निश्चय कर सकें कि और कौन-कौन सी कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है जिस से जो प्रदेश बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े रह गये हैं, वे कुछ आगे बढ़ सकें।

समाजवाद को लाने के लिये सर्वतोमुखी विकास आवश्यक है। एक दम वह नहीं आ जायेगा। एक साल के बजट में या दो साल के बजट में समाजवाद अगर कोई समझता है कि आ जायेगा तो यह बहुत बड़ी भूल होगी। अगर कोई समझता है कि अगले चार पांच साल में समाजवाद आ जायेगा तो यह भी उस की बहुत बड़ी भूल है। समाजवाद लाने के लिये चौथी योजना पांचवीं योजना और शायद और भी योजनाओं को हमें कार्यान्वित करना होगा। तब कहीं सही मानों में समाजवाद की स्थापना हो सकेगी। समाजवाद को लाने के लिये शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हमें करना होगा। काफी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हुआ है। हम देखते हैं कि कितने ही स्कूल, कितने ही कालेज, कितनी ही यूनिवर्सिटियां देश में खुली हैं। लेकिन एक बात की ओर मैं बिन मंत्री जी का ध्यान जरूर दिलाना चाहता हूं। शासन ने व्यवस्था की है कि जहां शिक्षा महंगी है वहां गरीबों के बच्चे जो योग्य हैं, वे शिक्षा पाने से पैसों के अभाव में

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

वंचित न रह जायें, इसलिए उनको स्कालरशिप दिये जायें। लेकिन मुझे जहां तक मालूम हुआ है जो फर्स्ट क्लास में पास होते हैं, उन में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सात आठ परसेंट को ही स्कालरशिप मिल पाते हैं सैकड़ों और हजारों का संख्या में गरीब विद्यार्थियों को जो मंहगी शिक्षा है, इंजीनियरिंग की, मंडीकाल की या एग्रीकल्चर की, नहीं मिल पाती है, वे इस से वंचित रह जाते हैं मैं मानता हूं कि स्कालरशिप प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को तो नहीं दिया जा सकता और न ही इतने रुपये की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है लेकिन कुछ ऐसा रुपया जरूर आप निकालें जो कि उन लोगों को कर्ज के रूप में दिया जा सके और बाद में जिस समय वे अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर दें और किसी व्यवसाय में लग जायें, नौकरी पर लग जायें, किसी धंधे में लग जायें, तो उस रुपये को इंस्टालमेंट में वापिस दे सकें। यदि यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो जो गरीब विद्यार्थी हैं, जो मध्यम वर्ग के विद्यार्थी हैं और जो साइंटिफिक और टेक्नीकल शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से पैसें के अभाव में वंचित रह जाते हैं, वे उस से वंचित नहीं रहेंगे। यह केवल फर्स्ट क्लास में जो पास होते हैं, उन के लिये ही नियम नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि जो सैकंड क्लास में भी पास होते हैं, और जो आगे दो तीन महीने पढ़ने के बाद यह बता सकें कि उन्होंने अच्छा प्रोग्रेस की है, उन को भी इस का लाभ मिलना चाहिये।

हमें रिजनल डिसपैरिटीज की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा मध्य प्रदेश आप जानते हैं कि क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से सब से बड़ा और मोटा राज्य है। हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने अपने राज्यों का कुछ बातें कहीं हैं। किसी को यह शिकायत है कि वहां रेलें नहीं हैं और किसी को यह शिकायत है कि वहां हैवी इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन चाहता हूं कि वे मध्य प्रदेश पर भी विचार करें। यह बीच का एक बड़ा प्रदेश है, कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन कृषि प्रधान देश होते हुए

भी वह कृषि के क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा पीछे है। हमारे यहां इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज बहुत कम हैं—केवल ७.३ हैं इसलिये उत्पादन भी बहुत कम होता है। वहां पर खेती मानसून पर ही निर्भर करती है। सिंचाई के साधन नहीं हैं। जहां हम को डिसपैरिटी को हटाना है आर्थिक असमानता को दूर करना है और विकास करना है, वहां हम को मध्य प्रदेश जैसे राज्य की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। वहां काफी आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग रहते हैं। काफी फारेस्ट हैं सड़क आदि के साधन नहीं हैं। बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि वहां ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां हम पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं, जहां रेल का जाना तो दूर गोटार गाड़ियां बगैर भी नहीं जा सकती हैं। वहां पर सड़कें नहीं हैं। इस तरह के वहां कई बड़े बड़े हिस्से हैं। उनके विकास का अगर उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो दूसरे प्रदेश बहुत आगे बढ़ जायेंगे, दूसरे राज्य बहुत आगे बढ़ जायेंगे और हमारा बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश जो अभी भी पीछे है वह और भी पीछे रह जाएगा। इस वास्ते उसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान आपका जाना चाहिये।

हमें देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना है, असमानता को दूर करना है। यहां पर ऐतराज किया गया है कि थोड़े से विजिनेस हाउसिस जो हैं वे बड़े मालदार होते जा रहे हैं। जब कि हमने मिक्सड इकोनोमी को स्वीकार किया है तो हम को एक दम उनको समाप्त नहीं करना है। हमने सिद्धान्त मंजूर किया है कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक और कोओपरेटिव सैक्टर, इन तीनों को साथ साथ ले कर हम चलना चाहते हैं। इन तीनों के सहारे हम देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं। अगर उनकी अभी कमर तोड़ दी जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारी आशाएँ हैं, वे पूरा नहीं हो सकती। हम चाहते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर भी देश को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करने में अपना योगदान करे। लेकिन जहां उसका विकास हो उससे देश का किसी सूरत में अहित नहीं होना चाहिये। टैक्सों के द्वारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनसे वसूल किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन

ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की जानी चाहिये जिससे इनिशियेटिव और कैपिटल फार्मेशन में बाधा उत्पन्न हो। ऐसा कोई कदम उठाना देश के लिए बहुत ही घातक होगा।

अब जो और कुछ आवश्यक बातें हैं, उनकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। लोग अच्छा जीवन, स्वस्थ जीवन बिता सकें, इसके लिए कुछ बातें प्लान में निर्धारित की गई हैं। उन कुछ बातों में से एक बात यह है कि पीने का पानी लोगों को सुलभ हो। आज कई गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पर कि पीने के पानी के साधन बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। इस के लिये बहुत थोड़ा रुपया रक्खा गया है। इस तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में यह जरूर वादा किया गया है कि हम पानी पीने के साधन हर एक गांव में बढ़ा देंगे। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कई ऐसे गांव हैं जहां मीलों तक पानी नहीं मिलता है, वहां कुए नहीं हैं और इस से लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। अगर सब गांवों में नहीं तो कम से कम ७५ फी सदी गांवों में पानी मुहैया करना चाहिये और इस के लिये काफी खर्च की व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

इंडस्ट्रीज के सम्बन्ध में मुझे थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना है। इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पीछे हैं। यह जरूर है कि हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स और स्टील प्लान्ट यह दो बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हमारे यहां कायम की गई हैं, लेकिन इन से जनसाधारण को कोई लाभ नहीं मिल सकता है जब तक कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और मीडियम साइज इंडस्ट्रीज का फैलाव नहीं होगा। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां शिकायत है नान फेरस मेटल वगैरह का जो कोटा होना चाहिये मध्य प्रदेश के लिये वह मध्य प्रदेश को नहीं मिलता है। नई इंडस्ट्रीज के लाइसेन्स के लिये जो ऐप्लिकेशन्स दी जाती हैं उन में काफी टाइम लग जाता है। उन के लिये जितनी इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं है। इस मामले में मध्य प्रदेश काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है और इस बात की उस को खास तौर से शिकायत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ओर

