

Third Series, Vol. II, No. 15

Saturday, August 25, 1962
Bhadra 3, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume VII, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[August 20 to 31, 1962/Sravana 29 to Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, August 25, 1962/Bhadra 3,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

स्कूलों की शृंखला

{ श्री स० च० सामन्त :
*५७५. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
{ श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये इस
आश्वासन पर कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के
माध्यम से शिक्षा देने वाले स्कूलों की
शृंखलाबद्ध स्थापना की योजना तैयार
की जा रही है, क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड
के द्वारा तीन भाषाओं वाले कितने स्कूलों को
मान्यता प्रदान करने का आरम्भ में विचार
है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं; और

(ग) इस शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा हिन्दी और
अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से प्रथम परीक्षाएँ किस
वर्ष में होंगी और किन राज्यों के छात्र इन
परीक्षाओं में बैठेंगे ?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) A scheme for opening schools for children of Central Government
1611(Ai)L.S.D.—1.

employees and other floating population is under consideration.

(b) The institutions recognised by the Central Board include 309 higher secondary schools of Delhi and one from Ahmedabad. Of these, 10 institutions teach three languages on a compulsory basis and the remaining institutions will switch over to the Three Language Formula as soon as the all-India syllabus of the Board is introduced.

(c) The Central Board is at present drawing up a detailed syllabus for its all-India examination which is likely to be finalised by the end of this year. The first examination on that syllabus will be held three years after the syllabus is first introduced in the schools. In the interim period, the Board will conduct the examinations on the existing syllabuses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some schools will be recognised by the Government on a regional basis also as it is now at present in Delhi and one in Ahmedabad?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The question of the Government recognising a school does not arise. These schools are being set up and they will be for purposes of examination affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The statement says that the institutions recognised by the Central Board include 309 higher secondary schools of Delhi and one from Ahmedabad. I wanted to know whether regionally, in the different parts of the country these institutions will be established.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir. I have already said that if the schools satisfy the conditions which are laid down by the Board naturally, they could seek affiliation with the Central Board of Secondary Education.

One condition is that there must be concurrence of the State Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Board wants to organise an all-India examination. May I know in what way this all-India examination will be different from the examinations that are being conducted by the Higher Secondary School Boards in other States today?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The special features of this Board are: we are allowing only two languages as media of examination, Hindi and English. As far as the other schools are concerned, all over the country, they have different regional languages. This Board will have only two languages, Hindi and English. All the schools which follow the common curriculum and syllabi of this Board will be affiliated to this Board provided the State Governments also concur.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Higher Secondary School in Andaman will also be recognised by this Board or not and whether any assessment has been made to find out whether proper personnel have been given to these new schools opened in Delhi?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is a separate question. The hon. Member may put a separate question.

Shri Daji: How many languages are taught as the third language and may I know whether schools have adequate arrangements for teaching the third language?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that under the three-language formula, one has to learn Hindi and English and in those States which have Hindi as the mother tongue or the regional language, they have to learn another Indian language.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि विभिन्न राज्यों की ओर से शिक्षा मंत्रालय को कुछ ऐसे ज्ञापन मिले हैं कि इस श्रृंखला में कुछ कठिनाइयाँ भी

आयेंगी; यदि हाँ, तो उन का समाधान करने का क्या प्रकार सोचा गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जब कठिनाइयाँ सामने आयेंगी तो उन का मुकाबला किया जायेगा ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: A distinguishing feature of these schools affiliated to the Central Board would be that they would teach only Hindi and English. Do I take it that the vast region where Hindi has been accepted as the regional language will have no use for this Board? Because, they are already teaching Hindi and English as Hindi is the regional language. Do I understand that a large section of twenty crores of the population covered by that region will have no use for this Board and this Board will be only for the other regions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood the purpose for which the Central Board has been set up. The Board, first of all, caters to all the schools in the territory of Delhi. Then, such schools will be affiliated to this Board which follow the common curriculum and common syllabi. One of the conditions is that these institutions will have only Hindi and English as the medium of instruction. Therefore, any school which has Hindi and English as the media of instruction could seek affiliation to this Board, provided the State Government also concur.

As the hon. Member is aware, in other States, there are regional languages as the media of instruction or examination. And this board will cater to the needs of those institutions, particularly, where the children of the Central Government employees are receiving their education who have to be transferred from place to place. If a child is learning through the medium of Tamil, and if he is transferred to an area where Oriya is the medium, obviously, the child will have to face difficulties. We are envi-

saging that in each State, there will be a school which has Hindi or English as the medium of instruction, so that this not only facilitates the transfer of children from one area to another but will also enable them to appear for a common examination.

Reorganisation of National Coal Development Corporation

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*576. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to reorganise the top administrative set up of the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b).

The scheme of the re-organisation of the National Coal Development Corporation has been taken up by that autonomous body in its own way and in consultation with the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. The purpose is to vest authorities at various levels with adequate powers, both financial and administrative, to take decisions in order to expedite implementation of its projects.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of splitting up the present NCDC into three or four regional corporations, and if so, what their powers and functions will be?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government gave their suggestion in this connection to the managing director of the NCDC who has personally agreed, generally, to the suggestions, and is now taking steps to amend the articles of association by placing the suggestion before the general meeting of the corporation.

It is also a fact that the suggestion given by the Ministry to the managing

director is to the effect that so far as it is possible for the corporation to do, the coal producing areas should be divided into six regions, and they should be vested with as good an amount of power as it is possible for them to do.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that the NCDC could not produce the coal according to the target, and if so, whether Government have found out whether it was on account of the Central control, ineffective control or due to any other reason?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, I totally deny this. The NCDC are going ahead with their programme. As is known, more especially to my hon. friend who is interested in coal production, a coal mine takes about five to seven years to come to full development, and in the early stages, it cannot produce as much coal as it is planned for, if it wants to do the work systematically and does not want to do mine-slaughtering. Therefore, in due course, according to Plan, the NCDC is going to fulfil its programme.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: According to the confession of the NCDC, it is producing below its present capacity. May I know whether the present administration is also responsible, apart from the transport bottle-neck for this under-production by the NCDC?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There have been some cases of under production, deliberately with a view to avoid some accidents, or due to inability of coal being moved out. It is no use specifying that it could not be moved because of rail transport bottle-necks.

There are some other cases also, where such a thing might have been possible because of personnel difficulties or organisational difficulties which might have been faced by the NCDC. But I am not aware particularly of any case where the NCDC have not been able to produce because of inefficiency or inability.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether these proposals for decen-

tralisation envisage also giving greater powers to the local managements of the individual mines which are under the NCDC?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is precisely so.

Shri Venkatasubbaiya: May I know if Government proposes to bring the Singareni Collieries also under the purview of the NCDC?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. The idea of the Ministry is that the Singareni Collieries should also work in collaboration with the NCDC. What that pattern of collaboration or co-operation will be is still under consideration between the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Central Government.

Savings and Rising Prices

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- *577. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India is probing into the effect on the saving capacity of the people due to rising prices of essential commodities; and

(b) if so, whether it has started its survey and when it is expected to complete the work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it for the Reserve Bank to say that the income of the people or the saving power of the people has gone up? May I know whether Government propose to set up a special machinery to find out whether the saving power of the people has gone up or not?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is no need for the Government to set

up such a special machinery. As the hon. Member is aware, the Mahalanobis Committee is looking after the redistribution of the increased national income in the country.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that the Mahalanobis Committee has gone into this factor. May I know whether this survey is conducted in the interior villages or it has been conducted in the towns and cities?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Mahalanobis Committee has been looking into the question of the increase of national and per capita income, and how it has been distributed. Now, the method they are following is the usual method that should be followed in order to come to any definite conclusion in regard to that, but, as the hon. Member is aware, there are so many difficulties in getting the appropriate data in regard to that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: As saving is dependent on prices of essential commodities, may I know whether any non-governmental agency has been taken into confidence to survey these things?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It depends on where the prices rise in which field the price rises, because sometimes it happens that a decrease in personal savings bring about an increase in business savings or a decrease in business savings bring about an increase in personal savings. So, that is one of the aspects to be considered, but that is not the only aspect that governs the quantum of savings.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if any effective attempt has been made to hold the price line at a reasonable price?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Government is always aware of this serious problem, and Government is taking all the steps to bring equilibrium or stability in the prices.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Can any one with a very moderate income

save anything in these days of high prices?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I said in my original answer, the survey has not been made. It is very difficult to answer specifically about that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This question arises out of rising prices of essential commodities. Do I understand that the Government concedes that the prices of even essential commodities continue to rise at present, because in the Budget Speech the Finance Minister had clearly stated that their one achievement was the arrest of the prices. So, I want to know whether they concede that there is a rise in prices.

Mr. Speaker: He is entering into arguments now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not. I want to know whether they concede that there is a rise in prices and that there is need to take any action.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This question is relative, savings vis-a-vis rise in prices, and therefore the hon. Members question does not pertain to this specific question, but this is not a denial of the fact that Government is aware of the problem that there has been a rise in prices.

Coal Supply Position

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*578. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether supply position of coal beyond Moghal Sarai has improved;

(b) whether it is a fact that coal supply is still inadequate; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to move coal from the pitheads?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, as the demand has far exceeded the available supplies.

(c) The following are the main steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of coal to meet the increasing demands from all parts of the country in general and above Moghal Sarai in particular;

- (i) Increase in rail movement capacity from July, 1962 of additional 100 wagons per day in the "Above Moghal Sarai Area" from the Bengal|Bihar coalfields;
- (ii) movement of coal in block rakes in heavier type of wagons;
- (iii) collieries are being urged to step up loading of coal wagons on Sundays and Holidays;
- (iv) plans have been drawn to develop the Singrauli coal-field, which will produce about 2.5 million tons under the Third Plan and all the coal will be for industries in the "Above Moghal Sarai direction";
- (v) plans are being drawn up for transporting some coal by river and road for short distances in North India from the West Bengal|Bihar coal-fields to certain districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that during the month of March, 1962, in U.P. only 50 per cent of the requirement was being supplied. If so, what steps are being taken to see that at least the quota is increased?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot say just now whether only 50 per cent of the quota allotted was supplied. But it is a fact that for the whole of the country, not only U.P. State, the quotas were related to the actual availability of rail wagons. Previously, it was not like that. Therefore, it appears that there has been some reduction. But, as I have just now mentioned, supply of coal has increased and we are taking other steps

also. Surely, that will improve the position much more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the coal dumps which have been established in U.P. are without coal because of the inadequate coal supply. If so, what steps are being taken to see that there is some coal in the coal dumps?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are taking adequate steps to see that there is enough quantity of coal in the dumps. Sometimes, the dumps are full but coal is moved much more quickly and it takes a little more time to build them up, again.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरकार ने अपनी कोयले सम्बन्धी नीति को समय समय पर घोषणा की है। एक बार यह कहा था कि रेल के अतिरिक्त सड़कों से कोयला ले जाया जायेगा, फिर कहा कि पानी के मार्ग से भेजा जायेगा। क्या सरकार आज यह बताने की स्थिति में है कि यह अभाव कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह निवेदन किया है कि सड़क और नदी से कुछ कोयला ऊपर उत्तर प्रदेश में भेजा गया है। इस का अभाव कब समाप्त हो जायेगा यह बताना कठिन है क्योंकि मांग बहुत बढ़ रही है। फिर भी इस से बहुत सहायता मिल जायेगी और सितम्बर के आखीर में या अक्तूबर के शुरू में ऐसा हो सकता है, अगर सरकार ने इस को मंजूर कर लिया, कि कोयला नदी से ले जाया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bade. Shri Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha: May we know what steps have been taken as yet....

Shri Bade rose—

Mr. Speaker: When I call an hon. Member and if he does not hear, it is his fault; he has to suffer.

Shri Bade: Sometimes you call the names loudly; sometimes you call in a low voice.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has not heard me, then it is my fault. Did not hon. Members hear me calling Shri Bade?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody here has heard; but only the hon. Member does not hear. All right; I will give him an opportunity. Shri Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha: May we know what steps have been taken as yet for carrying coal by inland waterways? If there is any such scheme, up to what point will coal be carried by inland waterways?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The States concerned and the Ministries concerned in the Government of India are considering the matter. I have already given some indication of the scheme. I suppose it will be better for me to make some sort of announcement only when this scheme is finally approved as a whole by the Government concerned and when we start moving the coal.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी ने कोई ऐसा कायदा लागू किया है कि जहाँ कोयला निकाला जाता है वहाँ से २०० या ३०० मील तक कोयला रेल से नहीं बल्कि ट्रक से जायेगा ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : ऐसा कोई कायदा तो नहीं बनाया है लेकिन यह हमारे मंत्रालय की स्बाहिश जरूर है कि जहाँ कोयला पैदा होता है वहाँ से तीस चालीस मील के अन्दर तक यदि सम्भव हो सके, और अगर हमारी बात मान ली जाये, तो रेल को बचाया जाये और सड़क से या और किसी तरीके से कोयला पहुंचाया जाये।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट ने यह शिकायत की है कि मध्य प्रदेश की जिन खदानों से कोयल

निकलता है उस को ट्रकों से ले जाना सेंटर ने बन्द कर दिया है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। अब सब स्थानों के बारे में बतलाना कि कोयला सड़क से जाता है या नहीं मुश्किल है लेकिन जहां कहीं सड़क से कोयला जाता है वहां हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट अगर सड़क से कोयला ले जाना चाहती है तो हम क्यों ऐतराज करेंगे ?

Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela

- +
- *579. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bishanchander Sethi:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the fertilizer plant to be set up at Rourkela;

(b) whether both the ammonia producing and processing sections will go into production simultaneously;

(c) what will be the production capacities of the two sections; and

(d) the total cost of the plant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The plant is nearing completion. One stream is expected to go into operation in September, 1962.

(b) The Ammonia producing and Ammonia processing sections are expected to go into operation one after the other, with an intervening period of about six weeks.

(c) The installed capacity of the Ammonia producing plant is 463 tons of Ammonia per day. The Ammonia processing plant when in full production, will produce about 1800 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate per day.

(d) Rs. 23 crores including township and ancillaries.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the nitrogen that will be released by the Steel Plant will also be utilised by the fertiliser plant that will be set up?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, Sir.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what type of chemical fertilisers are to be manufactured from this plant, whether it will be ammonium sulphate or double salt or urea?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It will be calcium ammonium nitrate.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : रूरकेला में जो फर्टीलाइजर प्लांट लगा है उस का और उस के साथ ही साथ हिन्दुस्तान में और जगहों के भी जितने फर्टीलाइजर प्लांट्स हैं उन का एक पूल बना कर फर्टीलाइजर का सारे हिन्दुस्तान में वितरण होगा या रूरकेला प्लांट का फर्टीलाइजर केवल वहीं उड़ीसा के लिये होगा ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The distribution is done throughout India.

Incentive Bonus Scheme

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- *580. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Bhilai Steel Works including mines have received over Rs. 17,34,000 as bonus during the first 6 months of the introduction of the Incentive Bonus Scheme;

(b) when this scheme was introduced and how many workers have been benefited by it;

(c) whether the experience of efficiency results obtained in Bhilai justify the extension of the scheme to similar enterprises; and

(d) if so, where Government propose to make further introduction of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Seth): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme was introduced from 1st December, 1961 and 13,000 workers have been benefited by it.

(c) and (d). The scheme covers all the three steel plants in the public sector.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: To what extent has production increased as a result of the introduction of the scheme and in what proportion the gains realised are divided between the workers and the industry?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is worked on a phased basis. A minimum production is fixed and any production over and above that is taken into account for giving bonus. When 100 per cent production is reached they will be able to get 50 per cent of the basic wage as bonus.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any proposal to introduce as the next step the scheme of giving workers an opportunity to participate in the management?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is completely a different question altogether but I may tell the hon. Member that it is under consideration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since the incentive bonus scheme has been introduced in all the three plants are we to take it that some other factors are responsible for higher efficiency at Bhilai as compared to the other two plants as the results do not seem to be the same in all the three plants?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; there are other factors, apart from this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this production bonus has not been paid to 6000 work charged workers and if so whether there is a scheme to pay them also this bonus?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Bonus is being made available to various groups who are working in this plant. They are divided into production group, maintenance group, service group and general group. If they come within this group they will be entitled to the bonus.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know what was the normal average production per month before the introduction of the scheme, and what is the higher percentage of production that has been achieved by the introduction of the scheme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The figures are not immediately available, but a certain percentage of production is fixed before the employee becomes entitled to the bonus.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any percentage of the bonus granted was in the shape of better facilities or whether the entire amount was given in cash?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The entire amount was given in cash.