हमारे माननीय मंत्रियों को और शासन को न देना चाहिये।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि कल हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में यह घोषणा की कि कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये एक ही तरीका है कि कंज्यूमर्स को अपरेटिवज ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनें। यह एक स्वागत योग्य बात है। लेकिन साथ ही हम कुछ वस्तुयें बाहर से मंगाते हैं। देखना यह होगा कि जो वस्तुयें बाहर से मंगाते हैं और जिन के लिये हम फोरन एक्स्चेन्ज की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उन के लिये जो कीमत हम अदा करते हैं और जो मूल्य कंज्यूमर्स से लिये जाते हैं उन में बड़ा अन्तर है। जैसे स्टेनलेस स्टील को ले लीजिये या किसी और चीज को ले लीजिये, जो भी चीज बाहर से मंगाई जाती है वह कंज्यूमर्स को बहुत महंगी मिलती है। जिस इंडस्ट्री को आप लोन देते हैं उत्पादन के लिये उन से ऐसा ऐग्रीमेंट होना चाहिये, जिन को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स देते हैं उन से ऐग्रीमेंट होना चाहिये कि वह निश्चित मुनाफे के अलावा और मुनाफा नहीं लेंगे। यह व्यवस्था की गई तो मुझे विश्वास है कि कीमतें ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ेंगी।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट के मुतालिक मेरे जो विचार थे, इस हाउसके अन्दर कुछ स्पीचें सुन कर, उनमें थोड़ी सी तबदीली आ गई है। हमारे अपने साइड के एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा है कि इस बजट को कोई कुछ कहता है कोई कुछ कहता है और कोई कुछ कहता है। इससे मैं सहमत हूँ कि विशाल भारत का यह बजट एक विशाल समुद्र है। किसी शायर ने किसी और मौके के लिये कहा होगा लेकिन यह शेर इस जगह मीजूं प्राता है :

“एक आंख से क्या बुलबुला कुल बहर को देखें,
‘साहिल को, मस्रधार को या लहर को देखें।’”
एक मेम्बर ने यहां तक कह दिया कि कोई तरक्की किसी पहलू में हुई ही नहीं। इतना कि से मेरे पास कुछ फिगर्स हैं पंजाब के बारे में कि हर शोबे में, हर तरफ तरक्की हुई है। जहां नहीं हुई वह भी मैं बतलाऊंगा। पंजाब में

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

३ हजार किलोवाट से $4\frac{1}{4}$ लाख किलो-वाट बिजली हो गई है और २५ हजार किलो-वाट और पैदा करने का इन्तजाम है। पहले सिर्फ ५० गांवों में बिजली थी अब ३१०० गांवों में बिजली है और $4\frac{1}{4}$ हजार गांवों में और बिजली का इन्तजाम इस फाइव इअर प्लान में किया गया है। प्रोडक्शन के बारे में यह है कि जहां ३२ लाख टन अनाज पैदा होता था पंजाब में, और पंजाब अनाज के सिलसिले में एक घाटे का सूबा था, वहां $6\frac{1}{4}$ लाख टन अनाज पैदा हुआ है और यह फथ की बात है कि १२ या १३ लाख टन अनाज दूसरे सूबों में भेजा जाता है। एक बात की तरक्की यह भी हुई है कि लोगों में कांफिडेंस पैदा हुआ है। अगर गवर्नमेंट ने इतना कांफिडेंस पैदा न किया होता तो इतनी तरक्की नहीं होती। जहां तक मुझे वाडर के जिले अमृतसर का पता है जो कि मेरी कांस्टिट्यून्सी भी है, एक वक्त ऐसा था कि लोगों में जरा भी इत्मीनान नहीं था। लेकिन हमारे जो किसान हैं वह अब वाडर के सिरे तक अपने कर्धों पर बन्दूक रखते हैं और हल जोतते हैं। यानी पाकिस्तान वालों की जमीन की हद्द उसके साथ मिलती है। हमारे किसान तो हद्द पर जाकर काश्त करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ के लोग वहां पर कोई काश्त करते हैं इसका पता भी नहीं लगता है। उन्होंने दूर तक जमीन को खाली छोड़ा हुआ है। यह तो कांफिडेंस की बात है।

हमारे काश्मीर साइड के भाई ने कहा कि हमारा इलाका पसमांदा है। अमृतसर वैसे तो काश्मीर के साथ लगता है, लेकिन उसे पसमांदा नहीं कहा जा सकता। मगर मुझे यह डर जरूर है कि कहीं वह पसमांदा हो न जाय।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : पसमांदा के क्या माने हैं ?

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : इस के माने हैं बैकवर्ड इलाका, पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे डर है कि जो हमारा बना बनाया खल है पंजाब का कहीं बिगड़ न जाय। पंजाब के लोग किसान हैं, तब भी अगर कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं वे ऐसे ढंग से काम चलाते हैं जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। वहां पर कोई बड़े जमींदार नहीं हैं। वहां न बड़े बड़े लैण्डलार्ड हैं और न पंजाब में कोई बड़ी हेवी इण्डस्ट्री है। वहां इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं तो काटेज इण्डस्ट्री हैं और अगर वहां किसान है तो मालिक किसान है जिसके पास थोड़ी सी जमीन होती है और वह खुद ही उस पर काश्त करता है, मिट्टी के साथ मिट्टी होता है। तब ही उस ने कुछ नामाफिक हालात में भी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया है। मेरा मकसद यह है कि अमृतसर मेरी कांस्टिट्यून्सी है मुझे वहां का इल्म है। वहां ज्यादातर काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं। सारे पंजाब में जिनकी बूलन स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उन में से ६० फी सदी अमृतसर में है। कुल हिन्दुस्तान में कोई २६६८ यानी २७०० के करीब गर्म कपड़े के लूम्स हैं, उन में से ६०० स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री में हैं और बाकी के १७६८ यानी १८०० के करीब बड़े यूनिट्स हैं। इन ६०० लूम्स के २५० कारखाने ऐसे हैं जिन में चार-चार लूम्स हैं और २०० के करीब कारखाने ऐसे हैं जिनमें एक-एक लूम है और। इन ४ लूम्स पर भी और १ लूम पर भी पहले कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं थी। उसके बाद ही कम्पाउण्डेंट लेवी के लिहाज से ३ या ४ परसेंट की एक्साइज ड्यूटी लग गई। उसका यह नतीजा निकला जैसा कि पिछले बजट के वक्त पर भी मैंने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह दिलाई थी और उन्होंने बड़ी मेहरबानी भी की, मगर कि ३ या ४ परसेण्ट की लेवी से भी, करीब आधे कारखाने अमृतसर में बन्द हो गये थे। अब वह ३ या ४ परसेण्ट से बढ़ कर १० परसेण्ट हो गई है। मेरा मतलब यह है कि जो बड़े कारखाने हैं उन के ऊपर तो वह ११ $\frac{1}{4}$ परसेण्ट से १० परसेण्ट आ गई है लेकिन

फ्लैट एक्साइज ड्यूटी करने से ३ या ४ परसेन्ट वालों की बढ़ कर १० परसेन्ट हो गई। यहां तक कि जो एक-एक लूम वाले हैं वह भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी की जद से नहीं बच सके। तो भ्रमली तौर पर इस वक्त जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के कारखाने हैं वह बन्द पड़े हैं। श्री मनुभाई शाह ने कहा था पार्लियामेंट में और मैं उनसे इतिफाक करता हूं कि जो लोग स्ट्राइक की घमकी देते हैं उससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। आज हमको प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और हमको एक दिन के लिए भी काम नहीं रोकना चाहिए। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता इस बात का मुझे इतिफाक है। मगर मेरा कहना है कि उनकी मजदूरी पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। श्री मुरारजी भाई ने एक तकरीर में कहा था कि जो यूनिट चार चार की थी उन्होंने भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी से बचने लिए अपनी यूनिट की छोटा करके एक्साइज ड्यूटी से बचने के लिए अपनी यूनिट को कम करने की कोशिश की है। तो इसमें यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि वह चार की यूनिट से भी अपना काम नहीं चला सकते इसलिए वे मजदूर हुये हैं कि अपनी यूनिट को छोटा करके एक्साइज ड्यूटी से बचें। मगर इनमें से सी सवासी के करीब एक एक लूम के कारखाने हैं, उनका परमिट ही एक एक का है। जिस रोज से यहां बजट पेश हुआ है उनका माल जो फिनिशिंग के लिए गया हुआ था वह भी पड़ा है, वापस नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए भ्रमली तौर पर जो छोटे कारखाने वाले हैं उनके लिए बड़ी मुसीबत है। बड़े कारखानों में और छोटे कारखानों में एक्साइज ड्यूटी के फर्क को कायम रखना चाहिए। लेकिन एक्साइज ड्यूटी के मिलसिले में उनका फर्क नहीं रह गया जैसा कि दूसरी जगह रखा गया है। मसलन आइल मिल, जो बड़े बड़े एक्सपैलर है, उन पर ड्यूटी है मगर जो स्माल स्केल के कोल्ड और छोटे एक्सपैलर हैं उन पर कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं है। और अगर है तो बहुत कम है। इसलिए वह बड़ी मिलों का

मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। वहां उस फर्क को कायम रखा गया है लेकिन खास करके गर्म कपड़े के स्माल स्केल के कारखानों में उस फर्क को नहीं रखा गया है। इसलिए यह चीज ज्यादा नुकसान देह हो रही है।

दूसरी बात जो मुझ कहनी है वह धाग के सिलसिले में है। श्री मनुभाई शाह ने इस बात को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह इसका कुछ इलाज करेंगे। मगर यह बात स्पष्ट है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में २५-३० के करीब मानापालिस्ट हैं जो स्पिनिंग करते हैं। नौ करोड़ का लाइसेंस सरकार उन्हें देती है। जो यान उनके घर में ८ रुपये पाउंड पड़ता है उसको वह १६ रुपये पाउंड बचते हैं। तो सीधी बात है कि इतने बड़े कारखानों में १६ रुपये पाउंड लेकर छोटे लोग कैसे काम कर सकते हैं।

पिछले साल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़ी मेहरबानी से एक लाख ७० हजार पाउंड यान सस्ते भाव पर यानी ११-१२ रुपये पाउंड पर देने की बात कही थी। १० हजार पाउंड को उनको पहले भी मिलना था। लेकिन आज मुझे इस हाउस में यह कहना पड़ता है कि उनको अभी तक सिर्फ परमिट ही मिला है लेकिन यान का एक धागा तक नहीं मिला। इसलिए वे लोग अपने कारखाने बन्द करने के लिए मजबूर हैं और १५ हजार आदमी बेकार पड़े हैं और एक करोड़ की मशिनरी आइडिल पड़ी है। तो मेरा कहना है कि इसकी तरफ जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

टेरिफ कमीशन के सामने इस सत्राल को आए डेढ़ साल हो गया। जब मैं टेरिफ कमीशन बैठी है उस वक्त मैं उनको ११-१२ रुपये पाउंड में कहीं से कुछ धागा मिल जाना था वह भी मिलना बन्द हो गया।

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

इसी तरह से हमारे लुधियाने में साइकिल इंडस्ट्री है। वह स्टील ट्यूब और स्टील पाइप से फ्रेम बनाती है। लुधियाने की साइकिल पार्ट्स की इंडस्ट्री बड़ी मशहूर है। उन पर भी जो ड्यूटी लग गई है उससे उनको बड़ी मुश्किल हो गयी है। उनकी तरफ से बहुत से डेपुटेशन और मेमोरेंडम आए हैं। इस वजह से मैं समझता हूँ कि थोड़ा सा ध्यान पंजाब की तरफ देना चाहिए क्योंकि जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्ज किया था, गोकि पंजाब में तरक्की हो रही है और सरकार हिन्द ने काफी मदद की है, लेकिन जो यह काम करते हैं उनको बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा हो गई है।

मैं अब शेडी यार्न के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ जिनका कुछ थोड़ा सा इशारा रजिस्ट्रार अमर नाथ जी ने अपनी तकरीर में किया था। सरकार हिन्द ने २५ लाख रुपया पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को दिया था शेडी यार्न हैंडलूम की तरक्की के लिए। और जो बहुत से शरणार्थी लोग आए थे अमृतसर में उनको ट्रेनिंग दी गई इस काम के लिये और उन्होंने इस काम को खड़ा किया और बड़ी मेहनत से काम लिया। और मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि शेडी यार्न के हैंडलूमस का भी ज्यादातर काम, यानी ९० परसेंट के करीब अमृतसर में होता है। इसके बारे में एक स्टेज पर जाकर जो ड्यूटी लगा दी गई है उसकी वजह से उसकी कोई चार गुनी कीमत बढ़ जाती है। यही हालत काश्मीर की है जहाँ सारा काम काटेज इंडस्ट्री में होता है। वहाँ वह रफल पर काम करते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरी तरफ देखते तो नहीं मगर कान भी नहीं देते कि घंटी तीन बार बज चुकी है।

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : माफ करना सचमुच में मैंने सुना नहीं। बस एक मिनट में मैं अपनी तकरीर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ।

पंजाब में पहले ही काफी तकलीफें हैं। पहले वहाँ हिन्दी मूवमेंट चलता रहा, फिर उसके बाद अकाली आन्दोलन चलता रहा। मैं यह बात फर्रुख साहब के साथ कहता हूँ कि हमारी तरक्की हुई है। मैं उन मेम्बर साहिबान से इतिफाक नहीं करता जो कहते हैं कि हमारी तरक्की नहीं हुई। लेकिन उनकी एक बात से मैं इतिफाक करता हूँ कि हमारी एक जगह तरक्की-ए-माकूस हुई है, हमारे यहाँ प्राविशियलिज्म बढ़ गया है, कम्युनलिज्म बढ़ गया है और कास्टीज्म बढ़ गया है। यह हर तरफ बढ़ा है।

मरीजे इस्क पर रहमत खुदा की, मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। यह तो चीज तो हर तरफ बढ़ी है। पंजाब में हालत खराब रहे और पंजाब सरकार को काफी कशमकश में मूब्तला होना पड़ा। यह तहरीक इतनी बढ़ी कि ३० लाख रुपया तो आन्दोलन करने वालों को जेल में रोटियां खिलाने पर खर्च हो गया। लेकिन फिर भी आसाम जैसा प्राविशियलिज्म वहाँ नहीं हुआ और जबलपुर जैसा कम्युनलिज्म वहाँ नहीं हुआ। फिर भी पंजाब में शान्ति रही है। तो अब लोगों को बेकार करके वहाँ अशान्ति न पैदा की जाए यही मेरी तजवीज है।

Shri Morarji Desai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had very kindly suggested when the debate on the budget started that it would be more useful if the budget proposals are considered more than other subjects. But, as is the convention in this House and as is the privilege of hon. Members according to that convention, the debate has gone very far and wide.

16 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: He has excused me. He could say that it was due to negligence on the part of the Presiding Officer.

Shri Morarji Desai: Far be it from me to say that. On the contrary, Sir,.....

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: That he was not given a chance to speak?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, in to-day's papers we read that the hon. Finance Minister had made a reply in the Rajya Sabha. So far as this House is concerned, since it has complete control over monetary measures, it was but right that the hon. Minister should have made the reply first in this House and subsequently in Rajya Sabha. Sir, I have not been in this House for some time.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): You are right.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: But I would draw your attention and the attention of the House to consider whether the procedure adopted by the hon. Finance Minister is in consonance with the traditions and the powers and responsibilities of this House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member himself realises that he has been absent for some time from this House and, therefore, he probably does not know that that question had been raised and decided that there is nothing improper in that.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say, Sir, that it is not my fault at all.

An Hon. Member: It is the fault of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am to speak when I am directed, and I have absolutely no hand in the arrangement of the debates in the two Houses.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing. That happened before also, but it 478 (A) LSD—7.

does not apply to the present case. If the hon. Minister has to make certain concessions and give certain other things making a change in the speech that he has made or the text that he has proposed, those rather require that they should be done here and not there.

Shri Tyagi: Otherwise, also, Sir, it is a good convention that he should reply to the debate first in this House.

Mr. Speaker: To safeguard the rights of the directly elected representatives very zealously, that is what we desire. But sometimes when the programme is to be arranged it is not possible. Because we wanted a longer time for the debate, he was asked to reply there yesterday. Normally it should be arranged in such a manner that this objection may also not be raised, though there is nothing legally objectionable to that.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I assure you, Sir, that there will be no default on my part as regards the suggestion or the order that you have made. I have not defaulted in the past, I have not defaulted this year and I will not default in future either. No concessions have been made there and I do not propose to announce any concessions now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Is that even after having heard Shri G. S. Musafir?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say in this connection that several specific items of taxation have invited criticism from various quarters not only from hon. Members in the two Houses but also from outside. These are all matters which require very careful consideration. I am considering all these matters and when I come to a final conclusion I shall, Sir, take the opportunity on the Finance Bill to say what I have to say in the matter and the final decision that Government will take.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I expected.