Shri A. P. Jain: Is this, pure and simple, a production bonus, or has it anything to do with profitability?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Profitability has not been taken into consideration because the present task is to achieve full production.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that this bonus is given on the basis of profits earned, or, is it an incentive bonus?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I just now answered Shri Jain's question which was the same as Shri Tyagi's.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: Is there any scheme of bonus for the M.P.s for attending the Parliament sessions regularly? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Personality Test

***581. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusions of study sponsored by the Home Ministry in respect of personality test by U.P.S.C. and the efficiency of officers in discharging their responsibility in service; and

(b) in the light of this study what changes Government propose to bring about?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The study has not yet been finally concluded, and the whole matter is under consideration in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Before this study was undertaken there must have been some preliminary discussions and certain conclusions arrived at on the basis of which the study was found necessary and was started. May I know what were the facts brought out by the preliminary discussions on which the study has been started?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The matter was discussed with the U.P.S.C. before and still, as the reply says, the matter is being pursued with them. I might inform the hon. Member that generally our approach is that we do not want to attach much importance to the personality test in so far as the IAS officers are concerned. In regard to the IPS a different view could be taken, but I think it would be possible to arrive at a final decision soon because we have again recently written to the U.P.S.C., and as soon as we finalise our discussions with them, it would be possible to take a final decision and go ahead.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the considerations which weighed with the Government in arriving at this conclusion, namely, that so far as the IAS is concerned

much importance need not be attached to the personality test, because contrary views have been expressed on the floor of the House? What are the factors which have come to their notice?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not want to go into those factors. There are various reasons and we have received a number of communications also in this regard. But generally what we feel is that there is no correlation between the personality test and the kind of executive and other work that they have to do in the future.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या यह सच है कि जो लड़के यूनियनलिटी का रेकार्ड बीट करते हैं, टोप करते हैं, गेम्स और मोरेल कंडक्ट में फर्स्ट आते हैं वे भी इंटरव्यू बोर्ड में पर्सनलिटी टेस्ट के नाम पर फेल किये जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फेल हो जाते हैं, फेल किये नहीं जाते हैं ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इस में तो सवाल यह है कि पर्सनलिटी टेस्ट पर बहुत जोर न दिया जाय । हम इस टेस्ट को बहुत जरूरी नहीं समझते और इस समय पर्सनलिटी टेस्ट को जितने नम्बर दिये जाते हैं उतने नम्बर देना उचित नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट भी इस सवाल पर विचार कर के यह समझती है कि पर्सनलिटी टेस्ट पर इतना जोर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान् जहां तक मुझे याद है, भूतपूर्व गृह-मंत्री स्व० पन्त जी, ने यह अश्वसन दिया था कि इस चीज को हटा दिया जायेगा । अतः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि फिर इस में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हां, यह हटाने की बात थी, लेकिन बगैर यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के इस पर फैसला नहीं हो सकता था । यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन ने उस समय यह राय दी कि एक

कमेटी मुकुरर की जाये, जिस के चेयरमैन उन के ही कोई साहब हों और वह कमेटी उस पर गौर करे। इन सब बातों में बहुत देर लगेगी, इस लिये हम ने यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन से कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में अपनी राय बनाई है और उस पर आगे विचार कर के कोई आखिरी फैसला किया जायेगा।

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether there is any difference in the number of marks allotted to the personality test for the IAS and that for the Central Services conducted by the UPSC and if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri Datar: The marks for personality test are 400 for IAS and IFS and 300 for IPS and Central Services.

Manufacture of Heavy Electrical Equipment

*582. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ask the private sector to make heavy electrical equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to allow some foreign concern to start a factory for the manufacture of such equipment; and

(d) if so, what will be the terms and conditions under which such a concern will operate?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Government of India have granted licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to certain parties in the private sector for the manufacture

of heavy electrical equipment. The details are as follows:—

(A) Large Transformers

- (1) M/s. Kirloskar Electric Company Ltd., Bangalore.
- (2) M/s. Hackbridge-Hewitt & Easun Private Ltd., Madras.
- (3) M/s. Hindustan Electric Company Ltd., Bombay.
- (4) M/s. Transformers & Switchgear Ltd., Madras.
- (5) M/s. Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
- (6) M/s. Gandhi Electric Company, Bombay.
- (7) M/s. Hitachi Transformers & Electricals (Kerala) Ltd., Trivandrum.

(B) H.T. Switchgear

- (1) The English Electric Company, Madras.
 - (2) M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Baroda.
 - (3) M/s. Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd., Bangalore.
 - (4) M/s. Electric Construction & Equipment Co. Calcutta.
 - (5) M/s. Hindustan Electric Co., Ltd., Bombay.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it not the policy of the Government that heavy electrical equipment will be manufactured only in the public sector and if so, what are the reasons for asking the private concerns to do this? Is it because Government could not cope up with the demand for this equipment?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The industrial policy also contemplates expansion of the existing concerns. On that basis, the expansion capacity has been given to the private concerns,

particularly because it was found that there would be a gap between the demand and the production.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Messrs Hitachi Transformers and Electricals and The English Electric Company are foreign companies with 51 per cent Indian capital or Indian companies?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are not foreign companies; they are Indian companies.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am happy to find from the statement that licences have been given to firms in Bangalore, Madras, Bombay, Trivandrum, Baroda, etc. May I know why North India has been omitted from this list? Are there no firms in North India for producing this kind of equipment?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All the public sector projects are located in North India.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what would be the worth of goods to be produced by this imposing list that we have got in the statement if they go into production according to schedule?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figures with reference to the private capacity. But the public sector projects will be producing goods worth about Rs. 90 crores per annum ultimately.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Out of this list of companies, may I know how many have already started production and how many are trying to evade production and not permitting others to come in?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, most of these are expansion schemes and so they are already in production. Only two have been recently licensed, of which one is in Kerala, about which the hon. Member should know much better than I do.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is a provision of the industrial policy resolution that in case private concerns are allowed to enter the field of heavy

electricals, the State will ensure either major participation or take other measures to guide the policy and control the undertaking. Is that being carried out in respect of these firms and if so, how?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes; it is being carried out by seeing that production is according to what we plan and also perhaps we may take into account the prices also at which they would be sold.

Mr. Speaker: He asked about major participation in share capital.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not taken a majority of shares, but in one of the leading companies, i.e. Messrs Hitachi Limited, the Kerala Government has taken 25 per cent of the shares.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the machinery at present being manufactured by the public sector will be produced by these private companies or some of the items being manufactured in the public sector will be transferred to these private manufacturers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In regard to various electrical goods, we have gone into the question as to what would be produced and to what extent it would be produced in the public sector projects. Wherever we found there was a gap, that is expected to be filled by production in the private sector projects. Therefore, in certain cases, what is being produced may be produced in the private sector projects also.

Recitation of National Anthem in Schools

***583. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have agreed to the proposal that the school work should begin with recitation of National Anthem and hoisting of National Flag; and

(b) if so, when this is going to be introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The National Integration Conference made a recommendation that in all Schools the day's work should begin with the community singing of National Anthem. This recommendation has been accepted by all State Governments and Union Territories. There was no recommendation regarding the hoisting of National Flag. In 1954, however, a circular was issued to the State Governments emphasizing the need for explaining the significance of the National Flag to the students.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, since part (b) of the Question has not been answered, may I know from when this is going to be introduced?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Eleven States—Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have written to us that they have already implemented this recommendation. The other States—Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab—have accepted the recommendation and I hope steps are being taken by them for its implementation. The Union Territories have already recommended its implementation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister just now stated that in 1954 a circular was issued to the State Governments emphasizing the need for explaining the significance of the National Flag to the students. May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the extent to which this instruction has been followed by the various States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In order to implement the scheme the Ministry formulated a scheme to award special trophies to schools which could hoist the flag in the best way possible. These awards are being offered to various institutions, and as far as our information goes the scheme is working satisfactorily.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस प्रश्न में राष्ट्रीय गान के साथ साथ राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहराने के बारे में भी पूछा गया है। क्या मैं जानसकता हूँ कि क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् ने यह भी निश्चय किया था और क्या प्रति दिन राष्ट्रीय गान और राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहराने से उनका महत्व कम नहीं हो जाये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं, जहां तक राष्ट्रीय झंडे का सवाल है, उस को तो रोज फहराने की कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गई है, जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है। राष्ट्रीय गान के बारे में अवश्य नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कॉन्फ्रेंस की एक सिफारिश थी और उस के मुताबिक कार्यवाही की गई है। जहां तक प्लेग का ताल्लुक है, उस के बारे में योजना है जिस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने निवेदन कर दिया है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस के औचित्य के बारे में शिक्षा के विशेषज्ञों का भी परामर्श लिया गया था, क्योंकि इस से यह खतरा पैदा हो सकता है कि शिक्षा की संस्था राजकीय संस्था बन जाये।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कॉन्फ्रेंस में सभी प्रकार के लोग थे और उन में शिक्षा विशेषज्ञ भी थे।

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि “बंदे मातरम्” राष्ट्रीय गीत को स्कूलों में चलाने के बारे में सरकार का क्या मत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल है।

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के पास धार्मिक संस्थाओं ने स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय गान चलाने के सम्बन्ध में विरोध भेजा है और अगर भेजा है, तो कौन सी संस्थाओं ने ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : हमारे पास इस सम्बन्ध में न कोई विरोध आया है और न सरकार इस विरोध को स्वीकार करेगी।

श्री बरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार समझती है कि स्कूलों में राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहराने के अवसर पर झंडे का पूरा सम्मान किया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने दे दिया है ।

श्री बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय गीत गाना और राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहराना सरकारी स्कूलों में होगा या उद् स्कूलों में और क्रिस्टियन स्कूलों में भी होगा, जो कि गवर्नमेंट-एडिड स्कूल होते हैं ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : सभी पाठशालाओं में होगा ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : आजकल पाठशाला में प्रशिक्षण शुरू होने से पहले प्रेरित होती है । मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या प्रेरित को रिप्लेस कर के उम के बदले में राष्ट्रीय गान होगा या राष्ट्रीय गान शाम को होगा ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : अगर कहीं प्रार्थना होती है, तो प्रार्थना भी हो, लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि हर एक स्कूल में राष्ट्रीय गान हो ।

विदेशियों की प्रतिमायें

*५८४. **श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशियों की प्रतिमायें राजधानी से हटाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : जनरल जान निकलसन तथा एलर्जेंडर टेलर की दो प्रतिमायें राजधानी में अपने स्थानों से पहले ही हटाई जा चुकी हैं । किंग जार्ज पंचम तथा क्वीन मैरी की प्रतिमाओं को राष्ट्रपति भवन से हटा कर विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हाल, कलकत्ता में रखने का विचार है ।

I shall also read the answer in English.

The two statues of Generals John Nicholson and Alexander Taylor have already been removed from their sites in the Capital. It is now proposed to remove the statues of King George V and Queen Mary from the Rashtrapati Bhawan for being housed in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : यदि मैं भूल नहीं करता हूँ तो आज से दो वर्ष पहले भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री पन्त जी ने इस प्रकार के एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह बताया था कि जब अजायबघरों में स्थान खाली हो जायेगा तो ये जितनी भी अंग्रेजों की प्रतिमायें हैं, ये सब हटा कर वहाँ रख दी जायेंगी । आज दो वर्ष के बाद भी गृह-मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि अभी दो को हटा कर विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हाल में रखने का विचार है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन दो वर्षों में इतनी प्रगति भी नहीं हो सकी है कि जो भारत के माथे के ये सब कलंक हटा दिये जाते ?

Shri Datar: May I point out that it was proposed to place some of these statues in the museum at Delhi but it has been found that no sufficient space for them is available? That is the reason why this is being sent to Calcutta.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसी नीति की घोषणा करेंगे कि अमुक अवधि तक ये जितनी भी विदेशियों की प्रतिमायें हैं, ये हटा दी जायेंगी ?

Mr. Speaker: When the substances go the shadows would vanish automatically.

श्री बरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में हमारे पार्लियामेंट हाउस के इधर उधर विदेशी महानुभावों की कितनी मूर्तियाँ खड़ी हैं और क्या आप इन को तो यहाँ से कम से कम हटाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the Victoria Memorial Hall is itself surrounded by at least half a dozen statues of British Commanders-in-Chief and Generals, would the Government of India pursue this with the State Governments as a matter of common national policy?

Mr. Speaker: That is another suggestion.

श्री भक्त वशंत : श्रीमान्, दिल्ली में राष्ट्रपति भवन में जो प्रतिमायें हैं, उन से भी अधिक आपत्तिजनक प्रतिमायें इस संसद् भवन के चारों ओर हैं। इन के बारे में यह बताया गया था कि दिल्ली का राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय बनने पर उन्हें हटा दिया जायेगा। दिल्ली का संग्रहालय बने करीब एक वर्ष हो चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं इन को हटाया जा रहा है और कब तक इन को हटायें जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) बात यह है कि इन को हटाने की बराबर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और लिखा पढ़ी के अलावा मैं ने खुद मिनिस्टर साहब, श्री हुमायूँ कबिर से बातचीत की थी और कोशिश की थी कि वह इन को वहाँ ले जायें। लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि म्यूजियम में हमारे यहाँ बिल्कुल गुंजाइश नहीं है और हम किसी तरह से इन को वहाँ रख नहीं सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ये भारी भारी मूर्तियाँ हैं, इन को आप कहीं इस जगह या उस जगह ऐसे ही नहीं डाल सकते हैं। और जहाँ चाहे आप इन को रखें कहीं कोने में रखें या अंडर-ग्राउन्ड में रखें, मगर जगह नहीं है। हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि कहां इन को रखा जाये। डब्ल्यू० एच० एस० मिनिस्ट्री से कह रखा है कि वे कहीं इन को रखें। इस तरह बराबर हम इस की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इन को हटा दें।

Central Board of Secondary Education

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*585. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education will conduct any all India Higher Secondary Examination in the country; and

(b) whether such examinations will replace the existing examinations that are being conducted in the different States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. The Board will conduct Higher Secondary Examination in a common syllabus and medium of examination for the schools which get affiliated to it.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could we know the scope of this examination? May we know whether any of the State Governments have agreed to this and stated that they would allow the schools in their States to affiliate to the Central Board of Secondary Education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think I have answered this question a little while ago. I would, however, like to explain to the hon. Member that this Board has been established primarily to cater to the needs of the Union Territory of Delhi and such institutions which may like to seek affiliation to the Central Board. There is no question of consulting the State Governments because one of the conditions which we have laid down for the examination is that the school which seeks affiliation with this Board could seek affiliation only with the concurrence of the State Government. So, the State Governments will automatically come into the picture.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it has been decided as to what would be the medium of examination and whether there will be

any compulsion on the part of this Board to have the examination in any particular medium?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir; it will be in Hindi and English.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, यह बोर्ड जो है यह मूल तः केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये है, इसलिये इस की स्थापना की जा रही है। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का पता लगाया गया है कि किन किन स्थानों में कितने विद्यार्थी हैं, ताकि उतने विद्यालयों की स्थापना स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से वहाँ की जा सके ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उस का सर्व किया जा रहा है और योजना बन रही है स्कूलों की स्थापना करने की।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In reply to one of my previous questions the hon. Minister had stated that when the Secondary Education Board was formed the Andamans School would also be affiliated to it. May I know what decision has been taken on that?

Mr. Speaker: Why should she be running again and again to the Andamans?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Because it is neglected.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This matter will also be examined.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that there are already certain secondary schools which are following the Hindi medium and that special encouragement is being given to them, what point is there in getting these schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Board is not anxious. But it may be possible that in some areas there may be certain institutions which are not having a medium of instruction which is commonly accepted by the State Govern-

ment. It is to facilitate those institutions that this affiliation will be given in consultation with the State Government.

World Bank Loan for Telephone System

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*587. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have applied to the World Bank for loan to expand the telephone system;

(b) if so, the amount applied for;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by the World Bank; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (d). The Government of India have approached the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for a credit of approximately Rs. 20 crores for financing the expansion of telecommunications services in the country as envisaged in the Third Plan. As negotiations for the credit with the Association are still continuing, details of the credit cannot be given at this stage.

Shri P. Kunhan: What are the terms on which the loan is being negotiated?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The whole thing is under negotiation. How can I give the terms and conditions until and unless the negotiations are finalised?

Shri P. Kunhan: What is the purpose for asking this loan? Is it for increasing the internal production or for importing the equipment?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have already said in my original answer

that that is going to be used for the development of telecommunication services in the country. It is obvious that the loan will be utilised for getting the foreign exchange component of the equipment.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has said that the loan will be utilised for the foreign exchange component. May I know whether the existing telephone factory will be expanded or whether some new project will be taken up with this loan?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Let the loan materialise and come to us. Then we shall decide about the best use that we can make of it.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Government have already chalked out a plan and that is why the loan is being asked for.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Oil Refineries

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 { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 *588. { **Shri Vidya Charan**
 { **Shukla:**

Will the Minister of Mines & Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1199 on the 31st May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the proposals made by the private sector oil companies for the utilisation of the excess capacity available with their refineries processing imported crude have been completed; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). These are still under discussions with the companies concerned and a decision has not yet been taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that these foreign refineries had their hidden or built-in capacity and that this was not known to the Government when the agreements of 1951 and 1952 were signed? If so,

what steps do Government propose to take to enquire into this irregularity?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The refineries were erected in 1951. There was a specific quantity of crude oil which was agreed to between the two parties, that is, the Government and the refineries. Subsequently, due to changes in the operational efficiency and also due to other technical reasons some increases were taken by them notice of which was given to Government sometimes while at others it was not considered necessary. Now, finally, we have agreed to give them increment in crude oil capacity till the 30th of September when the agreements between the companies and the Government are supposed to be finalised this way or that.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that this permission to these foreign refineries to utilise their capacity fully was given on the specific understanding that the foreign companies would scrap their agreements of 1951 and 1952 voluntarily and if so, what progress is made towards that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This arrangement of letting them use the capacity to 2.8 and 3.5 million tons so far as the Esso and Burmah Shell are concerned is subject to the fact that the final agreement for the revision of the refinery arrangement should be finalised by the 30th of September. Otherwise, after that, the Government of India will be free to make any other arrangement that they might choose.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the excess capacity claimed by each of these refineries and what are the specific issues which are implied in giving this sanction?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are no specific issues with regard to the increment in capacity of crude. The Esso and Burmah Shell Refineries have expressed their desire to scrap the existing refinery agreement. In that connection, they have put forward certain proposals. We have communi-

cated to them our reactions on those proposals. Now, we are awaiting their own reactions to these. In this connection, Government have communicated to them that they would have the option to revise the present arrangement and maintain the status quo in regard to refinery capacities after 30th September, 1962 when the results of the negotiations are known. We have to wait till the 30th of September, in order to know whether the refinery agreement has been revised or not.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan. Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have a submission to make to you, Sir. When we ask a particular question, it is expected that reply on those points will be given. This is no use and I seek your protection in this matter. The question which I put was, what is the excess that each refinery is claiming—no answer to that—and what are the issues which are involved.