Shri Morarji Desai: And that is what I propose to do. Therefore, let there be no expectations today.

May I say, Sir, that as the discussion has been ranging on very many diverse subjects it is not possible for me to cover them all in what I have to say with respect to the criticism made, and I shall therefore confine myself to what has been said about the policies and programmes of the Government and its failures and shortcomings. I have no doubt that when the Demands of the various Ministries are discussed in the days to come, all those matters which have been raised will also receive careful attention from all those concerned. I may also say that I have noted carefully whatever has been said and I will continue to consider all those matters, will profit by the criticism and the suggestions and will take all the help that I can from all those criticisms. I am, therefore, very thankful to all the hon. Members who took part in this debate and made criticisms or made appreciative remarks. Even then I am very grateful to them because one has got to learn about oneself from others rather than from oneself, and it is on account of that attitude to life that I have no quarrel with all those who have made even wild criticisms because even in the wild criticisms there may be something which might help me to avoid saying or doing those things and which might also help me to improve myself by something which might have some basis. Therefore, I would only assure my hon. friends that I have not in any measure neglected any point that has been raised during the debate which, I must say, has been very useful and interesting.

But one thing has struck me on the whole, that the budget this year has been welcomed more than criticised, and it has also been practically agreed that the taxation which has been

levied and the amount of it are appropriate and are justified by the circumstances obtaining in this country.

Sir, before I come to the criticism of the policies and speak about it, I would like to refer to one basic factor which is responsible for some of the criticism that is offered against me, probably, personally. It has been generally whispered round and even said by some people here that I do not believe in the socialist policy of the Congress. I wish those people had the courage to say that openly. They make insinuations. But I take note even of the insinuations. I seldom speak about what I believe, because I believe in leading a life according to the ideals which I have without parading them, because if one tries to parade what one believes then the action becomes less meaningful and parading becomes more. It is, therefore, that I do not speak about it. But I find from what my hon. communist friends generally say that it has also an effect in some quarters outside though they may be fellow wanderers or fellow travellers. There are three categories. There are party members, then there are the fellow travellers and there are the "fellow wanderers" may not be fellow wanderers. Perhaps the term known to many people.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South) West): They are discontented Congressmen.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, I will just give you my version, if only you have some patience. Fellow travellers are well known though they are not members of the party, they are otherwise, communists but they have no courage to call themselves communists. But the fellow wanderers are very good people, idealistic in many ways who try to see good in everything. But they do not understand the

subtleties of evil ways and they get caught up by good professions. And they are the people who are utilized most by the Communist friends. And the fellow wanderers never realise that they are so utilised. We have got such people among all parties, including my own.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): As we saw in the Bombay elections.

Shri Morarji Desai: It happens everywhere, not only in Bombay.

Mr. Speaker: It should not happen here

Shri Morarji Desai: The budget which I had the honour to present is a budget which does not belong to me personally; it is the budget of the Government of India, a budget framed by the Government, which is carried on by the representatives of the Congress, as they have been returned in a very large majority in the country. And the Congress has laid down its policies not only this year but for the last few years. As a matter of fact, the socialist policy that has been laid down by the Congress and accepted by the House dates back from the Karachi Congress in 1931. It is not a new policy. But before we were independent, it was not necessary to speak at length or specifically about what we wanted to do, because there was no occasion to do it and one did not know when one would be able to do it. It is only after we became the masters of our own house that it became necessary to specify what we had to say. The Congress took some time to do that because it wanted to be explicit and because it never wanted to go back on whatever it has said. It has been the peculiarity of the Congress that whatever it professes, it carries out; it speaks less but it does more, whatever my Communist friends might say or whatever the critics of the Congress may say. Individuals may falter, individuals may fail but the Congress as a whole has never belied its words and has never gone back on any programme that it has made. The

programme may be delayed on account of factors which may not be in its hands, but the programme has never been departed from. And if there has been any case in which it becomes necessary to depart from it, the Congress comes out in the open and says that it is necessary to change this because we have changed our view. The Congress is not ashamed to do so, because the Congress is not a body which believes in doing anything underground; it believes in doing everything which is above ground; not in the air either, nor under ground. It believes, in doing things in a straight manner and not in a subtle manner. It believes in doing things in a truthful manner, in a peaceful manner, in a correct manner and in a moral way. That is what the Congress believes in. That is the reason why my loyalty and attachment has been to the Congress. Personally, in my belief I go even a bit further than that; I believe in the sarvodaya ideal of Mahatma Gandhi. I do not believe in concentration of wealth. I believe that all people must be free from want because I believe everybody must be free from fear. And nobody can be free from fear unless he is completely free economically, socially and politically. That is the reason why the Congress has adopted this ideal of socialism. The Congress would also want to have sarvodaya, if it can, but the sarvodaya is not an ideal which can be achieved so quickly and so easily. It is not an ideal which can be obtained or achieved by violence. It is an ideal which can be achieved only by truthful and peaceful means. Therefore, it is an evolutionary process and not a violent revolutionary process. Therefore, to my mind, the socialism which the Congress has adopted is the first step to sarvodaya. That is how I look at it and that is how we work for it. But I must make it very clear that the socialism of the Congress is not the socialism of the Communist Party.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): We know that,

Shri Morarji Desai: I am glad that you know that. If they know it, it is all to the good. But let me assure my hon. friends opposite that I have no quarrel even with their socialism provided they shed all violence and hatred. It is because their beliefs and ideals cannot be separated from hatred and violence that I cannot approve of what they do. Therefore, I do not only not approve but I resist what they try to do, and it is that quarrel that they have with me. And if they have a quarrel with me, they are entitled to have it. Just as I want to resist them, they have every right to resist me. I have no quarrel with that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): People will resist it.

Shri Morarji Desai: But they are not the people who come out in the open. They take shelter in subtle methods, behind the door methods, underground methods, calumniating and maligning me and spreading stories wherever they can. That is what they do. It is their method and that is exactly what I do not like; otherwise, I have no other quarrel with them. Therefore, when whispering campaigns are carried on and allegations are made that this budget or any other budget is not socialist, one must know what it means. Therefore, I am not going to speak about this any time again, but I want to speak this time, more particularly, because this is a budget which ought to be accepted by everybody. If he has reason and if he has any regard for truth, he must accept it that it is a step in the right direction. Right direction here means taking resources in such manner that we take the least from those who can afford the least and taking more from those who can afford to give the most.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Platitudes.

Shri Morarji Desai: Platitudes are given only to my hon. friend be-

cause there can be no greater platitude than the Marxist writers and their actual action. The Marxist writers have always attacked indirect taxes, just as my hon. friends here always do. They have always done so. But what does Soviet Russia do? They go on taking more and more by indirect taxation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They have given free education and free medical aid.

Shri Morarji Desai: No, not from the very beginning. It is only from now. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him.

Shri Morarji Desai: I should like to give some facts in this connection. I am not annoyed when they speak against me. So, why do they not have the patience to hear me? But they do not want to be educated because they fear that when they hear the truth they will have to give up their ways, and they do not want to give up their ways. It is their fault. Well, I have no quarrel even about that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is why people from your party join other parties.

Shri Morarji Desai: If my people go over to them, it is a good thing for my party. My party is rid of them. And if they come over to us, they will be properly disinfected and there will be no difficulty about them. I do not think they are going to give any trouble to us, because the Congress has sufficient vitality. Whatever people might say of this talk of infiltration and all that, it does not worry me at all. The Congress has such vitality that it will not be deflected from its course by any extreme people of one side or the other. It is going to follow its course, and follow it with determination. It will not rest until it rids this country of all fear. That is what it is going to do.

I have here with me some figures which are very revealing. Whatever series of years or items of taxes you take, the level of taxes in USSR is extraordinarily high and the tax burden is steadily rising from 1926 to 1936 and these are the years which ought to be compared with our present years. During this period of over ten years roughly speaking every householder paid back to the State 60 per cent of his total money income in the form of taxes. The burden declined during the relatively good years, but, then, it again went up and the burden was estimated in 1948 to have been almost 60 per cent. Then again it began to decline, and it came down to 57 in 1953. This is what could be imagined. I had myself, when I had gone there, estimated that it was about 45 per cent. But I find from this study that it is much more than that. This will show what a distance there is between the profession and practice of my hon. friends.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What book is that?