Mr. Speaker: Issues, he said, I re-

Mr. Speaker: The first sentence was....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He has not said anything. He said this is what they have asked, that they want to revise the agreement. I am not concerned with that.

Mr. Speaker: The first sentence was.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The sentence was there. That sentence was followed by . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot argue with the Minister. If he says that there is no specific issue, it may be a wrong answer; I cannot argue.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not mind if the hon. Minister says that he has no information.

Mr. Speaker: The other part, the hon. Minister may answer.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The quantity of crude oil which has been authorised by the Government of India from 1611 (Ai) LSD—2.

time to time to increase is now a maximum of 2.8 million tons for the Esso and 3.5 million tons for Burmah Shell which I referred in answer to a question of my hon friend Shri Hem Barua. This increase from 1.2 million in the case of Esso and 2 million or 1.9 million in the case of Burmah Shell has been given to them from time to time in the last 6 years, not due to any one reason but due to operational efficiency increasing in the various refineries and also due to some technological improvements indicated by them.

“चाइना टुडे”

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*५८६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री २१ जून, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६०१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि “चाइना टुडे” और “आज का चीन” के खिलाफ और कार्यवाही करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री दातार) : जैसा कि पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा जा चुका है, विधिनियम में ऐसा कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है, जिसके अधीन किसी पत्रिका के प्रकाशन को रोका जा सके। परन्तु न्यू एज प्रिंटिंग प्रेस (New Age Printing Press) ने, जहाँ कि “चाइना टुडे” (China Today) तथा “आज का चीन” (Aj Ka Chin) (जो छि बाद में निर्बंध घोषित किये गये थे) छपते थे, अब इन पत्रिकाओं को छापना बन्द कर दिया है।

As already stated in reply to an earlier question, there is no provision in law under which the publication of a Journal can be prevented. However,

the New Age Printing Press, at which the issues of "China today" and "Aj Ka Chin", which were later prescribed, were printed, has since discontinued the printing of these periodicals.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछले प्रश्न के बाद भी इस पत्र के अंकों में इस प्रकार की सामग्री निकली है कि उन्हें आपत्तिजनक घोषित किया गया है और जन्त किया गया है? क्या इस पर प्रकाश डाला जायेगा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, उसके बाद तो कोई ऐसी आपत्तिजनक बातें नहीं मिलती हैं। लेकिन मैं पक्की तौर से नहीं कह सकता।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या यह सत्य है कि जो महाशय इस पत्र का सम्पादन करते थे, जब उन्हें यह पता लगा कि सरकार दृढ़ता से कार्रवाई चाहती है तो वे इस देश से चीन को पलायन कर गये हैं?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मुझे इस की जानकारी नहीं है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Do Government propose to enact such law or modify the previous law to prosecute such periodicals and ban their publication as indulge in anti-national activities amounting to treason?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Action could be taken against the printers and publishers. And I think we have got adequate powers in that regard. In this particular case, we drew the attention of the printers and publishers, and they have stopped the printing of these periodicals. So, the hon. Member will see that we have got powers, and we can deal with such situations. Of course, we cannot stop the printing of any paper, because under the law it is not possible.

Shri Hem Barna : In view of the fact that originally the objection

against this paper *China Today* was raised because it printed a garbled and truncated version of the Chinese officials' report, that questioned our territorial integrity, may I know why action could not be taken against any publication of this sort under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1961 for questioning the territorial integrity of this country?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : We had to take many things into consideration. I am sorry I cannot go into everyone of them here. But we felt that first we should bring it to the notice of the printers and publishers that they were in a way acting against the law. I do not think the hon. Member will disagree with me if we thought that we should have this approach first. In case they would not have accepted our advice, then legal action would have been taken.

Shri P. K. Deo : May I know whether the New Age Printing Press belongs to the Communist Party of India, and if the law does not prescribe the actual action to be taken, a simple warning could have been given?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : I think that the result is much more than that of a warning. They have stopped printing the paper. As regards the press, my hon. friend may better ask his neighbour Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri Hem Barna : May I seek your protection, Sir? . . .

Mr. Speaker : I would not allow questions to be asked by hon. Members of their neighbours.

Shri Nambiar : That can be done in the lobby.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : The Home Minister has just now stated that since this question was raised in Parliament he does not know whether such objectionable matter was printed in *China Today* or not. I would like to know whether any vigilance is kept on such paper, and whether there is any agency to keep an eye over these suspect papers or not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think that the hon. Member feels that we are sleeping over these matters. I need not tell her that it is not, of course, for the Home Minister, but there is a big or huge Ministry which has to look after these things, and I am quite sure that they are doing their duty.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी हमें बताया गया कि यह पत्र "न्यू एज" के आपेखाने में छपता था। जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई चलाते थे उस समय यदि हमें कोई खाना भी खिलाता था तो उसको क्रिमिनल बना कर सजा दी जाती थी। तो जब "न्यू एज" आपेखाने में देश विरोधी चीजें छपती हैं तो क्या सरकार ने उस आपेखाने के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जवाब तो मैंने दे दिया, लेकिन एक बात मैं भूल गया था वह मैं कह दूँ कि न्यू एज में यह छपना बन्द हो गया लेकिन एक दूसरे प्रेस में वह छपने लगा। इसलिये हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा। अगर उस दूसरे प्रेस में भी कोई ऐसा मैटेरियल छपा जो कि आपत्तिजनक हो तो हमें उस प्रेस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी।

Shri Hem Barua: Without raising a point of order, may I seek a clarification from you? This is an improvement, definitely. The hon. Minister just now withheld particular information on the ground that other factors are concerned. May I know if it can be done like that? Information might be withheld on reasons of public interest or something like that, but when he says other factors are concerned, could you allow it?

Mr. Speaker: Did he then ask what those other factors were?

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to, but then I did not get an opportunity. May I submit that under your dispensation, it is so difficult to catch your eye?

Mr. Speaker: That gap I could not fill up. That question could have been put by any other hon. Member as to what those factors were, and then I might have allowed that, but that question was not put.

Maharashtra-Mysore Border Dispute

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*590. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri P. N. Kayal:
Shri Siddiah:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the question of border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore States has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The reports of the representatives of the two States have been separately submitted to their Chief Ministers.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that two conflicting reports have been submitted, one suggesting the Pataskar formula to be adopted, and the other opposing it; if so, may I know whether Government propose to intervene and make an arbitration between these two State Governments to end this long-standing dispute between them?

Shri Datar: The report from the Mysore representative has yet to be received. So, until that report is received, it is too early to say what action can be taken in that matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Public Service Commission for Recruitment to Public Undertakings

*586. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to set up a separate Public Service Commission for recruitment to various posts in the public undertakings as recommended by the Estimates Committee; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No; Government are not in favour of setting up a Public Service Commission for recruitment to posts in the public undertakings.

Foreign Exchange Credit for Extension of Collieries

*591. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange credit provided to individual colliery owners for extension of collieries to increase their production during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) the exchange credit utilised?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The World Bank has offered a loan of 35 million dollars (about Rs. 17 crores) to the Government of India to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the private collieries during the III Plan. Of this amount 30 million dollars can be drawn upto 31st July, 1963 and the remaining 5 million dollars upto 30th September, 1965.

(b) So far, 4288 import licence applications valued at about Rs. 12.7 crores have been received. Out of these, licences have been issued for 1773 applications valued at about Rs. 2.9 crores. The remaining applications are under scrutiny. Actual drawals

from the loan account will, however, start only after the machinery and equipment have been imported.

Fire in Jogta Colliery

*592. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether the underground fire in the Jogta colliery in the Jharia coal fields has again come to the surface;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether transshipment of coal has stopped because of this fire?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes; Sir; The old fire in XIIIth and XIVth seams in Jogta colliery came to the surface on 12.7.1962 while protective measures were in progress.

(b) Blanketing with sand and earth is being carried out in order to arrest the spread of the fire.

(c) Production of coal and its movement from the pits-head has not stopped completely as work is continuing in other seams, namely seams X and XI which have not been affected by fire.

Manganese Ore Mines in Goa

*593. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manganese ore mines in Goa have been experiencing shortage of electric power;

(b) whether Government have also taken note of the fact that large sums of money are spent by manganese mine-owners for acquisition of the mines and preliminary prospecting work; and

(c) if so, whether Government have drawn up any plans to assist the manganese mine-owners in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) As no electric power is used for working of manganese mines, the question of shortage does not arise.

(b) Government have no information of the investment made by individual mine-owners for acquisition of the mines and preliminary prospecting work.

(c) Does not arise. If, however, specific requests for assistance are received, they will be considered on merits.

Credit Offered by Hungary

***594. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a credit for Rs. 8 crores has been offered to India by the Hungarian Government; and

(b) if so, whether the agreement has been finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). There have only been preliminary exchanges of views with the Hungarian authorities and no agreement for the credit has so far been finalised.

Correspondence Courses

***595.** { Shri Basumatari:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee of the University Grants Commission and Union Education Ministry have suggested that all eligible applicants for the correspondence courses should be admitted by Delhi University;

(b) if so, whether the response of the University has been favourable;

(c) if so, whether arrangements for the postal coaching of the increased number of students have been made;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India has not suggested that all eligible applicants for the Correspondence Courses should be admitted by Delhi University. The University has, however, decided that all candidates who fulfil the prescribed qualifications may be selected for admission to the B.A. (Pass) correspondence course. Admission of students will be confirmed by the University on receipt of the first instalment of fees and verification of original certificates.

(e) Does not arise.

Neyveli Thermal Station

{ Shri P. C. Borooah:
***596.** { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

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

(a) whether the first unit of the Neyveli Thermal Station has been inaugurated; and

(b) if so, at what cost it has been completed and the Soviet assistance received for completing it?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes; it was inaugurated on August 5, 1962.

(b) It is not possible to isolate the cost of the first unit which has been completed. Civil and erection works are common to all the five units of the power station and are progressing side by side. These five units

will cost about Rs. 28 crores, against which the expenditure incurred by the Corporation upto the end of March, 1962, is Rs. 22.30 crores. The extent of Soviet assistance so far availed of amounts to Rs. 13.70 crores, against the total provision of about Rs. 13.93 crores to be met out of the 112.5 million rouble Soviet credit of November, 1957.

Natural Gas from Pakistan

- *597. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. R. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1362 on the 8th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the matter of purchase of natural gas from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The information supplied by the Government of Pakistan is under examination and economics of the offer are being worked out.

Wanted Man Meets President

- *598. { Shri A. P. Jain:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news item published in the Sunday edition of *Times of India* dated the 1st July, 1962 under the heading "Wanted Man Met President";

(b) whether it is a fact that a proclaimed offender for the past 14 years could evade the security police and

reach the President at Rashtrapati Bhavan;

(c) whether any investigation into the matter has been made and the official responsible for it found out; and

(d) whether any action has been taken to mend the loophole and strengthen the security measures?

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

(b) and (c). No. Enquiries show that a proclaimed offender did not meet the President as alleged in the newspaper report.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Steel Plant with Italian Collaboration

- *599. { Dr. R. Banerjee:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Italian firm has given a proposal to set up a steel plant at a low cost in comparison to the proposed steel plant at Bokaro by the Americans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with Italian procedure the cost of production will be cheaper; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. Only an expression of interest has been received from an Italian firm, and no cost factors have been worked out or comparisons made. This interest will be kept in mind when we consider the expansion of capacity during the Fourth Plan period.

बुनियादी शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

†६००. { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्रीमती ज्योत्सना चन्दा :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० रा० बनर्जी :
श्री प० र० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय बुनियादी शिक्षा बोर्ड की पहली बैठक में यह स्वीकार किया है कि बुनियादी शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम असफल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो असफलता के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कोई प्रयास किया गया या किया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) चूंकि बुनियादी शिक्षा की एकरूप पद्धति समस्त देश में नहीं फैल सकी है, इसलिये इसमें आंशिक असफलता मिली है। इसके विपरीत, बुनियादी शिक्षा के दर्शन और सिद्धान्तों ने न केवल शैक्षणिक पद्धति पर बल्कि हमारे जीवन पर भी समग्र रूप से गहरा प्रभाव डाला है। समस्त प्रारम्भिक स्कूलों में लागू किये गये क्रियाकलापों से, बच्चे के सामाजिक तथा शारीरिक वातावरण के साथ शिक्षण का सम्बन्ध और शारीरिक परिश्रम तथा श्रम-महत्व पर उत्तरोत्तर अधिकाधिक दिये जाने वाले बल से यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से देखी जा सकती है। सामुदायिक विकास तथा प्रजा-तांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण जैसे अनेक सामाजिक और आर्थिक पुनर्गठन के कार्यक्रमों में भी यह बात देखी जाती है।

(ख) ऊपर जिस आंशिक असफलता का उल्लेख किया गया है, उसके निम्नांकित कारण हैं :—

(१) उपयुक्त प्रकार के अध्यापकों की कमी, और (२) कृतीय साधनों की कमी।

(ग) जी, हां। भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों ने विभिन्न अवसरों पर इस कार्यक्रम की जांच की है और कार्यक्रम की कार्यान्विति में सुधार के लिये अनेक कार्रवाइयां भी की हैं। बुनियादी शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड का गठन किया गया है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य बुनियादी शिक्षा के कार्यक्रमों की जांच तथा बुनियादी शिक्षा के लिये अपनाई जाने वाली नीतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को सलाह देना होगा।

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

*601. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up a joint consultative machinery in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if so, what is its composition;

(c) if not, the reason for this delay; and

(d) when the same is likely to be formed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The management is still in consultation with the State Government.

(d) It is not possible to indicate any time limit.

Foreign Insurance Companies in India

- *602. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign insurance companies are still functioning in our country;

(b) if so, number of such companies; and

(c) the present total amount of capital of those companies?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 85.

(c) These Companies have world-wide operations and there is no separate allocation of the capital in respect of their business in India.

राष्ट्रीय बुनियादी शिक्षा बोर्ड

- +६०३. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री बोरेन दत्त :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुनियादी शिक्षा की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करने और केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को बुनियादी शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम और नीति सम्बन्धी जानकारी देने के लिये राष्ट्रीय बुनियादी शिक्षा बोर्ड ने अभी तक जो कार्य किया है उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त बोर्ड के कौन-कौन सदस्य हैं और इसकी अब तक कितनी बैठक हुई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त बोर्ड द्वारा किये गये कार्य का कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त है ;

(घ) क्या उसकी प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ङ) बोर्ड के गठन और कार्य की क्या रूपरेखा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) बुनियादी शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड का गठन अभी हाल ही में हुआ है और इसके कार्य के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट देना अभी सम्भव नहीं होगा ।

(ख) बोर्ड की पहली बैठक १० और ११ अगस्त १९६२ को हुई । इसके सदस्यों के नाम निम्नांकित हैं :—

१. डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली—अध्यक्ष
केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मन्त्री
२. डा० ए० एन० खोसला
३. श्री यू० एन० डेवर
४. श्री श्रीमन्नारायण
५. श्री पी० एन० कृपाल, भारत
सरकार के शिक्षा सलाहकार
६. श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्
७. डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा
८. श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार
९. श्री जी० रामचन्द्रन्
१०. श्री ई० डब्ल्यू० आर्यनायकम्
११. श्री अण्णासाहेब सहस्रबुद्धे
१२. श्री ए० के० करनभाई
१३. श्री के० अरुणाचलम्
१४. श्री राधाकृष्ण
१५. श्री एल० आर० देसाई
१६. कुमारी मारजरी साइक्स
१७. डा० (श्रीमती) टी० एस० सौन्दरम्
रामचन्द्रन्, केन्द्रीय उप शिक्षा मन्त्री
१८. श्री जे० पी० नायक—सचिव

(ग) और (घ). उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) का देखते हुए, ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(ड) बोर्ड का गठन और उसके अधिकार निर्मांकित हैं:—

बुनियादी शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम के विकास के प्रयोजन के लिये यह निश्चय किया गया है कि १५ मार्च, १९६२ से बुनियादी शिक्षा का एक राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड स्थापित किया जाए। यह एक सलाहकार निकाय के रूप में कार्य करेगा।

बोर्ड के निम्नलिखित कार्य होंगे :—

- (१) बुनियादी शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित सभी विषयों पर भारत सरकार, राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय निकायों को सलाह देना ;
- (२) बुनियादी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति का समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षण करना तथा उसके बारे में ब्यावश्यक सिफारिशें करना ;
- (३) नमूनों के सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने, विशेष जांच और अनुसन्धान प्रायोजनाओं के बारे में सलाह देने तथा तथ्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए ऐसी सभी पृष्ठताछ करना जो समय-समय पर आवश्यक हो ; और
- (४) बुनियादी शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम और नीतियों का निर्धारण करना तथा विकास सम्बन्धी सभी विषयों पर सामान्य रूप से सलाह देना।

बोर्ड को, किन्हीं विशेष समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये समितियां बनाने तथा इन समितियों में दो गैर-सदस्यों को नियुक्त करने का अधिकार होगा। परन्तु समितियों में ऐसे गैर-सदस्य नियुक्त करने से पहले शिक्षा मन्त्रालय का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करना आवश्यक होगा।

बोर्ड के उन सदस्यों का कार्यकाल, जो पदेन नहीं हैं, बोर्ड की होने वाली पहली बैठक की तारीख से, तीन वर्ष होगा।

बोर्ड का मुख्य कार्यालय नई दिल्ली में होगा।

बोर्ड की बैठक वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार अवश्य होगी। अध्यक्ष, अपनी इच्छा से अथवा बोर्ड के कम से कम एक तिहाई सदस्यों की प्रार्थना पर, किसी भी समय, बोर्ड को विशेष बैठक बुला सकता है।

सदस्यों/सदस्य के रिक्त स्थान होने के कारण बोर्ड की कोई कार्यवाही अवैध नहीं होगी।

Three Year Degree Course

*604. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made during the last 2 years in the adoption of 3 years degree course and higher secondary classes in schools;

(b) what is the up-to-date position and whether some of the State Governments are giving second thought to the scheme; and

(c) what is the innovation of junior high schools and how these are different from old high schools?