Shri Morarji Desai: This book is *Soviet Taxation* by Hallsman. It is a study published by the Harvard University Press.

Some Hon. Members: Oh!

Shri Morarji Desai: This is from the study which is there, whatever it may be. They can refute it by facts and figures. Then there is no difficulty about it. But this is what I have myself seen in my visit there, and yet my hon. friends.....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): But along with that statement the Minister must also state how many persons were at that time in the U.S.S.R. unemployed or uneducated.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That also we will hear soon.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend should also know that he is asking me this question after forty-four years of working like this, under a totalitarian method, and even then there are people there whose living conditions are no better than the living conditions of many people here. It is no use saying what my hon. friends say. But let the conditions of this country be compared after forty years of development; they are bound to be better than those in Soviet Russia. What is the use of comparing in a wrong way, and comparing wrong factors and wrong circumstances? (*Interruption*). I was not, therefore, surprised when my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan opened the debate with a wholesale condemnation of the policies followed by this Government and also with his reference to me. But I must confess, Sir, that I was surprised at the courage of my friend Shri A. K. Gopalan when he claimed on behalf of the whole nation and declared that nobody in this country ever believes that the Congress, constituted as it is today, can bring about socialism. And yet what is the result of the last election? The common man has accepted the Congress and rejected the Communist Party.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: Saying 'no, no' does not alter the facts. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. These shouts of 'no' and 'yes' would not change the circumstances.

Shri Morarji Desai: If that has not been so, my hon. friends would not have been there, and I would not have been here. But even this is sought to be deflected by saying sometimes that the Congress did not get a majority of votes. In the State from which I come, in that part of the country from which I come, the Congress got 52 per cent of the total votes polled in the Legislative Assemblies.....

An Hon. Member: What about the whole country?

Shri Morarji Desai: And in Parliament we got 51 per cent of the votes polled. Let them not therefore say that we do not represent the majority. And I was also opposed by a member of the Communist Party—he is not a member, he has been removed from it for some faults, but he was supported by the Communists.

An Hon. Member: What about Kerala?

Shri Morarji Desai: And I got nearly 100,000 votes more than him. That was the difference between him and me. Therefore, these hon. Members speak of the nation, but in their case there is no limit beyond which impudence cannot go.

The further surprising thing was that he went on supporting his wholesale condemnation of the Government by statistics. Well, Sir, I would like to examine these statistics. Of course, after he spoke, Shri S. S. Moorti blamed statistics to lip-sticks. But what Shri A. K. Gopalan statistics are not only a means of concealing what is there but also of insinuating that which is not. That is how he uses them.

Before I come to his particular brand of statistics I would say categorically that the Government to which I belong and the party it represents have no reason to feel ashamed of their record before the people. We have sufficient faith in the people and in ourselves to acknowledge our mistakes, to acknowledge our shortcomings and to acknowledge the fact that, despite the achievement of the past ten or twelve years, we have a long way to go before achieving our cherished goals—goals of raising the levels of living of our toiling masses, of equality of opportunity, of narrowing the gulf between man and man, of reducing the concentration of wealth and economic power, of increasing the range and scope of State activity in the economic sphere without curbing the

initiative and enterprise of the people—the goal, in short, of a socialist pattern of society. But if we are impatient with our own pace of progress and are anxious to take a correct measure of the task that lies ahead, let no one mistake this impatience or anxiety with lack of real and substantial achievement or with lack of determination to tackle the problems that still remain.

I have said this because my hon. friends are utilising the statistics that we have given ourselves. It is not that the statistics are prepared by them. That shows the honesty with which this Government works. We are told that the national income in real terms has increased by only 42 per cent over the first two Plan periods and that the *per capita* income has increased at the rate of only 1.5 per cent per annum. But even this rate of growth in national well-being is not a mean achievement after decades of stagnation and subjugation; and it does not tell the full story of our progress over the past ten years. progress in changing the attitudes of the people, in imparting a new dynamism and greater diversification to the economy, in overcoming deadly diseases and prolonging the span of life of our people. No one contends that we can rest content with what we have achieved. But any one who looks around in our cities and villages, at our fairs and bazars, cannot fail to see the unmistakable signs of improvement in the levels of living of our people. If one is so inclined, one can look only at the ugliness of the poverty that still remains. And I for one would not want that we should shut our eyes to it. But we need not be imitators of Katharine Mayo and be gutter inspectors. That is all that I have to say. But the process of change has begun, and it has begun where it counts most, among the lower rungs of society.

A great deal has been said about the growth of luxuries in the country, of motor cars and the like. But the increase in the production of bicycles,

sewing machines, food, cloth and sugar which are consumed by the poor in the main has also been phenomenal, so that one has to look through very dark glasses indeed in order to conclude that the lot of the poor man has not improved. We produce today more than a million bicycles as against only 100,000 when the first Plan began. This is an increase of more than ten-fold. Over the first two Plan periods, the production of food-grains and cloth has increased by about 50 per cent. of sugar by as much as 168 per cent. Are we to understand, Sir, that these increases in the production of ordinary consumer goods have not raised the level of the common man? Yet, Shri A. K. Gopalan says that while industrial production increased by 50 per cent between 1947 and 1958, the rise in real wages during the period was only 27 per cent. I should have thought that a rise in real wages of 27 per cent in 11 years shows considerable improvement in the condition of industrial labour and that in relation to the overall increase in production in the country, it would put industrial labour in a rather privileged position.

But, apart from this, the idea that labour is being exploited if real wages do not increase as fast as output per man employed is clearly fallacious.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Is it 27 per cent increase in real wages of industrial labour?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what Shri A. K. Gopalan himself said. Ask him; don't ask me.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I have not only said that. I said that the money put by labour before was one rupee and now it is Rs. 2 and 39 p. Whatever the result of his labour is, he has not got much. That also was together with that.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am coming to that. Have a little patience. The growth of output per man employed

is also the result of a relatively greater use of capital in industry and of the shift in the industrial structure in favour of basic and heavy industries, which require more capital per unit of output. During the last decade, Indian industry has been greatly diversified and the amount of fixed capital invested per worker has gone up from Rs. 1758 per worker in 1950 to Rs. 3944 in 1958. When increase in output is associated with an increase in the amount of capital employed per unit of output, and a corresponding decrease in the amount of labour employed per unit of output, you cannot expect wages to increase in proportion to output. If Shri A. K. Gopalan cares to analyse the experience of the U.S.S.R., he will also find the same experience repeated in that country also, and even on a lower level in those years.

Take, again, the figures that Shri A. K. Gopalan quotes to show how profits have increased in recent years. He mentioned that the gross profits of the companies analysed by the Reserve Bank went up by 41 per cent between 1955 and 1959. He omitted to mention the fact that the net work of these companies increased by 31 per cent over the same period and their net fixed assets by as much as 71 per cent. This, he does not mention. Similarly, he argues by careful selection of industries and years that profits in many industries increased by a large percentage, by 149 per cent, for example, in tea plantations, between 1955 and 1959. Now, every one knows that profits vary from year to year. If Shri A. K. Gopalan had cared to compare 1956 with 1959, for example, which were both years of good profits for the tea industry, he would have found that the profits in 1959 were lower than in 1956. But, he does not choose that year at all.

The same familiar technique of suppressing truth and suggesting falsehood is employed in his reference to

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dividends distributed by a few companies. Apart from choosing a few out of a vast number of companies, Shri A. K. Gopalan relates the dividend merely to the paid-up capital. Here, again, it is well known that in older companies, the paid-up capital is valued at much lower initial prices and that in most companies it forms only a small part of the total capital actually employed. Profits expressed as a percentage of paid-up capital only and that too at out of date prices for capital, can hardly be taken as a true index of whether or not the profits earned are reasonable. In any event, the Reserve Bank study to which Shri A. K. Gopalan referred, shows that in the case of 1001 companies studied taken together, dividend as a percentage of the net worth amounted to 5 to 6 per cent. And that, he does not quote. The general impression of fabulous profits made by industry that Shri A. K. Gopalan sought to create is thus a product only of his peculiar use of statistics.