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

(a) Besides the 20 Universities which had implemented the Scheme by 1959-60, the three year degree course was introduced in thirteen Universities and 290 of their affiliated and constituent colleges during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

Upto the end of 1960-61, 3,628 out of 17,164 secondary schools were of the higher secondary pattern.

(b) The three-year degree course scheme has been implemented by 35 Universities and 697 of their colleges up-to-date.

The proposal to introduce a variation of the three years degree course scheme in the State Universities of

Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow and Gorakhpur) and the University of Bombay is still under the consideration of the concerned authorities.

Government is not aware whether some of the State Governments are giving a second thought to the three year degree course scheme.

All State Governments, with the exception of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have accepted the higher secondary pattern. Madras Government is, however, reconsidering the pattern.

(c) In some places schools upto 8th class are designated as Junior High Schools. These schools are different from High Schools which impart education upto 10th class.

ओलम्पिक खेल

*६०५. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्र० के० देव :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री १४ मई, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय खिलाड़ियों की असफलता के कारणों की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त समिति ने इस बीच अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है और अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समिति की सिफारिशों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो इस समिति द्वारा कार्य समाप्त करने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यह समिति कब तक अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) देश के समस्त महत्वपूर्ण खेलों के केंद्रों से समिति गवाहियां एकत्र कर रही हैं । समिति के सदस्यों की पूर्व-व्यस्तता के कारण, इस कार्य में समय लग रहा है ।

(घ) समिति से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह अपना काम यथा शीघ्र समाप्त कर ।

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

*606. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nangal Fertilizer Factory has achieved the target of production set for the same; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value of production so reached?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industry (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The target set for the year 1961-62 was 200,000 tonnes. The actual production was 200,780 tonnes valued at about Rs. 5½ crores.

Industrial Projects in India

*607. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister who was recently in Delhi had a talk with the Government;

(b) whether any financial and technical assistance was sought from the Soviet Union for execution of industrial projects;

(c) if so, what is the attitude of the Soviet Government; and

(d) whether Government propose to have further talks at the Ministerial level?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The discussions were of a general nature on matters of common interest.

Tatanagar Foundry, Jamshedpur

*608. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta;**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to take over and run the Tatanagar Foundry, Jamshedpur; and

(b) if not, whether any other scheme for reopening the Foundry is under consideration?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

The management of the Tatanagar Foundry Company have closed the Sleeper Foundry Section of the factory since September, 1960. Representations have been received from the employees' organisations and the Government of Bihar against the closure of the factory and for taking steps under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for resuming the complete working of the Factory. The matter is under examination in consultation with the Government of Bihar.

All India Services

*609. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of Government's schemes for direct recruitment to All India Services to fill the gap:

(b) what programme, if any, has been drawn up; and

(c) what is the basis for increased requirement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Steps have already been taken to in-

crease the annual intake of direct recruits selected on the results of the competitive examinations. Another scheme at present under the active consideration of Government, is to introduce a limited competitive examination confined to certain categories of Government servants with 4-5 years of service and between 29-32 years in age, as a regular feature of recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service.

(c) The expansion of the I.A.S., cadres of the States is primarily based upon requirements of administrative personnel on account of development schemes included in the Five Year Plans. These requirements have been worked out in careful reviews made by the Central and State Governments in consultation with the Planning Commission.

दिल्ली में प्लाटों की कीमतें

*६१०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि दिल्ली में मकान बनाने के प्लाटों की कीमत फिर बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि निर्वाचन से पूर्व इन प्लाटों की कीमत कम करने के लिये जो उपाय लिये गये थे उसके फलस्वरूप इन प्लाटों की कीमत में २० ६० प्रति गज तक कमी हो गई थी और अब यह कीमत २० ६० प्रति गज से भी अधिक बढ़ गई है ;

(ग) इस कीमत के इतना बढ़ जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) कीमत के बढ़ने में दलालों या जाय-दाद की खरीद बिक्री का काम करने वाले लोगों (प्रापर्टी डीलर्स) का कितना हाथ है ; और

(ङ) प्लाटों की कीमत कम करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) यह सत्य नहीं है, कि दिल्ली में प्लाटों की कीमत फिर बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है।

(ख) दिल्ली में भूमि के अर्जन, विकास तथा निपटान की योजना घोषित होने के बाद प्लाटों की कीमतों में कुछ कमी आई थी। उसके पश्चात् विभिन्न कालोनियों में मूल्यों में कुछ चढ़ाव उतार (Fluctuation in prices) हुआ। यह सही रूप में बताना कठिन है कि चढ़ाव उतार कितना तक हुआ, क्योंकि प्रत्येक प्लाट का मूल्य उसकी स्थिति, सेवाओं की उपलब्धि आदि के अनुसार भिन्न भिन्न होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्लाटों की खरीद व बिक्री में थोड़ी बहुत परिकल्पना हो सकती है परन्तु प्लाटों के मूल्यों की बढ़ोतरी में जायदाद की खरीद व बिक्री करने वालों (प्रापर्टी डीलर्स) का कोई विशेष हाथ नहीं हो सकता।

(ङ) ऐसी आशा है, कि दिल्ली में भूमि के अर्जन, विकास तथा निपटान की योजना के कार्यान्वयन से जिसका व्यौरा २३ मार्च, १९६१ को सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है, दिल्ली में प्लाटों के मूल्य कम हो जायेंगे। ऐसा निर्णय किया गया है, कि यदि प्रथम जुलाई, १९६० से तीन वर्ष की अवधि में खाली प्लाटों पर मकानों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा न हो तो विभिन्न कालोनियों में ऐसे खाली प्लाट अर्जित कर लिये जायें, अन्य कार्यवाही, जो इस सम्बन्ध में की जा रही है, उक्त विवरण में दी गई है।

Supersonic Jet

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

(a) the latest position with regard to the further development of the first Proto-type of the Supersonic jet air-

craft designed and developed by Hindustan Aircraft; Ltd;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be manufactured commercially?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) (b). The prototype is undergoing extensive development test flights.

(c) Simultaneously with such development, production of the aircraft is being progressed as planned.

Census

1627. Shri Karjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of Muslims, Caste Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains according to 1961 census;

(b) what were the figures according to 1951 census;

(c) what are the figures in each State of India according to 1961 census; and

(d) what were the figures in each State according to 1951 census?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (c). A brochure containing population figures according to 1961 Census has been laid on the Table of the House. The processing of the 1961 Census data to produce religion-wise figures is still in progress and will be available in 1963-64.

(b) and (d). The 1951 Census data have already been published.

Polyandry

1628. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent and in what areas the institution of polyandry is still continuing in India;

(b) whether it is proposed to introduce monogamy in the near future in such areas; and

(c) if so, in what manner and through what stages?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The necessary information will have to be collected from the State Governments as they are administratively concerned with the subject of marriage.

(b) and (c). Only on receipt of such information the Central Government will be in a position to decide whether and in what manner and in how many stages it would be practically possible to introduce monogamy in the areas where the institution of polyandry prevails.

Land for Displaced Persons

1629. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Tourz" has been made of the land given to the displaced persons in Tripura during the survey and settlement work;

(b) whether all the displaced persons who have been settled in Khas land have been given 'parchas';

(c) if not, what is the reason for withholding these 'parchas'; and

(d) when these 'parchas' will be given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Perhaps "Touzi" is meant because "Tourz" has no meaning in this context. The answer in that case is "no".

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Lands have been allotted to the displaced persons under the Rehabilitation Schemes. Their particulars are entered in the Khasian of the Rehabilitation Department. Those who execute bonds for the loans advanced to them are recorded as

'raiya' in the survey and settlement record and are given 'parchas'.

Sale of Prize Bonds

1630. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of prize bonds of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100 sold till the end of June, 1962;

(b) the total amount thus received;

(c) the amount so far paid to prize-winners; and

(d) the amount not claimed so far by the prize winners?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

(a) Denomination	Number
Rs. 5.	2.30 lakhs
Rs. 100.	8.5 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 20 crores.

(c) Rs. 86 lakhs.

(d) Rs. 23 lakhs.

Ambala Cantt. Mata Kasturba Co-operative House Building Society.

1631. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation was made in regard to 3.45 acres of land at Ambala Cantonment near S. D. College for the construction of residential houses by the Ambala Cantt. Mata Kasturba Co-operative House Building Society Ltd;

(b) whether it is a fact that the case was considered by the Civil Area Committee, the Cantt., Board and other competent authorities and had been forwarded with their recommendation to the Ministry of Defence for final decision;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if not, how long it will take?

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

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Merger of Posts of U.D.Cs. and Assistants

1632. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the proposal to integrate the posts of Upper Division Clerks and Assistants of the Central Secretariat mooted out some time back and which was under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The position is the same as explained in the House on the 25th August, 1961, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2499 by Shri P. C. Borooah.

Basic Schools in Delhi

1633. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made by the Assessment Committee set up by the Delhi Education Directorate to evaluate the progress of basic schools in Delhi in completion of its work;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the recommendations made and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The Committee has completed the collection of data and is finalising its report.

Orissa Law Graduates in I.A.S. and other services

1634. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of law graduates

from Orissa selected for I.A.S., I.P.S. and other Allied Services from March 1957 to March, 1962; and

(b) the number of such persons who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Female Education in Andhra Pradesh

1635. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government during the Third Five Year Plan Period to Andhra Pradesh Government for education of girls and women;

(b) whether any new schemes have been formulated for the expansion of the education of girls and women in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The special programme for the education of girls and women is now included in the State sector and it is for each State Government to decide what provision to make for the purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Vijñan Mandirs in Andhra Pradesh

1636. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Vijñan Mandirs will be started in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan Period;

(b) the places where they will be established; and

(c) the amount that would be spent for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) This is

to be decided in consultation with the State Government, who have not yet formulated a phased programme for the opening of Vijnan Mandirs, as required by the Government of India.

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

Central Excise Buildings in Orissa

1637. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central excise offices in Orissa (circle-wise) which are not yet provided with permanent departmental buildings; and

(b) when permanent buildings for Central Excise offices would be expected to be constructed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) Not possible to say at this stage.

Residential Quarters for Central Excise Department Employees

1638. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III and class IV employees under Central Excise Department in Orissa who are not yet provided with departmental residential quarters;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to construct residential quarters for the said employees during 1962-63; and

(c) if so, the number of quarters proposed to be constructed and places where they would be constructed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Residential quarters for the non-gazetted staff are proposed to be constructed during 1962-63 for Central Excise staff as under:—

Station	No. of quarters
Cuttack	6
Rayagada	2

Payment of Stipends and Scholarships in Himachal Pradesh

**1639. { Shri Virbhadra Singh:
Shri Lalit Sen:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students in receipt of stipends and scholarships from the Himachal Pradesh Administration are being put to great inconvenience and hardship due to the failure of the administration to pay them regularly and in time; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from Himachal Pradesh Administration and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Educational Tours for Kerala Students

1640. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions in Kerala that availed of the assistance offered by the Central Government to parties of students undertaking educational tours during 1961-62; and

(b) the amount of money that was given to these educational institutions and the number of students and teachers who benefited from these grants?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) No amount was sanctioned to Kerala Government or to any other State Government for educational tours during 1961-62 for paucity of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

All-India Services

1641. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different All-India Services

during the last five years (year-wise); and

(b) how many posts have been filled?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

Year of Recruitment	Indian Administrative Service				Indian Police Service			
	No. of posts reserved for S/C	No. of Posts filled by S/C	No. of Posts reserved for S/T	No. of Posts filled by S/T	No. of Posts reserved for S/C	No. of Posts filled by S/C	No. of Posts reserved for S/T	No. of Posts filled by S/T
1957 . . .	14	5	5	..	13	4	5	..
1958	15	2	5		14	1	5	2
1959	14	2	5	2	9	4	3	
1960	12	2	5	5	10	3	4	..
1961 . . .	19	9	5	5	14	7	5	1

Issue of Educational Certificates

1642. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of non-issue of educational certificates to Indians, former residents of Pakistan, are still pending;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) how many similar applications from Pakistani nationals, former residents of India, are pending with the Indian Government; and

(d) steps being taken to expedite disposal of these cases;

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir;

(b) 1204 (up-to-date);

(c) 37 (up-to-date);

(d) The Pakistan Government, who were once again moved in May last, have promised to liquidate the pending applications, as soon as possible.

Pakistani National in Mikir Hills District

1643. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani Nationals who had illegally settled in the Mikir Hills district have been asked to leave the country;

(b) if so, how many of them have so far left the country;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for them; and

(d) what other measures Government are taking in case they refuse to quit?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). So far 119 such Pakistani nationals have been detected staying illegally in the Mikir Hills District and they have all been deported to Pakistan.

Scholarships for S.C. and S.T. in U.P.

1644. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sanc-

tioned for Uttar Pradesh for 1962 for granting scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students;

(b) whether this amount is less than what was sanctioned in 1961; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A sum of Rs. 35,52,400 has so far been released by the Ministry of Education to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for award of scholarships to Scheduled Castes students. The State Government's additional requirements of funds, if any, will be met by the Ministry of Home Affairs. There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Parachute Factory in Ambernath

1645. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Parachute and Clothing Factory is likely to be established in Ambernath;

(b) if so, whether a new factory has to be constructed; and

(c) if not, whether the existing ordnance factories are to be expanded for this purpose?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The parachute manufacturing capacity has been augmented by extensions to the existing factories at Shahjahanpur and Kanpur. The possibility of establishing parachute manufacturing capacity at Ambernath is now under consideration in the Defence Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. If the decision is in favour of establishing further capacity at Ambernath that Factory will be expanded.

1611 (Ai) LSD—3.

Recommendations of Pay Commission

1646. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the accepted recommendations of Pay Commission have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons for this abnormal delay;

(c) what are those recommendations; and

(d) when final orders are likely to be issued?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). A statement showing the recommendations of the Pay Commission which have been accepted by the Government, but which have not yet been implemented, indicating in each case the action taken so far, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 46].

Hill Allowance to M.E.S. Workers

1647. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to grant Hill allowance to M.E.S. workers in Darjeeling and Kasauli;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) quantum of allowance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). No proposal for the grant of hill allowance to M.E.S. workers in Darjeeling and Kasauli is under consideration. Orders, however, have been issued sanctioning compensatory and house rent allowances to Defence civilians serving in Darjeeling and Kasauli at the following rates with effect from 1-11-60:—

Compensatory allowance :

at both stations :—

Pay	Rate of allowance
Below Rs. 500	5% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- and maximum of Rs. 10. p.m.
Rs. 500 and above.	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 509/-.

Pay	Rate of Allowance
<i>A. Darjeeling</i>	
Below Rs. 75	Rs. 7.50
Rs. 75 and above but below Rs. 100	Rs. 10.00
Rs. 100 and above but below Rs. 200	Rs. 15.00
Rs. 200 and above but below Rs. 500	7½% of pay
Rs. 500 and above.	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 536.42
<i>B. Kasauli</i>	
Below Rs. 75	Rs. 5.00
Rs. 75 and above but below 150	Rs. 7.50
Rs. 150 and above	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 156.50

The drawal of these allowances is subject to the conditions prescribed in the relevant Orders.

Audit Staff Associations, Kerala, Bombay and Simla

1648. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether recognition has since been restored to audit staff associations in Kerala, Bombay and Simla;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to get the recognition restored?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. The position indicated in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2579, which was answered in the Lok Sabha on the 5th June, 1962, continues.

(b) The recognition of the associations has not so far been restored because the conditions laid down in the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1952, are still to be fulfilled by them.

(c) The members of the staff of the respective offices have been informed

that the restoration of the recognition of the associations will be considered as and when the defects pointed out to them are remedied.

Declaration of Foreign Assets

1649. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 633 on 4th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether some more persons have declared their foreign assets; and

(b) if so, the number of persons who declared their assets in foreign Banks in 1961 and upto 30th June, 1962?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After the 12th November, 1961 the date prescribed for declaration of accounts in terms of the Notification, 33 accounts involving an amount of Rs. 6.9 lakhs have been declared to the Reserve Bank of India.

Arrears of Various Taxes

1650. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of Income Tax, Wealth and Gift Tax outstanding on 1-6-62 in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) Amount recovered in 1961; and

(c) Steps taken by Government to realise this arrear?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The effective arrears on 1-6-62 were:—

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

(a) Income-tax	6,83.95
Wealth-tax.	11.98
Gift-tax	6

(b) Income-Tax	6,01.73
Wealth Tax	25.95
Gift Tax	4.14

(c) Income Tax

The following steps as laid down in the Income-tax Act, 1961 are taken to

collect the Income-tax dues from defaulters:—

(i) Levy of penalty under section 221(1) for non-payment of taxes in time;

(ii) Issue of certificate under section 222(1) to the Tax Recovery officer who on receipt of this, proceeds to recover the arrears of Tax;

(iii) Attachment of the defaulter's moveable properties by issue of distraint warrants in big cities, where there is provision for recovery of Municipal taxes in this manner;

(iv) Issue of a notice in writing under section 226(2) asking the disbursing officer to deduct the arrears of tax from the salary of the defaulter at the time of payment thereof if the defaulter happens to be a salaried employee; and

(v) The issue of notice in writing under section 226(3) asking any person from whom money is due or may become due to the defaulter, to pay to the Income-tax officer forthwith, arrears of tax mentioned in the notice.

Wealth Tax

Out of the effective arrears of Rs. 11,98,000, demand of Rs. 8,54,000 was kept in abeyance pending disposal of appeals, rectifications etc. In respect of the balance of Rs. 3,34,000 revenue recovery certificates have been issued to the Collectors concerned who are taking necessary steps to effect the recovery.

Gift Tax

Steps as provided in the Gift-tax Act, are being taken to recover the outstanding arrears.

Indian Engineers Trained in Germany

1051. { Shri B. K. Das;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the Indian Engineers trained in Germany for the purpose of work in the Rourkela Steel Plant have been taken in service in the Plant;

(b) how many of them were employed in the particular jobs for which they were trained; and

(c) what are the reasons for their not being absorbed in the same type of work for which they were trained?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) 123

(b) All were absorbed in the particular jobs for which they were trained.

(c) does not arise.

माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग

{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
१६५२. { श्री स० च० सामन्त :
{ श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग की इस सिफारिश पर कि ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम का निर्माण किया जाए जो माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की योग्यता, अभिरुचि और वैयक्तिक गुणों के अनुरूप हो क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है और उसकी क्या प्रगति है ;

(ख) बहु-प्रयोजनीय स्कूलों की कार्य-विधि में सुधार करने और उनमें समन्वय करने की दिशा में राज्य क्षेत्र में योजनाओं की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है और सुधार के मूलभूत आधार क्या हैं ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को इस दिशा में क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ; और

(घ) बहु-प्रयोजनीय स्कूलों की कुल संख्या क्या है और इनमें से आदर्श रूप कितने और कौन-कौन से स्कूल चुने जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ल० श्रीमाली) :

(क) से (घ) सिफारिश को पूरा करने के लिए, देश में, विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों वाले बहुदेशी स्कूलों की स्थापना की गई है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त में ऐसे स्कूलों की संख्या २११५ थी। राज्य क्षेत्र में, ऐसे स्कूलों के समेकन और नए बहुदेशी स्कूल खोलने की व्यवस्था की गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को निम्न प्रकार से सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव किया है :—

चार क्षेत्रीय कालेजों की स्थापना द्वारा, जो बहुदेशी स्कूलों को अव्ययक प्रशिक्षित करेंगे; और अनुमोदिन ढांचे पर २० बहुदेशी स्कूलों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये २ लाख रुपये प्रति स्कूल तक राज्य आयोजन के अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता देने के तबन्ना द्वारा।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चुन गये स्कूलों के सम्बन्ध में उनकी सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Enquiry against certain Government Officers

1653. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an open enquiry had been started against 115 Government employees on the charges of corruption;

(b) if so, what is the number of such officials, Ministry-wise;

(c) has the enquiry been concluded; and

(d) if so, what are the findings thereof?

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

(b) Railways	39
Transport & Communications	34
Finance	13
Defence	11
Commerce & Industry	7
Works, Housing and Supply	5

Mines & Fuel	4
Food and Agriculture	2
TOTAL	115

(c) Enquiries concluded	21
Enquiries pending	94

(d) No. of public servants prosecuted	2
Sanction for prosecution awaited	1
Recommended for Departmental action	17
Proceedings dropped	1
TOTAL :	21

Purchase of Horses

1654. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the average price paid by the District Remount officers for purchase of a foal between the age of eight months and a year in U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan areas?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Rupees six hundred per foal.

लेखकों आदि को सहायता

१६५५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि साहित्य, कला और जीवन के अन्य क्षेत्रों में योगदान करने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जिनकी आर्थिक दशा अब अच्छी नहीं है गत वर्ष कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : २६० लेखकों, कलाकारों या उनके आश्रितों को १९६१-६२ में कुल २,२६,८१५ रुपयों की मदद दी गई, जिन में हरेक अनुदान की राशि ५० रुपये प्रति मास से १५० रुपये प्रति मास तक थी।

Agricultural Development Finance Corporation

1656. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to establish an Agricultural Development Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Chain of Schools

1657. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a 'Chain of Schools' in the country; and

(b) if so, what would be the medium of instruction in these schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A scheme for establishing some schools for the children of Central Government Employees and other floating population is under consideration.

Fertilizer Factory at Mangalore

1658. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imichibava:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2512 on the 5th June, 1962 and State:

(a) whether the licence for setting up of a fertilizer factory at Mangalore has been issued; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Not yet.

(b) The details relating to the financing of the project not yet been settled.

Geological Survey in Jaisalmer District

1659. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a geological survey has recently been conducted by the Central Government in the Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan;

(b) whether there are prospects for oil and natural gas in the area;

(c) if so, the steps contemplated for be taken immediately by Government, particularly for deep and structural drilling?

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

(b) Available data justify further prospecting for oil and gas in the area.

(c) Collaboration of the French Petroleum Institute has been secured for carrying out exploration in the area. Detailed seismic surveys will be carried on during the next field season. Structural drilling will be planned on the basis of seismic data to be obtained after 3/4 months of seismic surveys. Deep drilling operations will be started if warranted by the results of seismic surveys and/or structural drilling.

Accidents in Bhilai Steel Plant

1660. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents, big and small, in the Bhilai steel plant till now;

(b) how many of them proved fatal; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the dependents of the victims of these fatal accidents?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) The total number of accidents since the commencement of the Bhilai Steel Plant till the 30th June, 1962, is 4133, of which 3873 are minor accidents.

(b) 97.

(c) Out of 97 fatal accidents, in 88 cases a sum of Rs. 2,17,010 has been deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Drug, for disbursement to the legal heirs of the deceased. In 9 cases liability has been disclaimed under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

टेलीविजन द्वारा शिक्षा

१६६१. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन द्वारा दिल्ली के स्कूलों में पढ़ाई करने में क्या फायदा हुआ है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार भारत के अन्य हिस्सों में भी टेलीविजन से स्कूलों में शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध करेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) विज्ञान विषयों में टेलीविजन द्वारा शिक्षा देने का मुख्य लाभ यह है कि बहुत से ऐसे अनुभव और प्रयोग, जिनको साधारण कक्षा के कमरे में नहीं किया जा सकता उनकी टेलीविजन द्वारा व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। भाषाओं के क्षेत्र में शुद्ध उच्चारण टेलीविज द्वारा अच्छी तरह से सिखाया जा सकता है।

विद्यार्थी भी टेलीविजन द्वारा पढ़ाये जाने वाले विषय में अधिक दिलचस्पी लेते हैं क्योंकि टेलीविजन द्वारा पढ़ाये जाने वाले विषय उनकी समझ में स्पष्ट रूप से आ जाते हैं। चूँकि टेलीविजन द्वारा शिक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त योजना, सलाहकारों से विचार-विमर्श, अच्छी संदर्भ सामग्री और शैक्षणिक फिल्मों आदि की आवश्यकता होती है इसलिए इसके द्वारा कक्षा अध्यापकों का भी "सेवा-कालीन प्रशिक्षण" हो जाता है।

फिर भी योजना का प्रारम्भिक वैज्ञानिक मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस समय टेलीविजन सेवा केवल दिल्ली में ही है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बम्बई में नियमित टेलीविजन सेवा स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है, जो तृतीय योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक कार्यान्वित हो सकेगी बशर्ते कि विदेशी विनिमय उपलब्ध हो। इस स्टेशन से शैक्षणिक टेलीविजन लागू करने के प्रश्न पर उपयुक्त समय पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Death of an Under-Trial

1662. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an under-trial named 'Puran' died on the 5th July, 1962 at the West Patel Nagar Police Station (New Delhi); and

(b) if so, the cause of his death?

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

(b) A Magisterial inquiry is being held to ascertain this.

Board of Higher Secondary Education

1663. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi has been dissolved from the 1st July, 1962;

(b) why this step has been taken; and

(c) what arrangements have been made by the Government in place of the Board?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Secondary Education has been re-constituted for the purpose of conducting a Higher Secondary Examination in a common syllabus and media of examination and will conduct the examination for Delhi schools also.

बरेली में पाकिस्तानी वायुसेना अधिकारी की
गिरफ्तारी

१६६४. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १८ जून, १९६२ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ३३६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बरेली में पाकिस्तानी वायुसेना का जो अफसर गिरफ्तार किया गया था उसके मामले की छानबीन करके उसे दण्ड दिलाने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : उक्त अफसर को पाकिस्तान वापस जाने की इजाजत दे दी गई, क्योंकि उसके बरेली जाने में उसके खिलाफ कोई बात सामने नहीं आई ।

Indian Scholars to German Democratic Republic

1665. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Graduate Engineers were sent to the German Democratic Republic in 1961 under the 'Scholarships for Practical Training Scheme';

(b) whether the scheme is actually meant for training unskilled persons into skilled workers;

(c) if so, the reasons for selecting fully qualified engineers for a scheme not applicable to them; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Scheme was for training in factories and institutions of the German Democratic Republic, of Indian nationals who had sufficient vocational training or several years of practical work in vocational lines or studies in the engineering and other colleges in the fields of engineering and technology.

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

Issue of Bonus Shares by Companies

1666. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies applied to the Controller of Capital Issues in 1960, 1961 and 1962 for issue of Bonus shares out of their reserves;

(b) how many applications were sanctioned; and

(c) the total number of shares reported to have been issued in terms of the sanctions referred to in part (b);

(d) the face value of these shares; and

(e) the paid-up capital of the companies at the time of applications for grant of consent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The number of companies which applied to the Controller of Capital Issues for issue of Bonus shares out of their reserve was 24 in 1960, 95 in 1961 and 80 in 1962 (upto 31st July 1962);

(b) 22 applications were sanctioned in 1960, 72 in 1961 and 71 in 1962 (upto 31st July);

(c) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 47].

Merit Scholarships in Orissa

1667. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted to Orissa Government under National Scholarships Scheme for grant of merit scholarships to poor students for prosecution of University Education in 1961-62;

(b) the number of students who received the scholarship;

(c) whether all such scholarships were disbursed month to month or quarter to quarter or half yearly; and

(d) whether all such scholarships will be fully disbursed before the new session begins?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 20,100.

(b) 30.

(c) & (d) Under the rules scholarships money is to be paid every month. Disbursement of scholarships is the responsibility of the State Government.

Ashram School in Tripura

1668. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made by Government to acquire some plots of land belonging to tribals of Bagafa of Belonia in Tripura for opening an Ashram School;

(b) whether it is a fact that these tribals have already surrendered other plots of land to Government for Senior Basic Schools;

(c) whether it is a fact that these tribals will become landless and destitute if the remaining portion of land is also acquired for Ashram School; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider to abandon the scheme of acquiring their land?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. —

(c) No, Sir, as they would have 38.40 acres of land with them.

(d) Does not arise.

Pending Pension Cases

**1669. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Tan Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many pension cases are pending for sanction and payment in respect of officers (of all ranks) of Central Services and other employees since last one year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Financial Assistance to Assam

1670. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted a loan of Rs. 7.5 crores during this year to the Government of Assam for the improvement of their ways and means position;

(b) if so, what are the terms of the loan;

(c) whether similar loans have been granted to other States also; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loan carries interest at 3 per cent per annum and is recoverable by adjustment against the amounts due to the State Government in the current year as their share of Central taxes and statutory grants.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 70.50 crores to six other State Governments.

Central Sanskrit Board

1671. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Central Sanskrit Board is formulating any scheme to award scholarships to students from non-Hindi speaking areas and foreign countries for the study of Sanskrit?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Central Board considered the matter but did not find it feasible to recommend such a scheme.

Religious and Moral Education

1672. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijay
Ananda:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how many Universities of India have agreed to implement recommendations of the Committee on Religious and Moral Education and the progress made in the preparation of suitable literature on moral and religious education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Twenty Universities have accepted the recommendations in whole or in part and have been imparting moral instruction in one form or the other. This Ministry have made a preliminary selection of literature on the subject for Elementary and Secondary schools, which is being placed before the Standing Committee on Moral and Religious Instruction for consideration. The Committee is expected to meet early in September to consider the matter.

Interview Granted by Indian Military Personnel to Foreign Press

1673. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a report published in the American

Newspaper "Baltimore Sun" on the interview with an un-named Indian General connected with Ladakh Defence by Mr. M. R. Philip Potter, who sent the despatch;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has taken place to find out whether interview was real and to trace the Indian General who granted the interview;

(c) the name of the General; and

(d) whether the military personnel are allowed to grant interviews to foreigners?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). Government have seen the report of an alleged interview. Inquires are being made to check on the report of the alleged interview.

(d) No, Sir—not without the prior approval of Government.

Services of Librarians

1674. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 432 on the 4th May, 1962 and state the progress made so far regarding creation of the Service of Librarians?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is still under consideration.

Children's Museum in Delhi

1675. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) The progress made so far in the scheme to open a Children's Museum in Delhi; and

(b) the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Bal Bhavan Board, which is the authority controlling the National Children's Museum, has recently accorded approval to the revised plans and estimates of the Museum building, involving an expenditure of

Rs. 6,21,000/-. This includes an administrative block, a Special Exhibition Gallery and a Multipurpose Hall. The construction work is expected to be undertaken by the CPWD in the near future.

In the meanwhile, work has already started on the dismantling of the building material of the Polish Pavilion in the Indian Industries Fair and its re-erection at the site of the Museum, to meet the immediate space requirements of the Museum. This work is expected to be completed before October, 1962, from which date the Museum will start its regular service. The material of the Polish Pavilion in the Indian Industries Fair was gifted to the National Children's Museum by the Polish Government.

The Museum, when completed, will be an educational service agency and will house exhibits for children, on children and of children's work. It will further serve as a resource centre of information for teachers. It will also undertake training of Museum personnel.

Development Schemes for Education

1676. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the discussions with the State Governments and State Universities an overall development scheme has been formulated for the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, what is the amount to be met by the University Grants Commission and the amount to be met by the State Governments and Universities;

(c) in view of the decision to allocate cent per cent. expenditure for the development scheme relating to post-graduate studies and research what is the total estimated liability of the University Grants Commission in this respect;

(d) what is amount set apart for paying the higher scales of pay to the teachers and other staff during the third plan period (out of Rs. 37 crores); and

(e) what is the amount set apart for the development of engineering and technical education and for the development of higher scientific education and research during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 48].

(d) Rs. 2.50 crores.

(e) Rs. 141.54 crores comprising Rs. 69.94 crores in the Central Plan and Rs. 71.60 crores in the State Plans.

Tuition Fees

1677. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government policy of uniformity in tuition fees of the different classes in the Higher Secondary Schools in New Delhi is not being followed by some educational institutions which get aid from Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps this year for enforcement of the policy of uniformity in the tuition fee in such schools;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, whether the institutions which have not followed the Government policy till now have agreed to the same; and

(d) whether the same policy would be enforced by Government in the current session of schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Cement to Orissa

1676. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the Government of Orissa as well as the public about non-supply of cement to the State in sufficient quantity and in proper time resulting in the acute shortage in the State;

(b) what quantity of cement was allotted during 1960-61 and 1961-62 and whether the entire quantity was supplied to the State; and

(c) the quantity of cement allotted to Orissa for 1962-63 and whether this has been made on the basis of the present requirements of the State?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir, Complaints have been received from the Government of Orissa.

(b) and (c). The following figures indicate the allotment and despatches of cement to Orissa under the State Quota:

(In Tonnes/Tons)

Period	Allotment	Despatches
1960-61	1,88,424	1,34,364
1961-62	1,28,400	1,10,762
1962-63	90,200	
(April 1962 to September 1962)		

The allotment of cement for April-September 1962 has been made taking several factors into consideration; among them, the present requirements of the State, anticipated shortfall in production compared to overall demand for cement in the country and the priority and essentiality of requirements in regard to defence, Plan projects etc.

Coal for Orissa

1697. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the Government of Orissa about the non-supply of coal to the State in sufficient quantity and in proper time;

(b) what was the quantity of coal allotted during 1960-61 and 1961-62 and whether the entire quantity was supplied to the State; and

(c) the quantity of coal allotted to Orissa for 1962-63 and whether this has been made on the basis of the present requirements of the State?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Reports of occasional shortages are received from time to time both from the State Government as well as public. In such cases immediate supplies are arranged for the affected consumers by way of special and preferential allotments.