It is not my intention to argue that all profits are always justified or that excessive profits are not being made here or there in private industry. Whenever there is a danger of excessive profits made in particular industries, we have tried to deal with the situation by price control or by excise duties to mop up the surplus profits. And in some cases, we have resorted to State trading as well. When general conditions in industry justify, we can also raise taxes on companies, as I have proposed this year, and I am glad that Shri A. K. Gopalan had at least a grudging word to say in favour of this proposal. We have these instruments at our command to ensure that excessive profits are not made, and we have not hesitated to use these instruments.

At the same time, I should make it clear that I do not consider all profits as unreasonable or unjustified. While we attach great importance to the development of the public sector, we

have assigned an important role to the private sector also in the development of the country. Without reasonable incentive of profits, as I said in my budget speech, neither the public nor the private sector can function efficiently and grow. By and large, profits in Indian industry are not large by international standards. They are much less than those obtaining in England. If we want the private sector to participate in the development of the country, we should be prepared to let private industry earn a reasonable return on capital, as long as it is earned honestly and by dint of enterprise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is meant by 'reasonable'.

Shri Morarji Desai: As early as 1948, when we adopted the first Industrial Policy Resolution, we were aware of the fact that while we should let the private sector play an important part in the development of the country, such a course carried within it the danger of excessive concentration of wealth and economic power. Private enterprise cannot function without profit, and profit means concentration of wealth to some extent. It is in recognition of this fact that we embarked on the course of the State itself taking the initiative in industrial development, especially in the key sectors of the economy, and it is for the same reason that we have taken so many active steps to promote industrial growth in the small-scale and decentralised sector of the economy.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Can the hon. Minister read from a pamphlet or from his notes?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am reading with a privilege. Hon. Members many times read without privilege. I read it because I do not want what I say to be misused.

The small-scale sector has shown remarkable vitality in recent years. We are making considerable progress in the direction of public ownership

and control in key areas of industry, with our steel plants, fertiliser plants, heavy machinery plants, oil refineries and the like. I venture to think that in two or three Plan periods, when we would have a large and well-established complex of basic industries in the public sector, and a thriving sector on the decentralised sector, some of the legitimate misgivings that exist today about excessive concentration of wealth and economic power would loom less large. But in the meanwhile, little purpose would be served, and indeed much harm done, by treating private capital in general as if we are tolerating it on sufferance.

I mentioned in my budget speech that the time has come for private industry to spread the ownership of equity capital among a larger and larger number of people. All these efforts to strengthen and enlarge the public sector, to promote the growth of small units, to diversify the ownership of equity capital and to raise the general level of living for the masses and to give them more and more opportunities for economic betterment constitute our approach to a socialist pattern of society. I am well aware that the Communist Party and its spokesmen in this House have a different approach, as I said earlier. They are in favour of a total strangulation of the private sector, and ultimately, of all private initiative and enterprise.

Shri Nambiar: No, no; that is not our approach.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is only in regard to the strategic industries.

Shri Morarji Desai: I make no apology for saying that the concept of socialism, as I said before, that we in the Government have adopted is not that of Shri A. K. Gopalan and his friends. And as I said earlier, the country at large has given its verdict in our favour, and, therefore, at any rate, for the next four years, let my hon. friends recognise this fact . . .

An Hon. Member: For the next five years.

Shri Morarji Desai: No; in the last year, that is, the fifth year, they can again start their preparations; I have no objection to that, and I have no doubt that they will meet with the same fate.

Shri Tyagi: Or even worse.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: 51 per cent may become 49 per cent.

Shri Nambiar: 'Fate' means what?

Shri Morarji Desai: 'Fate' means defeat.

Shri Nambiar: See the number of votes; then you will see who has got the defeat, you or I.

Mr. Speaker: That might be done outside. Defeats and victories are not to be determined here.

Shri Nambiar: The Communist Party has not got defeated in the elections. We have got more votes than the Congress Party. So it is not a defeat to us.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Taking also the votes polled by the Swatantra Party, Jan Sangh and others, the defeat is yours (*Interruptions*)

An. Hon. Member: You have got more votes for less men (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Morarji Desai: Those who like to speak in terms of a Budget being socialistic or not have a simple way of identifying direct taxation with socialism and of equating indirect taxation with a negation of socialism and planning. This is a kind of criticism that we have heard often in this House. It was for that reason that I dealt with this general question of direct and indirect taxation at some length in my budget speech and even now. No amount of arguments would perhaps convince some people that indirect taxation, properly arranged, could be

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progressive. Hon. Members in the Communist Party continuously manage to overlook the fact, which has so often been pointed out in this House—which I have also pointed out just now—that it is precisely in the socialist countries such as the USSR that indirect taxes such as the turnover tax play a prominent part in the fiscal system.

During the debate itself, both my hon. friends, Shri A. C. Guha and Shri Morarka, have drawn attention to this fact. I think it is also pertinent to point out that in our country despite recent increases in indirect taxation, their production to the total national income works out to barely 6 per cent. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, turnover taxes in 1960 formed as much as 22 per cent of their estimated national income in that year. In relation to the national income, therefore, indirect taxation is four times as heavy in the Soviet Union as in India. I say this not in order to find fault with what is being done in the USSR, for they too must raise revenues, as they think fit, for their development. But I cannot help feeling that if despite all these facts which are well known hon. Members continue to insist that indirect taxation is a negation of socialism, they are indulging simply in propaganda.

It has been said—I think it was Shri A. K. Gopalan who said it—that *per capita* taxation has increased from Rs. 20.5 to Rs. 31.1 during the last decade. He has conveniently omitted reference to increase in *per capita* income during the same period, from Rs. 274 in 1951-52 to Rs. 327 in 1960-61. Undoubtedly the proportion of taxation to national income has gone up from 7.4 per cent. in 1951-52 to 9.4 per cent in 1960-61. But hon. Members are well aware that the proportion of tax revenue to national income in India is still much lower than in many countries at a comparable stage of economic development. As the Re-

port on the the Third Plan makes it clear, this proportion has to grow in the years to come if the public sector is to fulfil its growing obligations to society. A mere reference to the growth in the revenue from taxation cannot, therefore, justify the contention that the poor in the land are being impoverished further by taxation. There are always two sides to this question of taxation. If someone is taxed, he benefits also by the expenditure which is sustained by the taxation.

Another argument which is often advanced in criticism of the broad pattern of taxation in the country is that direct taxation is not as heavy as it should be. We have not hesitated to impose higher taxation of the direct variety whenever we have felt this to be justified. My proposals for this year include a significant increase in direct taxation. Without mentioning what I have actually proposed for this year, Shri A. K. Gopalan went as far back as 1957 to prove that the incidence of corporate taxation in India was lower than in many countries. If only he had cared to compare the position as it would emerge as a result of my proposals for this year, he would have noticed that the incidence of corporate taxation in India works out to 50 per cent. as levied this time, a little less than that in the United States or very nearly equal to it, and is much higher than in many countries such as the UK where it is 42.15 per cent, Canada 44 per cent. Australia, 40 per cent, West Germany 40.5 per cent. Japan 38 per cent. and Netherlands 43 per cent. But when I say this, there will be other friends who will say the Corporation Tax is very high and therefore ought to be reduced but there also there is no justification for that because the Corporations earn profits also on account of many steps and many facilities that Government has been giving them, and therefore Government is justified in raising the taxation on corporations as it has done this year.

Shri Gopalan also made the point that taxes assessed on individuals as a percentage of their assessed income have come down from 16.9 per cent in 1951-52 to 13 per cent. in 1959-60. While the hon. Member has quoted correct figures from the Income-tax return statistics, he does not seem to have drawn the right inference. The principal explanation for this decline in the over-all ratio is that the growth of assessed incomes during the period 1951-52 to 1959-60 was largely in the lower income brackets. To mention some facts, the total assessed income of individuals rose from Rs. 475 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 742 crores in 1959-60. This means an increase of Rs. 270 crores over a period of eight years. However, three-fourths of this increase was in the case of individuals with incomes below Rs. 25,000. The simple arithmetical result is that the over-all ratio of tax to assessed income shows a fall, and Shri Gopalan has taken notice of that. However, what has happened is the result of more equitable distribution among income-tax paying groups, and it is not correct to draw the sort of inference Shri Gopalan has cared to draw.

Moreover, a comparison based on incidence of income-tax alone is misleading. Since 1957-58 Wealth Tax is also being paid by rich individuals. If we take the combined burden of income-tax and Wealth Tax, we find that this burden has gone up from about 67 per cent in 1951-52 to 70 per cent. in 1959-60 in the case of individuals with assessed incomes above Rs. 1 lakh and my proposals this year would increase this proportion still further.

At this stage I should like to show some figures about individual incomes and how they have gone in the lower brackets and how in the highest bracket they have gone down. I tried to examine these figures, and therefore took out the figures in the light of the last three or four days, and I find that the number of assessees in the bracket Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 which were 151,511 in 1957-58 have increased to

272,859. That is many people have raised their incomes within this bracket from lower incomes. That is what has happened. Then, in the bracket Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 they have increased from about 177,000 to about 289,000, and they have increased in the next bracket of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 from 50,000 to 90,000; in the bracket Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000 they have increased from 34,000 to 58,000; in the bracket Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 40,000 from 16,000 to 25,000; in the bracket Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 70,000 they have increased from 8,000 to 12,000; in the bracket Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1 lakh they have increased from 2,100 to 2,700; and above Rs. 1 lakh they have gone down from 2,224 to 2,159. Therefore, in the brackets above Rs. 1 lakh they are going down and they have increased in the lower brackets. The increase is much more in the lower brackets because people who were getting much less income are now getting higher incomes. This process has been going on even below incomes of Rs. 3,000. That is how the conditions of the people are improving.

Of course, one cannot say that they have improved as much as we want them to improve. But, Rome was not built in a day; and socialism, at any rate, cannot be achieved in a day, nor in 5 years or 10 years. That will have to be done continuously and in such a manner that we all work together and not cut each other and not demoralise people by spreading wrong stories of poverty and penury increasing, and the rich people taking all the advantage and all that. That is only demoralising the common man, not raising him.

On a par with it is the talk about the prices going up. I was told, even now, here, by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee that in the Parliament canteen a match box sells at 7 p. I find that the canteen does not sell it. I find some people are sitting outside and selling it. I sent an unknown man to buy it and I bought it for 6 p. Yet, it is said that it is selling high. This is the presumption which these

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people have, to say that the prices have increased.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And, Shri Sharma also said that. (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarji Desai: For this I need not smoke; you smoke and be what you are. This is the match box that I have purchased. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Does the Finance Minister say that the prices are not going up in the country. Why is he not bold enough to say that? Let the Finance Minister say boldly that the prices have not gone up after the presentation of the Budget. Let him say that boldly. People will understand that.

Shri Morarji Desai: The monopoly of courage is not given to my hon. friend.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You have been talking all this. I have been keeping quiet till now. Do you think I do not know what to reply to you? I can use the same words you have used.

Shri Tyagi: Address the Chair.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not interfered with my hon. friend's speech. I have allowed him to say whatever he wanted. Let him not interfere with me. I do not understand why he is so much put out?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Because you are not talking as I did. You are saying, 'suppressing the truth'. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If I cannot stop the hon. Members, then, I shall have to stand.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If anybody else had spoken like this he would have been pulled up.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He has used the expression, 'suppressing the truth'. I was not saying like that.

Mr. Speaker: I was carefully watching and taking note of what was being said. All that he said, I think, was with reference to the suggestions. He was saying that so far as the suggestions were concerned and not about the speech or the deliberations. 'Attempt at falsehood' and other things were about the suggestions that were made. (*Interruptions*). I have been generally following that; and I will again try to follow.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He was saying, 'impudence', and all those things. He was also saying, 'suppressing the truth'. He can criticise me and I can criticise him. He can say that the figures are not correct, and not that it is suppressing the truth, as if I have given certain facts and suppressed the truth. We can also use the same language.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the figures were concerned, he said rather that the figures were correctly quoted so far as I remember.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: 'Suppression of truth' he said. I never said anything like that when he said all these things. I only asked him to say it boldly; I only said, 'Let him boldly say that the prices are not going up'. But he said that boldness is not my monopoly. I can also use the same expression.

Shri Morarji Desai: He can use stronger words.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us settle down. The first essential of democracy is toleration and sufferance. (*Interruption*). Unless we become a little thick-skinned, it will become difficult for us to work for that. If any particular sentence or word is objected to at the very moment, certainly, I will mark it at that very moment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We could have used the same words against him. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We have been hearing everything. When I made a

mild statement and said: let him boldly say that prices had not gone up in the country, then he says that it is not my monopoly.

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm in saying this. If one Member says: let him boldly say and the other replies that it is not the monopoly of that person, there is no harm. I do not find anything objectionable. Is there anything objectionable?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: But he has also been saying that there was suppression of facts or truth and all those things.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no intention to raise the anger of my hon. friends but I thought that they would take it in the measure they give, which also I find they do not have the courage or strength to do. That is all that I can say.... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: You also used the word 'impudence'.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did use the word 'impudence'; it is not an unparliamentary word.

Shri Umanath (Puddukottai): Then we can use it also.

Shri Morarji Desai: Of course; it has to be decided in the context it is used. I have no objection to withdraw it at any time.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, please do not allow it to be withdrawn.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then you can adopt it.... (*Interruptions.*) They have used far stronger words and I have never objected to them. I know what words they can use.

About the prices, my colleague had given figures yesterday and he explained everything yesterday. Therefore, I need not repeat it. My colleague had spoken about the criticisms

on wasteful expenditure, non-development expenditure, plan targets, public sector projects and their profits and he spoke also about the bank credit and prices. As he had given all these things, I do not want to repeat them. But if they want, I will certainly give them; after all there is nothing to be hidden about them. These prices have been taken from the markets in Delhi and they have been verified. They were taken only yesterday; they were not taken five or six days earlier. After all there are only three items on which one can say that the common man is affected; on no other items can one say that the common man has been affected.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday the objection taken was whether the prices verified were through the sources of revenue authorities such as tehsildars or others? He has told us today that he sent a man to purchase a match box and found that the price was the same. The allegation made yesterday was that the retailer sold things at higher prices to the common man.

Shri Morarji Desai: Just half an hour ago I sent somebody outside and asked him to purchase this from a retailer selling it. Therefore, it cannot be said that it is planted here.

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): Have you got a receipt also?... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Morarji Desai: You can see it here. I am not given to subtleties. Even yesterday, I had stated this. The price of loose tea of one variety was Rs. 8.50 per kg; it has remained the same B.P. clean common tea has remained at Rs. 4.25 per kg. The price of sugar has gone up from Rs. 1.15 to Rs. 1.17 per kg. but no tax has been levied on sugar. The price of matches went up to 7 nP. per box for a few days but then it went down and it is now 6 nP. again. I cannot guarantee that in the whole country, wide country as it is, nowhere the prices have increased. But by and large I have enquired from everywhere and I find that prices have not increased

[Shri Morarji Desai]

on these items. But on other items they may have; I am not quarrelling about that. I am here mentioning about things that have some relation to the Budget.

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In regard to cigarettes, Gold Flakes have increased from Re. 0.92 to Re. 1. There is nothing wrong in it if they have increased. Scissors cigarettes have not increased at all. Char Minars have increased from Rs. 0.15 to Re. 0.19.

An Hon. Member: The common man's cigarette.

Shri Morarji Desai: It will be good if the common man does not smoke Char Minar cigarettes. Then, London Navy Cut has increased from Re. 0.15 to Re. 0.19. But beedies have not increased in prices at all. They have remained at six naye paisa per ten and for 25 they have remained at 15 nP. That is for the common man. Even the Char Minar is not the common man's. That goes to my hon. friend! My hon. friend is not a common man. Therefore, there is no question of being bold or not bold in these matters. Where is the question of being bold or not bold? But even when I say that, my hon. friend gets angry. I do not see what wrong I have done when I said that it is not a monopoly. By saying "let him boldly say," did he not reflect that I find not have courage? I did not object to that. But still he objects when I say it is not a monopoly. I can only say that they are deeply touched by what I have said: the scar has been touched, because, if it is a healthy skin there will be no sensation. It is only when there is a scar and when something touches it there is immediate pain. That is what I have done. (Interruption). I am very sorry. If I had known there was a scar I would not have touched it.