(b) & (c). The figures of the quota and actual despatches of coal to Orissa during the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 are given below:—

(Figures in wagons)

Year	Quota	Despatches
1960	9668	4152
1961	9688	4800
1962 (upto May)	4060	1369

The quotas of all the States have been revised from June, 1962 so as to bring them to the level of transport capacity available. In the case of Orissa the revised quota from June, 1962 has been fixed at 514 wagons per month.

Bhojudih Coal Washery

1689. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhojudih Coal washery sponsored by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has been completed;

(b) when it will be commissioned and what is its capacity; and

(c) the cost incurred so far?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir, but it is nearing completion.

(b) The Washery is likely to start trial running during the month of September or October, 1962, and will have a capacity to wash 1.2 million tons of coal per annum.

(c) The expenditure on this unit incurred upto the 31st July, 1962, is Rs. 2.46 crores.

चित्तौड़गढ़ सैनिक स्कूल

१६८१. श्री तनसिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़ के सैनिक स्कूल में कितने विद्यार्थी अनुमूचित जातियों के हैं और उनका प्रतिशत क्या है; और

(ख) इस प्रतिशत के कम होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) और (ख). सैनिक स्कूलों में प्रविष्टिएं केवल योग्यता के आधार पर होती हैं। जातीयता के विषय में अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

Army Ordnance Corps

1682. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1942 Army personnel were transferred to Army Ordnance Corps on watch and ward duties;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after the completion of their service tenure they were released;

(c) whether it is a fact that they have not been given pensionary benefits; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) A certain number of Watch and Ward Wings in the AOC were raised in 1944 (not in 1942) and deserving personnel who would have otherwise been discharged from the Army as medically unfit or who were no longer suitable for an active role in their own Army/Service were posted to these Wings.

(b) Discharge of Watch & Ward personnel was carried out on completion of their tenure of service or in consequence of reduction of the strength of the Army on demobilisation or on disbandment of the Watch & Ward Wings themselves.

(c) No, Sir, Those Watch and Ward personnel who were serving on pre-war engagement terms or those who after their discharge from such engagement had been re-enrolled and had elected to count their former service towards pension/gratuity, were granted service pension, where their total qualifying service was 15 years or more and gratuity where such a service was less than 15 years. Those Watch and Ward personnel who had no former service on regular terms and were enrolled on war engagement terms were entitled to a special gratuity.

(d) Does not arise.

Grants-in-Aid to Assam Government

**1683. { Shri Swell:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants-in-aid paid by the Government of India under Article 275 of the Constitution to the Government of Assam since the year 1947;

(b) the amount spent by the Government of Assam out of the grants placed at its disposal;

(c) the items on which various amounts were spent; and

(d) the amount surrendered and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected. A Statement will be laid on the Table of the House, when the information is received.

Denotified Areas in Panjab

1684. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the uplift of denotified areas in the Punjab State during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) (a) and (b). There are no such areas anywhere in the country. The question of sanctioning any amount for the uplift of such areas in Punjab State does not, therefore, arise.

The following amounts have, however, been sanctioned to Punjab for taking up schemes for the welfare of denotified tribes during 1962-63:

Central Sector	Rs. 1.26 lakhs
State Sector	Rs. 0.29 lakhs
Total	Rs. 2.25 lakhs

Foreign Exchange Allotted to Singareni Collieries

1685. Shri R. N. Reddi: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of Rs. 145 lakhs foreign exchange asked

for by Singareni Collieries Company only a sum Rs. 14.26 lakhs has been allotted during 1961-62;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange required for 1962-63; and

(c) in view of the shortage of foreign exchange whether it is possible for the Company to achieve coal production target of 32 lakh tonnes for 1962-63?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Out of Rs. 145 lakhs of foreign exchange asked for by the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, a sum of Rs. 131.50 lakhs was allocated to the Company during 1961-62.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange required by the Company for the year 1962-63 as estimated by it is Rs. 242.15 lakhs against which foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 175.75 lakh for the half-year April-September 1962 has already been allocated.

(c) The Company has assured the Government that they would be able to fulfil its target of production of 32 lakh tonnes during 1962-63.

Singareni Collieries

1686. Shri R. N. Reddi: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the overall output per man shift during 1961 mentioned as 0.42 tonnes in 41st Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company is incorrect;

(b) if so, whether the error has since been rectified;

(c) what is the correct figure; and

(d) whether the productivity per worker at these mines is much more than the all India average?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The overall output per man shift for the year 1961 for the Singareni Collieries Company Limited was 0.42 tonnes and

has been correctly mentioned in its 41st Annual Report.

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

(d) The average all India O.M.S. during 1961 was about 0.48 tonnes.

Deep Shaft Mining in Singareni Collieries

1687. Shri R. N. Reddi: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economics of the deep shaft mining which were under study by the Singareni Collieries Company has since been concluded;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has since allotted Rs. 8 crores for mining million tonnes of coal by deep shaft mining?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The economics of raising one million tons from deep shaft mining has yet to be examined. The Singareni Collieries Company have, however, been made an allocation of Rs. 20 crores in the Third Plan. This includes Rs. 8 crores, being the estimated cost of raising one million tons from deep shaft mines.

Diamond Mines in Andhra

1688. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India propose to survey the old workings of diamond mines near Vajra Kanur area in the Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether the Department propose to conduct survey in other diamond bearing areas like Bangampalli in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and some other places in Mahboob Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India propose to undertake investigations of diamondiferous belts in Kurnool (Banganapalli in Kurnool district), Anantapur (Wajrakurur area), Mehboobnagar and Krishna districts during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Technical Personnel

1689. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of technical personnel from India are being employed by the Ethiopian Government; and

(b) if so, whether the Ethiopian Government have approached the Government of India for any fresh recruitment?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Government of India have lent the services of a few officers to the Ethiopian Government.

(b) No, Sir.

Welfare Officers

1690. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and functions of Welfare Officers in various Ministries and offices of Central Government and details thereof;

(b) total annual expenditure on various Welfare Activities during last five years with year-wise and activity-wise break-up for the last three years;

(c) number of persons actually benefitting from different activities;

(d) whether any evaluation has been made of the benefits to Government servants accruing from the institution of Welfare Officers; and

(e) if so, results thereof, Department/Ministry-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 49].

Retirement Age of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees

1691. Shri Jayaraman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to suffer at the time of retirement since the relaxation of age in the matter of recruitment is not adjusted to the retiring age; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this problem?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). There is no bar to the entry of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Government service at the normal age prescribed for all categories, but the maximum age limit prescribed for recruitment to various posts is relaxed by 5 years in their case. This is a concession and is allowed to them because many amongst them not have attained the requisite educational standard at an earlier age. This age concession involves no suffering for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Once a member of a Scheduled Castes/Tribes enters Government service, he/she is subject to all the rules and conditions of service that are applicable to all Government servants. The age of retirement is related to physical and mental fitness which is a consideration which uniformly applies to all employees. Government are advised that it would be unconstitutional to provide a special age of superannuation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji

1692. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that great difficulty and inconvenience is being experienced by the students of Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi for lack of hostel accommodation;

(b) whether Government propose to construct a hostel for the students; and

(c) if so, when they would begin construction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rashtriya Panchang

1693. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a "Kashaya month" is occurring in the year 1885 S. E. and this would cause a confusion in the arrangement to be followed in the Calendars in different parts of India and also between the followers of correct calculation shown in the Rashtriya Panchang and those not following the same;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to stop such confusion; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a public declaration regarding their policy about Panchang making to bring about uniformity among Calendars in the country?

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

(b) and (c). The matters is under consideration.

Production of Gold

1694. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the production of gold in Kolar Gold Mines since 1955 up-to-date; and

(b) the estimated production of gold in these mines during the next five years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The production of gold in the Kolar Gold mines during the period 1st January 1955 to 31st July, 1962 was 37.81 million grammes.

(b) It is estimated that, conditions remaining the same, the average annual production of gold for the next five years will be 4.2 million grammes.

Workers of Civil General Transport Companies

1695. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers employed by the Civil General Transport Companies (Indep. Tpt. Pls.) as motor drivers, mechanics, cleaners, are classified as civilians or army personnel;

(b) if they are classified as army personnel whether they have been given the benefits to which Army personnel are entitled;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) if they are classified as Civilians, whether they have been sanctioned the benefits which other employees of the Central Government are entitled to ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) They are classified as civilian personnel.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) They are given the benefits admissible to other civilians in the Defence Services. In addition, they are entitled to certain further concessions because of the nature of duties they perform.

(e) Does not arise.

Heavy Engineering Industries

1696. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of the Heavy Engineering Industries will not be able to attain the Third Five Year Plan targets due to shortage of pig-iron, steel, coke and power;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken by Government to meet this shortage to fulfil the demands of the Heavy Engineering Industries in order that Government projects could be put into operation in time and properly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). There is no reason for Government to anticipate at this stage any shortfall in the Third Five Year Plan target production of the Heavy Engineering Industries on account of shortage of pig-iron, steel, coke and Power. There exists, however an inevitable strain on the basic supplies and services in a developing economy and Government are aware of the difficulties arising from their shortage. Government are continuously watchful of the needs of the Heavy Engineering Industries and would make all efforts, within the overall availability of these supplies and services, to fulfil the Third Five Year Plan targets.

Garo Hills Coalfields

1697. Sri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have asked the Union Government to exploit the coalfields in Garó Hills, Assam; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Union Government have imposed certain conditions before undertaking to work the aforesaid coalfields; and

(c) if so, what are these conditions?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Yes, the Assam Government have requested that the Garo coalfields may be exploited. The proposal is being examined by the National Coal Development Corporation which is in correspondence with the State Government. Since the proposal is still being explored in all its aspects, the question of imposing any conditions does not arise at this stage.

दया याचिकायें

१६६८. श्री बागड़ी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फांसी की सजा के कितने मामले भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद ७२ के अधीन दया याचिकायें देने पर जनवरी, १९६२ से जुलाई, १९६२ की अवधि में उमर कैद की सजा में तबदील हुए ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): प्रथम जनवरी से ३१ जुलाई, १९६२ तक की अवधि में ४० कैदियों के मामलों में फांसी की सजा उमर कैद में तबदील की गई ।

Olpad Oil

1699. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

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

(a) how many pin points have been fixed for drilling Olpad region or Surat District;

(b) how many of them are in process of drilling; and

(c) prospects of obtaining oil?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Five locations have been fixed for drilling on Olpad structure.

(b) One; viz. location No. 2.

(c) It is difficult to say any thing at this stage.

Stock Holders of Iron and Steel

1700. Shri R. P. Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases for appointment of Registered Stock-holders of Iron and Steel for different places in the States of Bihar are pending since long in the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta:

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this delay the supply of iron is not made to the deficit part of the State; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what Government propose to do to expedite the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Registered stockists are appointed by the Iron and Steel Controller on the recommendation of the State Governments. The Bihar Government had recommended appointment of 25 Registered Stockists in the first phase and 24 in the second phase. Subsequently this recommendation was amended as they wanted only 21 Stockists to be appointed in the first phase. No recommendations have been received yet for the second phase. The recommendations for the first phase were received piece-meal and the State Government were requested to furnish consolidated recommendation by 30th September, 1961. This recommendation was not received by the Iron and Steel Con-

troller. However, on the basis of the recommendations already received by him, he considered the applications received on merit and issued appointment orders. The present position is as under:

Proposal made by Bihar Government for appointment of Registered Stockists—21.

Names of parties not indicated by State Governments—5.

Names of parties recommended by State Government—16.

Applications and other documents received—13.

Appointed—8.

Rejected—1.

Incomplete documents—4.

Number of applications not received so far—3.

Office of Indian Oil Company

1701. Shri R. P. Singh: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have shifted the Branch Office of the Indian Oil Company Ltd., from Patna to Calcutta when it was easier to keep regular contacts with the Barauni Oil Refinery Project from Patna than Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting the above-said office?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) Indian Oil Company shifted the headquarters of their Eastern Branch from Patna to Calcutta in May, 1962, but for liaison with Barauni Refinery project, a divisional office of the Company is retained at Patna.

(b) The reasons for shifting the Branch Headquarters from Patna to Calcutta were as follows:

- (i) The jurisdiction of the Eastern Branch of the Indian Oil Company extends to the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Calcutta

being the chief communication centre, all the 4 states within the Eastern Branch are easily accessible from Calcutta rather than from Patna.

- (ii) Calcutta is a big market.

- (iii) Calcutta is the most convenient place for dealings with the other oil companies with whom Indian Oil Company has product exchange arrangements for the sale of Gauhati Refinery Products.

Heavy Steel Industry

1702. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a heavy steel industry in the Madras State; and

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected and how much time Government will take to commence the industry?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). The Government of India appointed a Technical Committee to consider the question of setting up a steel plant in Southern region based on Neyveli Lignite and Salem and other iron ores. The Committee felt that the production of iron from these raw materials appeared to be technically feasible, and recommended that a more detailed assessment of the technical and economic factors should be made on an industrial or pilot plant scale. As a result, certain tests were carried out in Norway and East Germany of which the preliminary results hold out promise. Government have at the same time, accepted another recommendation of the Committee to appoint a firm of Consulting Engineers to prepare a detailed Feasibility Report. The Consultants will study all the relevant aspects of the proposed plant, including the factors which affect its location. A decision about the location of the plant as well as date of commencement of the plant

will be taken on receipt of the final reports of the East German and Norwegian tests, as well as of the report of the Consultants.

Arrears of Income Tax

1703. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what are the income-tax arrears in Gujarat State against various parties for the period 1952-62 (year-wise); and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to recover this money from the defaulters?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Statement showing the arrears of Income-tax at the end of the years 1951-52 to 1961-62 in Gujarat State.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount
1951-52 (gross) .	3.72
1952-53 (gross) .	4.97
1953-54 (gross) .	4.29
1954-55 (gross) ..	4.49
1955-56 (gross) .	5.69
1956-57 (gross) .	7.63
1957-58 (gross) .	9.46
1958-59 (effective) .	4.24
1959-60 (effective) .	2.45
1960-61 (effective) .	3.39
1961-62 (effective) .	3.96
	(Provisional)

(b) The following steps as laid down in the Income-tax Act, 1961 are being taken to collect the income-tax dues from the defaulters:

(i) Levy of penalty under section 221(1) for non-payment of taxes in time;

(ii) Issue of certificate under section 222(1) to the Tax recovery Officer who on receipt of this, proceeds to recover the arrears of Tax.

(iii) Attachment of the defaulter's moveable properties by issue of distraint warrants in big cities, where there is provision for recovery of Municipal taxes in this manner;

(iv) Issue of a notice in writing under section 226(2) asking the disbursing officer to deduct the arrears of tax from the salary of the defaulter at the time of payment thereof if the defaulter happens to be a salaried employee.

(v) The issue of notice in writing under section 226(3) asking any person from whom money is due or may become due to the defaulter, to pay to the Income-tax Officer forthwith arrears of tax mentioned in the notice.

Political Sufferers in Mysore

1704. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount distributed to political sufferers in Mysore State since 1952 up-to-date;

(b) whether any applications from Mysore State are still pending and if so, how many;

(c) whether it is a fact that the political sufferers were given varied amounts rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000;

(d) what was the basis to determine the quantum of amount; and

(e) whether Government are thinking of aiding the destitute and the poor political sufferers and if so, what are the plans?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 1,83,450 since the inception of the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant in 1955-56 till 31st July, 1962.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The quantum of assistance in each case is decided taking into account the extent of sufferings undergone by the applicant in the national movement, his financial condition and means of livelihood, liabilities, etc.

(e) Relief and rehabilitation of political sufferers is the responsibility of State Governments who have formulated their own schemes in the form of lumpsum cash grants, land grants, life pensions, refund of fines, restoration of confiscated property, rehabilitation loans, educational facilities to children of political sufferers, etc. In individual cases of hardship, assistance in the form of small lumpsum cash grants is also given from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant.

Co-operative Societies in Rehabilitation Centres in Tripura

1705. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons employed in the Co-operative Societies started in the Rehabilitation Centres to Tripura during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61;

(b) whether the number is on the decrease; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

1958-59—5600

1959-60—5866

1960-61—5206

(c) No specific reason can be assigned for the slight decrease during 1960-61. Partly it may be due to the availability of more wage-earning jobs elsewhere.

Under Invoicing of Jute Exports

1706. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of under-invoicing of exports of jute goods

from India has recently been brought to light;

(b) whether a large amount of foreign exchange has thereby been lost to the country;

(c) whether any of the persons responsible have been discovered and punished; and

(d) what steps are being taken to check this illegal practice?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to say at this stage.

(c) Some cases have already been adjudicated, resulting in confiscation of goods with an option for redeeming them on payment of suitable fines. In addition personal penalties have also been imposed on the persons concerned in some cases. Some other cases are still under investigation or adjudication.

(d) The export documents are carefully scrutinised. Where offences are established, suitable action is taken by the Customs authorities or the Director of Enforcement or both.

Ordnance Factory near Bhandara

1707. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of a new Ordnance Factory near Bhandara; and

(b) when it is likely to go into production?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Orders for most of the process plants have been placed. Construction of civil works is in hand. Planning in connection with plant erection and commissioning is being pursued with a view to establishing production as scheduled.

(b) By about middle of 1964.

Award for Public Schools

1708. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total number of awards for joining public schools since the inception of the scheme;

(b) what has been the total expenditure on these;

(c) what is the number which has come from schools located in rural areas;

(d) what has been the expenditure on them;

(e) what measures, if any, Government have taken or propose to take to bring about equality of opportunity for boys studying in rural schools in the matter of awards to join public schools; and

(f) whether the possibility of fixing a quota for boys and girls studying in rural schools (under the scheme) to correspond to the proportion of the population which must send its children to rural schools has been considered?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 524.