Before I end, I would like to mention about the personal income since people are asking what they are taxing and what is remaining. On an income of Rs. 5,000 we levy only Rs. 42 as tax. That is, Rs. 4,958 are left to him. On an income of Rs. 10,000 we take only Rs. 490 and Rs. 9,510 are left to him. On Rs. 20,000 we take Rs. 2,328 and Rs. 17,672 are left to him. On Rs. 40,000 we take Rs. 11,000 odd and Rs. 28,000 odd are left to him. On Rs. 70,000 we take Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 38,000 odd are left to him. On Rs. 1 lakh, we take Rs. 54,332 and Rs. 45,668 are left to him. On an income of Rs. 2 lakhs, we take Rs. 1,37,707 and Rs. 62,293 are left to him. On an income of Rs. 3 lakhs we take Rs. 2,21,082 and Rs. 78,918 are left to him. On an income of Rs. 5 lakhs we take Rs. 3,87,000 and Rs. 1,13,000 are left to him. On Rs. 10 lakhs we take Rs. 8,04,000 and Rs. 1,95,000 odd are left to him. On an income of Rs. 20 lakhs we take Rs. 16,38,000 and Rs. 3,62,000 are left to him. If we take away everything nobody would want to earn Rs. 20 lakhs. That will also mean that there is something wrong.

In this very connection, an attack was made for dropping the expenditure tax. If the expenditure tax had done good and had achieved the object which we wanted to achieve, I would not have taken it off. But what have I done? I have dropped the expenditure tax which gave me, at the outside Rs. 85 lakhs at the most and for the same people I have increased the wealth tax. I have increased their income-tax slabs and I have taken Rs. 4.88 crores instead of Rs. 85 lakhs. By giving up Rs. 85 lakhs I draw from those people Rs. 4.88 crores. Is this a socialist step, or maintaining this Rs. 85 lakhs and not taking the other a socialist step? If the expenditure tax also helped me to plug loopholes I could understand it, but it has created more loopholes, because, in order to save themselves from expenditure tax many people tried to keep cash out of account.

They spend that, so that it is not to be shown in expenditure forms and it cannot be found out. That means, I also lose income-tax. What do I gain? I do not get either income-tax or wealth tax or expenditure tax. Their income also is accounted for in company expenditure. All this was a temptation and encouragement to do that by the expenditure tax. That is how it happened. Therefore, it was taken away; not that it was taken away to profit anybody.

Let me give one example. My hon. friend who is sitting behind was paying Rs. 1,50,000 as expenditure tax. What have I done? He has gained Rs. 1,50,000, but he is going to give Rs. 2,50,000.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): On a point of order, Sir. Is it proper that somebody's personal statement of income-tax should be revealed in the Parliament?

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend has no objection. You need not worry about it. I am trying to explain what is happening. He will be paying again much larger income-tax. Therefore, I am taking double of what I have given up.

In this very connection, it was mentioned that even though we said we would publish lists of evaders, we have not published it. A list of the people who have been punished for evasion, as provided in the Act, was placed on the Table of the House in March. If my hon. friends do not care to see, is it my fault? The Act was passed in 1960. The first list was due in this year, and it was put up in March. The next one will be put up in next March. What more is expected of me? If they go on saying what is against even facts and then if I say, truth is suppressed, even then it is objected to. I have no remedy. I do not know how I am to express this thing. It is very difficult for me to say that what is falsehood is truth. I cannot say that. What is falsehood is falsehood. That is all I say. I have never said that my hon. friend is false,

I do not say that. What right have I to say that? I can never say that. Far be it from me to say it at any time. But I would certainly say that my hon. friend has no compunction in using all these methods. It is the methods that I objected to, but then he did not object, because he is honest in that matter in any way. His definition of truth would be, truth is that which serves the purpose.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He says, "He is honest in that respect at least". What does it mean? In other respects, he is not.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with Shri Gopalan that when it is said that he is honest in this respect at least, that has an implication that he is not honest in other respects. That should not be said.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If it is with this arrogance that he is going to speak here, I can also say... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: Arrogance is not a good word; it is not parliamentary.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think arrogance is such a word that it should be taken so seriously or objected to. Arrogance is normally used here. But impliedly also this should not be said that some hon. Member is dishonest. That should not be said.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to say it at all; I say he is fully honest in that.

Mr. Speaker: His words were....

Shri Morarji Desai: I take away the words "in that respect". I do not want to say that, because that is not what I wanted to say. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Only in that respect, it was examined and he is honest. In the other respects, it was not examined.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not a matter for discussion now.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I should also like to mention before I end, about the comparative rates of growth which my hon. friend referred to. He made the point that during the first and the second plan periods the rate of growth of national income was just over 3 per cent. and of *per-capita* income about 1½ per cent. This rate, he claimed, was much lower than the growth rate of several under-developed countries. There can be no two different opinions about the need to accelerate the pace of development so that the modest target of doubling *per capita* income by 1977 can be achieved. One of the principal aims of the Third Five Year Plan is to secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum and there would be general agreement with Shri Gopalan that in subsequent plans we ought to attempt even a faster rate of growth.

It is not, however, quite correct to assume, as is often done, that progress in India compares unfavourably with those in other developing countries. The rate of growth of income is one—and not always the most crucial—indicator of economic growth. International comparisons of rates of growth of national income are also beset with many technical difficulties particularly when, as in most under-developed countries, the statistics of national income suffer from varying margins of error. If one looks at certain other indicators of growth such as the growth of investment, the increasing domestic savings, the share of government expenditure which goes into fixed investment, the progress in India compares favourably with that in many other countries. For instance, between 1950-51 and 1960-61 gross capital formation (at constant prices) in the economy has more than doubled. There are few other countries which have succeeded in stepping up capital formation at

this rate. Domestic savings have also increased though not at the same rate as investment. The rate of domestic savings was around 5 per cent. at the commencement of the First Plan and was about 8½ per cent. by the end of the Second Plan. The share of fixed investment in total governmental expenditure has also up from about 31 per cent. during 1950-52 to about 54 per cent. in 1957-59; and over the first and the second Plan period gross capital formation in the public sector has increased from Rs. 267 crores to over Rs. 900 crores.

This will show, Sir, that we have not developed less favourably than other similar countries. Our record is better (*Interruption*). Of course, this is not to suggest that we can rest on our oars. What has been achieved in the last ten years is only a beginning, but we are proceeding in the right direction and the achievements during the First and the Second Plans provide the basis on which we can build up a technologically progressive society and a social order which offers equal opportunities to all citizens.

And, it is here, Sir, that I want to repeat at the end that I have no desire to wound the feelings of my hon. friends. I have never considered myself better as a man than them at any time. I have never done so. I do not consider myself a better man than any other person. But when it comes to a matter of comparison of policies and explaining them it is very difficult then to say what one feels about it in a wrong manner because then it would be giving a wrong picture. And it is there, if I have used some expressions which have hurt my hon. friends, well, it has no been my intention to do so. I know that truth hurts sometimes, but I admit that truth ought not to hurt also. Therefore, if I have erred in that and I have hurt him, I believe there is something wrong in my expression of that truth. I will take care to see that next time I express my truth I

will express in such a manner that it may be very inconvenient to him but he will not have any complaint that he is hurt.

Mr. Speaker: The general discussion on the budget is over. There is one half an hour discussion. What is the pleasure of the House? Do they want to sit for another half an hour or do they want it to be taken on some other day?

Some hon. Members: Not today.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then I will adjourn the House.

17.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 11, 1962|Vaisakha 21, 1884 (Saka).

[Thursday, May 10, 1962/Vaisakha 20, 1884 (Saka)]

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1034	Foreign investments in industries . . .	3619—20
1035	Use of Hindi in A.I.R. . . .	3620—21
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1038	Study of cosmic rays . . .	3622—23
1039	Provident Fund for Kanpur Leather Industry workers . . .	3623
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CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . .

Shri R. Umanath called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the scarcity of printing paper in Madras.

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE . . .

A copy of the Revision Applications (Procedure) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1171 dated the 23rd September, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 28A of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, was laid on the Table.

GENERAL BUDGET—
GENERAL DISCUSSION 3657-3788

General Discussions on the General Budget, 1962-63 continued. The discussion was concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
11, 1962/VAISAKHA 21,
1884 (SAKA)

Discussion on Demands for Grants, General Budget and consideration of Private member's Bills.