(b) Rs. 32,51,638.

(c) and (d). No separate statistics are maintained for candidates coming from schools located in rural areas and it is not, therefore, possible to give expenditure figures for scholars selected from rural areas.

(e) The equality of opportunity is already there because the candidates can take the tests in the regional language or in the mother tongue. Further, objective type of questions are asked with a view to assessing the real intelligence of examinees and this neutralizes the element of advantage to children from urban areas.

(f) It is not considered desirable to make any reservation.

दिल्ली में स्टाम्प बेचने वालों का कमीशन

१७०६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में स्टाम्प बेचने वालों के कमीशन में कुछ कटौती कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय इनको कितनी कमीशन दी जाती है और इस कमीशन को कम करने से पूर्व इनको कितने प्रतिशत कमीशन मिलती थी; और

(ग) इनकी कमीशन कम करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दशमिक सिक्कों में प्रति रुपया कमीशन की वर्तमान दरें :—

दिल्ली तथा अन्य
नई दिल्ली में स्थानों में

१. विदेशी बिल, १ न०५० २ न०५०
शेयर ट्रांसफर,
विपत्र प्रमाणक
तथा बीमा मुद्रांक

२. हुंडी मुद्रांक, २ न०५० ३ न०५०
राजस्व मुद्रांक
तथा निमुद्रित
मुद्रांक (Im-
pressed Stamp)

कागज

३. न्यायालय शुल्क ५० न०५० ५० न०५०
मुद्रांक प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

४. अभिरक्षक ५० न०५० ५० न०५०
मुद्रांक प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

५. मनोरंजन २५ न०५० २५ न०५०
मुद्रांक प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

दिल्ली तथा अन्य
नई दिल्ली में स्थानों में

६. वाटर मार्क ५० न०५०, ५० न०५०,
पेपर प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

प्रति रुपया कमिशन की पुरानी दरें :—

१. विदेशी बिल, ३ पाई ५ पाई
सेयर ट्रान्सफर,
विपत्र प्रमाणक
तथा बीमा
मुद्रांक

२. हुंडी मुद्रांक, ५ पाई ६ पाई
राजस्व मुद्रांक
तथा निमुद्रित
मुद्रांक (pressed Stamp)
कागज

३. न्यायालय शुल्क ८ आने ८ आने
मुद्रांक प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

४. अभिरक्षक ८ आने ८ आने
मुद्रांक प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

५. मनोरंजन ४ आने ४ आने
मुद्रांक प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

६. वाटर मार्क ८ आने ८ आने
पेपर प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

(ग) जब पुराने सिक्कों से नये सिक्कों में परिवर्तन किया गया, तो शून्यान्त (rounding off) करने के कारण कमी हुई।

Development of Border Areas of Punjab

1710. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent during the Third Plan period on the development of border areas of Punjab; and

(b) the main works to be taken up under the Third Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Rs. 13.00 lakhs.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given to unstarred question No. 3745 by Shri Hem Raj answered on the 21st June, 1962 in which the main schemes approved for implementation during 1961-62 and 1962-63 have been indicated. The schemes to be taken up during the remaining years of the Third Five Year Plan will be considered at the beginning of each financial year.

Nunmati-Barauni Pipeline

1711. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the work on the Nunmati-Barauni pipeline during the last three months; and

(b) the amount spent on the same during the above period?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) (i) All pipelaying operations, excepting a few discontinuities were completed by the first week of June, 1962.

(ii) Three Pump Stations viz. Nunmati, Bongaigaon and Madarihat were completed.

(iii) 9 submerged river crossings, 5 suspended river crossings and 5 rail-bridge crossings were completed.

(iv) Civil construction at 7 Repeater Stations was completed and work on Mechanical and Electrical installations was in progress.

(v) Hydraulic testing was in progress in three sections.

(b) Rs. 3.12 crores approximately.

Ferro-alloys and Special Steels

1712. { Shri A. P. Jain:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirements and production of ferro-alloys and special steels in India;

(b) how much foreign currency or rupee payment has been made in the import of ferro-alloys and special steels during 1959-60 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(c) what will be the corresponding requirements at the end of the Third

Plan period and what steps are being taken to meet the requirements from internal production?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Present requirements and production of ferro-alloys and special steels.

Item	Requirements Tons	Production (Tons)
FERRO-ALLOYS		
(i) Ferro-manganese	60,000	106,510
(ii) Ferro-silicon	14,000	9,700
(iii) Ferro-chrome	450	Nil
SPECIAL STEELS	107,000	19,278

(b) *Import of ferro-alloys and special steels—*

Year	Ferro Alloys		Special Steel	
	Qty in M/tons	Value in Rs.	Qty. in M/tons	Value in Rs.
1959-60	3,592	3,286,170	25,268	50,669,700
1960-61	5,727	6,611,299	43,684	98,134,593
1961-62	7,984	10,975,598	52,506	121,511,537

(c) *Requirement by the end of Third Plan period and capacity planned for ferro-alloys and special steels.*

FERRO-ALLOYS

Item	Requirements by 1965-66 (tons)	Capacity licensed (tons)	Remarks
Ferro-manganese	200,000*	240,000	*100,000 tons for internal consumption & rest for export.
Ferro-silicon	50,000	49,200	
Ferro-chrome	35,000	26,200	Further capacity being licensed to fill the gap.
Ferro-Molybdenum	1,000	100	Do.
Ferro-Vanadium	750	50	Do.

Item	Requirement by		Capacity* licensed/ planned (tons)	Remarks
	1965-66 (tons)	1970-71 (tons)		
Free cutting Spring steel	75,000	150,000	168,000	*This includes production in the proposed Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur in both the stages. Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd., and also that available from Ordnance Factories.
Tool Steel	42,000	70,000	68,500	
Constructional Steel	100,000	240,000	150,300%	
Die & other High grade steel	8,000	10,000	12,600	
Alloy Steel Castings	30,000	50,000	42,100%	
Stainless sheets	50,000	70,000	71,000	% Further capacity is being licensed to fill the gap in the demand targets.
Electric sheets	110,000	to be estimated.	74,000%	

@Since it takes 3/5 years for production to materialise after licensing of capacity, planning is done with a view to cover the requirements of Fourth Five Year Plan as well.

A.E.C. Centre, Pachmarhi

1713. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class IV employees of A.E.C. Centre and School, Pachmarhi, discharged in 1960;

(b) the reasons for their discharge;

(c) whether any of them have since been reinstated; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) to (d). Additional civilians belonging to categories like Cooks, Water-Carriers, Barbers, Washermen, Sweepers and Boot-makers, who are called Non-Combatants (Un-enrolled) are employed at the A.E.C. Training College and Centre on an 'as required' basis, depending on the number of recruits and trainees there. If any decrease in the number of recruits or trainees is likely to occur for a period exceeding eight weeks a proportionate reduction is made in num-

ber of these Non-Combatants (Un-enrolled). In 1960, the monsoon break exceeded 8 weeks end, consequently, 63 Non-Combatants (un-enrolled) were rendered surplus and their services were terminated. As the discharge of these employees was not irregular the question of their reinstatement did not arise. However, all of them were offered alternative appointments at the Artillery Centre and School, Nasik Road, but they did not accept the offer. Later on, when need arose, 41 out of the 63 employees were re-employed by the College authorities.

Books on National Emotional Integration

1714. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the finalisation of the scheme for production of books for Children and Teachers on the subject of National Emotional Integration; and

(b) when it is likely to be finalised or, if finalised, the important features of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The scheme will be finalised in the light of the final report of the Emotional Integration Committee.

Oil and Gas Reserves of Ankleshwar

1715. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate of oil and gas reserves of Ankleshwar oil field;

(b) the detailed characteristics of Ankleshwar crude oil in terms of A. P. I. Gravity, pour point and recoverable wax content; and

(c) to which crude oil in the oil producing area of the world it is similar in its characteristics?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Firm estimates can be given after the trial production, which is in progress, has been carried out for a sufficiently long time. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission expect to give the estimates in about six months.

(b) A.P.I. Gravity: 46°7 (Average); pour point: 21° C and recoverable wax content 9 per cent.

(c) Some of the oil fields in Venezuela have crude similar to Ankleshwar in respect of A.P.I. Gravity values.

Oil Prospecting in Gujarat

1716. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) when and for which areas the prospecting licences or leases have been granted to Oil and Natural Gas Commission by Gujarat State Government under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 for drilling purposes;

(b) what are the terms of these leases or licences; and

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission are submitting its returns to State Government as per these Rules?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Formal exploration licences have been applied for under Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, but none has been granted by the Gujarat Government so far.

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

Ankleshwar Natural Gas

1717. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Natural Gas which has been burnt down at Ankleshwar Project till to-day;

(b) what is the total amount of Crude Oil supplied to Bombay Refinery from Ankleshwar oil fields; and

(c) how much amount has been received by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for this supply of Crude Oil till today?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The total amount of gas burnt down in Ankleshwar upto 31-7-1962 is of the order of 17.4 million cubic meters.

(b) The oil supplied to the Refineries upto 31-7-1962 is as follows:—

Burmah Shell ..	92,390 metric tons
E.S.S.O. ..	52,562 metric tons

(c) Amount received from the Refineries so far is as follows:—

Burmah Shell ..	Rs. 39,83,834/-
E.S.S.O. ..	Rs. 19,55,887/-

Tenements Constructed at Cambay, Ankleshwar and Baroda

1718. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many tenements have been constructed by Oil and Natural

Gas Commission at Cambay, Ankleshwar and Baroda for its staff respectively;

(b) what is the total estimated cost for each colony and what is the total expenditure involved for each of these colonies; and

(c) whether it is a fact that colony at Baroda is to be partly allotted to the Rumanian technicians who are likely to come to Baroda for Koyali Refinery?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 256 tenements at Cambay, 184 at Ankleshwar and 214 at Baroda have been constructed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) Estimated cost for these colonies is as under:

	Rs. in lakhs
Cambay	38.65
Ankleshwar	34.90
Baroda	39.98

Expenditure incurred for each of these colonies is:

Cambay	21.50
Ankleshwar	20.92
Baroda	22.00

(c) No, Sir.

Failures at the University Examination

1719. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the University Grants Commission appointed a committee for making recommendations to arrest the increase of failures at the University Examinations; and

(b) If so, what are its recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission have not appointed any Committee to make recommendations to arrest the increase of failures at the University Exami-

nations; but the Committee appointed by the Commission on Examination Reform in Universities has examined this question and made recommendations in this behalf. Copies of the report are available in the Parliament Library.

Scheduled Tribe Students Sent Abroad

**1720. { Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Marandi: }**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from the Scheduled Tribes sent abroad for higher education during the last two Five Year Plan periods and the number to be sent during the Third Plan period from Santhal Pargana district, if any;

(b) the special facilities given to such candidates intending to go abroad;

(c) whether these facilities encouraged and produced the desired result in inducing them to go abroad in sufficient number; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to liberalise the terms further?

The Minister of Education Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Under the Government of India Overseas Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes selection is made on an All-India basis by the Union Public Service Commission and there is no reservation for any district or State. The total number of Scheduled Tribe candidates selected/to be selected under the Scheme is as under:—

During First Plan	..	6
During Second Plan	..	15
During Third Plan—1961-62 to 1964-65	..	20
1965-66 Scheme will be reviewed.		

(b) In case of Scheduled Tribe candidates, the qualification for eligibility has been lowered from first class to second class.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

I.A.S. Officers in Jammu and Kashmir State

1721. Shri Abdul Ghani Goal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. officers sanctioned for J. & K. State;

(b) the present strength; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make up the strength?

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

(a) 33.

(b) and (c). The present number of officers substantively in position is 19. The question of instituting necessary steps to fill up the promotion quota of 13, on a substantive basis, has been taken up with the State Government.

Fertilizer Factory in Rajasthan

1722. Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a Fertilizer Factory in the Chambal commanded area of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, where it is proposed to be set up; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No.

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

B.A. Degree of Shantiniketan

1723. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities that have recognised the B.A. degree of Shantiniketan as equivalent to their own B.A. degree; and

(b) whether B.A. degree obtained in 1947 from Shantiniketan is also recognised by other Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Since the Visva-Bharati recognises, on the basis of reciprocity, the examinations conducted by the various statutory Universities and Boards in India as equivalent to its corresponding examinations, it expects other Universities, on the same basis, to recognize its B.A. degree as equivalent to their corresponding degree. The University has not received any report to the contrary.

(b) Prior to the incorporation of the Visva-Bharati as a Central University in 1951, its students used to appear at the examinations conducted by the Calcutta University. The question of recognition of B.A. degree obtained in 1947 does not, therefore, arise.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

1724. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a complaint has been made by the Indian Shikar Out-fitters Association to the Director of Enforcement alleging violation of foreign exchange regulations on the part of certain unrecognised shikar out-fitters in respect of publicity campaign abroad;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In one case a penalty of Rs. 300 has been imposed on the party. The remaining cases are still under investigation.

Manager of National Insurance Co. Ltd.

1725 { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1710 on the 8th December, 1961 and state at what stage is the enquiry regarding the arrest of the Manager of the Delhi branch of the National Insurance Co. Limited?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The case is still under investigation.

Cadets of National Defence Academy and Military Academy

1726. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state—

(a) whether any survey has been made to determine the factors responsible for relegations among cadets in the National Defence Academy and Indian Military Academy;

(b) what is the size of the problem;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 15 per cent. of the cadets had to be relegated this year; and

(d) whether this relegation is due to lowering of standards in order to increase the intake of the cadets in the N.D.A. and Indian Military Academy?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The question of relegation of cadets is kept under constant study and review. No survey as such has recently been made, as the figures of relegation both at the National Defence Academy and the Indian Military Academy are considered to be quite normal for institutions of this kind.

(b) Average figures of relegation at the National Defence Academy and the Indian Military Academy for the past four years are approximately

4 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

(c) No, Sir. The figures of relegation at the National Defence Academy and the Indian Military Academy for 1962 are as below:

N.D.A.	.. 3.7 per cent
I.M.A.	.. 1.7 per cent

(d) The question does not arise as standards remain unaltered.

Construction of Oil Pipeline in Punjab

1727. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of construction of the oil pipeline network in Punjab has been entrusted to an Italian firm; and

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the terms and conditions of the contract?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No pipeline network is, at present, proposed to be constructed in Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय सेना का इतिवृत्त

१७२८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले द्वितीय विश्व महायुद्ध के दौरान भारतीय सेनाओं के इतिवृत्त को अधिकृत रूप से प्रकाशित करने का निश्चय किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और किन विद्वानों द्वारा उस इतिवृत्त को तैयार किया जा रहा है;

(ग) उसका शेष कार्य कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि आजाद हिन्द फौज सम्बन्धी खण्ड कई वर्ष पहले तैयार हो

गया था, लेकिन अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसे प्रकाशित न करने का क्या कारण है; और

(च) उसे कब तक प्रकाशित कर दिया जायगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) इस का काम १९४८ में आरम्भ हो गया था ।

(ख) इतिहास २४ खण्डों में प्रकाशित किया जायेगा । अब तक १५ खण्ड प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं । चार खण्ड मुद्रणालय में हैं । शेष ५ खण्डों का कार्य लगभग सम्पूर्ण हो चुका है । और वह शीघ्र ही छापाखाना में भेज दिये जायेंगे । इस काम की कई सैनिक कमांडरों ने जांच की है, जिन्होंने द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के विभिन्न समरंगणों में लड़ते हुए वास्तविक भाग लिया था । प्रकाशन से पहले लेखों को एक मन्त्रणा समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत कराना होता है, जिसमें उच्चस्तर के इतिहासज्ञ और कुछ असेनिक और सैनिक अधिकारी होते हैं । अब तक छप चुके खण्डों की जांच करने वालों के नाम का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । (देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०)

(ग) शेष खण्डों के १९६३ तक प्रकाशित होने की आशा है ।

(घ) से (च). आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के इतिहास का प्रारम्भिक प्रारूप तैयार किया गया था । पर्याप्त सामग्री के अभाव के कारण यह अभी सम्पूर्ण नहीं हो पाया ।

दिल्ली में लावारिस बच्चे

१७२६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है की दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली में लावारिस बच्चोंकी संख्या प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष राजधानी में कितने ऐसे लावारिस बच्चे मिले थे, जिन के माता-पिता का पता नहीं लग सका;

(ग) लावारिस बच्चों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन कारणों का निराकरण करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

कुलीनगर में खुदाई

१७३१. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे : क्या बंजानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुशीनगर (देवरिया, उ० प्र०) जो बौद्ध लोगों का तीर्थ-स्थान है क्या वहां के खण्डहरों की खुदाई भारत सरकार द्वारा होती है और वह स्थान भारत सरकार के प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत है;

(ख) बाहर से आने वाले तीर्थ-यात्रियों के निवास-स्थान के लिए वहां पर सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है; और

(ग) पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा अभी कितने खण्डहर खोदने के लिये बाकी हैं ?

बंजानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) :

(क) कुशीनगर में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने कुछ समय पहले खुदाई पूरी की है और वह जमीन अब भारत सरकार के संरक्षण में है ।

(ख) वहां तीर्थ यात्रियों और दर्शकों की सुविधा के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा बनवाया हुआ एक विश्राम गृह और निजी निकायों द्वारा बनवाये तीन सार्वजनिक विश्रामगृह या धर्मशालाएं हैं ।

(ग) कुशीनगर में इस समय और खुदाई करना जरूरी नहीं समझा गया है।

राजस्थान भारत सेवक समाज को अनुदान

१७३२. { श्री ५० ला० बाबूपाल :
श्री गणपति राम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ में राजस्थान भारत सेवक समाज को कितना आर्थिक अनुदान दिया गया;

(ख) यह अनुदान किन-किन मदों में खर्च किया गया; और

(ग) राजस्थान के प्रत्येक जिले में खर्च की गई धन राशि का विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सभा को दे दी जायेंगी।

Coal Washeries

1733. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Coal Development Corporation propose to set up two coal washeries for coking coal at Ramgarh and Sudamdih with foreign technical assistance;

(b) if so, whether the machineries required for the two washeries will be manufactured indigenously; and

(c) what percentage of indigenous machineries have been purchased or obtained so far?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government's policy is to make maximum utilisation of the indigenously available plant and equipment in setting up of washeries which have not already been tied up with any foreign credit. The washeries at Ramgarh and Sudamdih are in the planning stages and only after the project reports are finalised and approved, it will be possible to examine the extent to which the indigenously available plant and equipment can be made use of in setting up these washeries.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1087 dated the 18th August, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-379/62].

NOTIFICATION UNDER SEA CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:

(i) G.S.R. No. 1063, dated the 11th August, 1962 under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878

(ii) The Central Excise (15th Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1067, dated the 11th August, 1962, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1083 dated the 18th August, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-378/62].

The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: There was one difficulty experienced, and an objection was taken the other day that there was certain literature about some report that had been circulated in the old Parliament and the Members of the new Parliament could not get copies of that, and discussion of that became impossible because certain Members felt handicapped that they had not the copies with them. The same would be the case when this report on Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas is taken up. Therefore, precautions should be taken to see that the Members are supplied copies, so that discussion might take place.

12:01 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 27th August, 1962, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of—
The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962

The State of Nagaland Bill, 1962

- (3) Further consideration and passing of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (4) Consideration of the Motion regarding constitution of a Committee on Public Undertakings.
- (5) Discussion on the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, laid on the Table of the House on the 20th November, 1961, on a motion to be moved by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.

- (6) Consideration and passing of—
The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Shri Daji (Indore): I want to ask a point regarding the business. Yesterday you were pleased to ask the Minister to lay on the Table at an early date a report on the floods, but in the whole business for next week also it does not figure. Therefore, it is almost meaningless to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power is consulting me this afternoon. As early as possible, I will see that that report is discussed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think it will come on Monday or Tuesday as he has promised to do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When the statement is laid on the Table of the House on Monday or Tuesday, time should be found to have a discussion. Otherwise, it will be simply postponed.

12-04 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTH REPORT**

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Sa. ya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

—

12-05 hrs.

**MOTIONS RE. THIRD FIVE YEAR
PLAN**

Mr. Speaker: Now, the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nath Pai on the 22nd June, 1962, namely:

"That this House takes note of the serious shortfalls in the targets of the Third Five Year Plan and the growing misapprehensions in the country about the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan."

Shri Nanda has to continue his speech. But, there was one thing I was thinking over. Shri Morarka has given notice of another motion. He has just informed me that he may just move his motion. After that the hon. Minister may continue and I will allow an opportunity to Shri Morarka to make his speech after that.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the progress of the Third Five

Year Plan as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd August, 1962 and generally approves of the measures being taken to ensure its successful implementation."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the progress of the Third Five Year Plan as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd August, 1962 and generally approves of the measures being taken to ensure its successful implementation."

Both the motions are now before the House.

Shri Nanda.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker Sir, 2 months have passed since the House considered Shri Nath Pai's motion on the Third Plan and I am glad it has been possible for the House to devote time during this Session to a fuller consideration of problems relating to the implementation of the Plan.

It is a matter of deep regret to me and my colleagues on this side, and I am sure to the entire House, that Shri Nath Pai is not able to participate in the discussion on this occasion. We all hope that he will be soon back in the House, fully restored to health.

Sir, speaking two months ago, I explained the various factors which could be a source of imbalance in different parts of the economy under the stress of developments under the Third Plan. So far as the past was concerned, I submitted that the country's achievements had been good; but, in relation to our growing needs and our high aspirations, these

achievements were by no means sufficient. In the course of my remarks, I explained the situation in respect of foreign exchange, agricultural production, shortages in transport and power, progress of the fertilizer programme, supply of cement and the price trends. I stressed the need for very great effort on the part of the country to achieve the targets of the Plan in agriculture, in industry and transport and in exports; and called attention to the importance of economic discipline and firm action at the political and administrative levels in the implementation of the Plan.

I also referred briefly to the great deal of thought which was being given during the past few months to various pressing problems and to improvements which were being effected in the quality of planning. In view of these on behalf of the Government, I felt justified in expressing confidence in the success of the Plan.

You will recall, Sir, that although Shri Nath Pai had referred to what he felt were failures or weaknesses, his real object in moving the motion was a positive one. He desired an assurance from Government that the Plan and its vital sectors would remain intact and he wished to know how the Government propose to deal with the difficulties which had arisen on different fronts. For many months, and more especially, since the new Government was formed, in co-operation with our colleagues in the Central Ministries, the Planning Commission has been engaged in an intensive and continuous effort to locate difficulties and find appropriate solutions.

We know only too well how a country like ours, striving for rapid development, has to contend with many difficulties. Some of these may be traced to decisions and developments which have occurred in the past. Some may be due to our own inadequacies in organisation, in personnel and even in our knowledge and under-

standing of the many complex and uncertain elements which are involved.

There are also factors which may be beyond our control and difficult to anticipate. However, in the light of the work that has gone on over many months and the action initiated in different directions, without for a moment making light of the many obstacles ahead I have no hesitation in saying that the Third Five Year Plan will be successfully implemented and that its basic and vital objectives will be achieved. We shall not be found wanting in effort and in determination to overcome whatever difficulties may confront us today and in the future. My purpose today is a limited one, namely, to acquaint the House with the measures which have been taken during the past two months and to place before the hon. Members, Government's present appreciation of the situation in relation to the Third Plan, especially in the matter of foreign exchange resources. In recent months considerable anxiety has been expressed about the foreign exchange situation. Our preliminary study of the subject has just been completed. Briefly, the position is that if we use with utmost economy our own foreign exchange resources and such aid as we hope to secure and make the fullest possible efforts to develop our exports, there is no reason why we should not be able to fulfil all essential programmes in the Third Plan. The foreign exchange requirements of the projects included in the Third Plan were estimated as a minimum at Rs. 2030 crores. This estimate related to the Plan involving a total investment of Rs. 10,400 crores, and an outlay by Government of Rs. 7500 crores and not to the larger physical programme which we keep before us in implementing the Third Plan. Against Rs. 2030 crores we reckoned payments during the Plan period of Rs. 1900 crores. Our recent study shows that allowing for increases in foreign exchange allotments under power and transport of Rs. 120 crores

[Shri Nanda]

which has become necessary in the interest of the Plan as a whole, the amount needed for payments during the third Plan would be Rs. 2150 crores. We shall try to find this additional amount as far as possible through a systematic and a more intensive programme of imports substitution on account of maintenance imports.

The Third Plan envisaged a total external aid, apart from P. L. 480 of Rs. 2600 crores. Commitments for aid as distinguished from payments have to be larger because, just as Rs. 400 crores of aid for the Second Plan projects was carried over to the Third Plan, there would be a similar carry over from the Third to the Fourth Plan. When the Third Plan commenced, the total external assistance available was about Rs. 700 crores of which about Rs. 330 crores represented assistance specifically for Third Plan projects. Since then external assistance amounting to about Rs. 700 crores has been authorised and allocated for various purposes. As a result of the recent discussions in the World Bank Consortium a further amount of Rs. 490 crores has been promised but formal agreements in respect of this amount have yet to be signed. Altogether, the total external assistance available for the Third Plan now amounts to about Rs. 1890 crores of which about Rs. 1450 crores has been or is proposed to be allocated for project requirements and about Rs. 440 crores for non-project purposes. Allowing for the carry-over of aid to the Fourth Plan to the extent of about Rs. 400 crores, the total additional aid required is of the order of Rs. 1100 crores. The generous assistance which we have received from the World Bank and from friendly countries has already given a good start to the Third Plan and I would like to say how much we value and appreciate the help at the present stage of India's economic development. Since a substantial amount of aid recently promised has yet to be

assigned to specific purposes, it is not possible immediately to present a complete picture of the extent to which the different sectors in the Plan may be said to be covered by aid. It may be stated, however, that the bulk of the programme for power and substantial proportions of the programmes for transport, industry and minerals already have or will shortly obtain the necessary foreign exchange. However, there are a number of programmes which are not at present fully covered by aid. There are also several individual projects which are of the greatest importance for the growth of our economy such as the Bokaro steel plant and the Durgapur tool and steel alloy plant which do not at present have the necessary foreign exchange. In the use of such further aid as becomes available to us, we propose to give priority to these two groups of projects, other projects being considered for the allotment of foreign exchange after these needs have been met.

In Government's view, both in the public sector and in the private sector, the available foreign exchange must be utilised to secure the maximum results possible, keeping in view all the time that the vital needs of rapid economic development and of the building up of a self-reliant economy should not suffer on any account.

I would like to say a few words on the position regarding internal resources. Thanks to the support of this House, the Central Government had already given a good lead in the matter of raising resources. But there was some concern about the corresponding effort on the part of the States. I had mentioned earlier the Planning Commission's discussions with the Chief Ministers of States. The Planning Commission has recently completed a series of discussions with the States in which with the help of the State Finance Ministers we have

reviewed the financial situation in each State.

The efforts made by State Governments this year have been indeed heartening and deserve the support of all those who desire rapid economic progress in every part of the country. The tax effort undertaken by States this year is expected to yield about Rs. 47 crores, although in a full year, it should provide about Rs. 70 crores. As the House is aware, the States have to find Rs. 610 crores by way of additional taxation during the third Plan. In the first two years they have undertaken taxation sufficient to provide Rs. 370 crores over the five year period. Taking the Centre and the States together, the tax efforts in the first two years assure us over the Plan period of over Rs. 1,200 crores as against Rs. 1,710 crores additional taxation stipulated in the Plan. However, experience in the first two years shows that it will be necessary to strive even harder to achieve the targets under loans, small savings and surpluses from public enterprises.

I shall now refer briefly to certain developments pertaining to power and transport and to measures being taken to step up industrial and agricultural development. On the last occasion, I had explained how about the middle of the second Plan period, the brunt of the cuts in foreign exchange fell on power. It was recognised that this would bring problems in the future. It was for this reason that the target for power development was raised from 11.8 million kilowatts in the Draft Outline of the third Plan to 12.7 million kilowatts in the final report, involving an increase of Rs. 114 crores in the allocation for power. Since the Plan was finalised, we have agreed to a further stepping up of the power programme by 500,000 kilowatts. An additional generating capacity has been sanctioned in a number of States, both in the public and in the private sector. The power situation in the DVC area and in the coal-

fields has been studied carefully and remedial action taken to the extent possible.

For instance, the available surplus power from Rihand project will be fed into the DVC system to be used for meeting the requirements of collieries. Supplies have also been arranged from the Hirakud system. Additional generating capacity to the extent of about 1,40,000 KW has been sanctioned in West Bengal. These various measures will undoubtedly prove helpful. However, it takes time to establish new generating capacity, and out of 6.5 million KW of additional capacity to be set up during the third Plan, in the first three years, we expect about 2.4 million KW and the balance only in the last two years of the Plan.

A great deal of concern has been expressed in respect of transport, specially for movement of coal. The Government and the Planning Commission share this concern. We are conscious that the economic effects of transport shortages are far-reaching and that the demands for transport tend to rise faster than what our estimates may always allow for. In referring to this subject on the last occasion, I stated my belief that transport was going to improve, but there would be stresses and these should be borne in a rational manner and so managed that vital sectors did not suffer. The House will recall that the goods traffic carried by the railways increased by 68 per cent from 91.5 million tons in 1950-51 to 154 million tons at the end of the Second Plan. During this period, in terms of ton miles, the increase was in fact about 100 per cent. The target for the Third Plan is 245 million tons, an increase of 59 per cent; the increase in terms of ton miles will be even greater. In 1961-62, the railways carried 7 million tons of traffic more than in 1960-61, and this year they are expected to carry an additional 15 million tons. Despite this steady expansion, there are indications that a still more rapid rate of growth in capacity is called for.

[Shri Nanda]

On the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the Government have already approved of an additional allocation of Rs. 145 crores for the Railways—Rs. 120 crores for works and rolling stock related to the movement of coal, Rs. 10 crores for line capacity works required to meet the increase in the target of movement of general goods and Rs. 15 crores for works for facilitating coal movements in the early period of the Fourth Plan. A series of steps have been initiated for increasing the utilisation of the available capacity on the railways through measures such as the organisation of movement of coal in bulk in full rakes of BOX wagons and four-wheelers and increased loading on Sundays and holidays. Various measures are being devised for reducing the overall turn-round time of wagon stock from the present level of 11.2 days to 9.5 days and in the case of BOX wagons to 9 days. An inter-departmental working group on coal transport set up by the Planning Commission has been working on detailed field-wise programmes of production and movement for coal. Further development of other means of transport for coal are also being considered. The programme for the production of wagons within the country has been stepped up already from 11,964 in 1960-61 to 19,115 in 1961-62 and to 23,469 in 1962-63. The five-year targets for rolling stock have been raised by about 42 per cent for wagons and by about 19 per cent for locomotives.

These and other measures which are now in hand will progressively ease the transport situation. It needs to be appreciated that under present conditions, the Railways have an extremely difficult task to accomplish. I believe myself that they will succeed in carrying out the various improvements which have been planned and I hope that the necessary co-operation from the coal industry, from State Governments and from others will be forthcoming. Problems of transport planning are likely to become even more complex in the future.

Therefore, in cooperation with the Ministries of Railways and Transport, the Planning Commission hopes shortly to establish a technical group which will work on a full-time and continuing basis on transport problems related to future requirements and to regions and areas of key importance in the country's economy.

In his speech, Shri Nath Pai had referred at some length to shortfalls in steel, fertilisers and cement. The House is aware of the series of steps taken recently by my colleague, the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries, to reorganise the management of steel plants, speed up production and arrange for advance planning for the Fourth Plan. In regard to nitrogenous fertilizers, every effort is being made to ensure that the target for capacity of 1 million tons and for production of 800,000 tons in terms of nitrogen are realised. On the whole, the public sector projects are well under way and it is hoped to reach a capacity of 6,70,000 tons before the end of the Third Plan. There is some uncertainty in respect of a part of the capacity licensed in the private sector. The parties concerned are being pressed to complete their arrangements and the question of setting up a plant in the public sector in lieu of one originally approved for a private party is under consideration. So far as cement is concerned, our main effort at present is to ensure that the target for capacity of 15 million tons and for production of 13 million tons is realised as speedily as possible. Efforts are being made to secure a higher rate of production on the basis of existing capacity and to complete the approved programme with the utmost speed. In our view, it is important that future expansion of the cement industry should be based, as far as possible, only on indigenous machinery, and the proportion of imported components should be further reduced.

It is not only in respect of fertilizer and cement that it is necessary now to direct the energies of the private

sector into fields which have high priority from the point of view of the national economy as a whole. The Government have recently reviewed progress in licensing and in the grant of foreign exchange for all industries in the private sector and have come to the conclusion that in a number of fields which are vital for growth and for which targets have been laid down in the Third Plan, the present rate of progress is inadequate and must be stepped up. It has, therefore, been decided that, in future, licences for industries in the private sector should be issued strictly in accordance with a scheme of priorities which has been drawn up. It has also been laid down that new licences for the setting up of industrial units should be granted on the basis of utilising capacity at least to the extent of two shifts. The import requirements of various industries for spares and components will be scrutinised strictly so that they are reduced to the absolute minimum. A Technical Panel is being set up under the chairmanship of Shri G. L. Mehta to make early recommendations for import substitution over a wide range of industries, specially in relation to maintenance requirements.

Turning next to agriculture, which is and will remain our most crucial sector, all our efforts are directed towards the achievement of a large and rapid growth in production. The vagaries of seasons conceal to some extent the growing impact of these efforts, but I should add that in every branch and at each level there is need for still greater intensification of our various activities. Since the House last met, Government have focussed special attention on increasing the production of cotton and oilseeds and on the programmes for minor irrigation and soil conservation. The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture jointly convened a conference at the end of July of leading specialists in cotton and oilseeds and a series of new measures are now in hand. These include the strengthening and extension of plant protection, intensive cultivation of cotton and oilseeds in certain selected areas

on the basis of 'package' programmes, larger supply of fertilizers and steps to divert increased proportions of irrigation, specially new irrigation, to the growing of cotton and oilseeds. There are other measures also for crops like castor and groundnut. As regards minor irrigation and soil conservation, it has been decided that the Plan targets of the total area to be benefited from these programmes should be increased by 20 per cent. For this purpose, an additional allocation of Rs. 50 crores is being made available over and above the State Plan ceilings, and the detailed programmes are now being worked out in co-operation with the States.

I have already spoken briefly about measures for increasing employment opportunities in the Third Plan beyond the estimate of 14 million jobs given in the Planning Commission's Report. For the information of the House I may add that the rural works programme has been extended this year to 228 development blocks. State Governments have been asked to strengthen their technical and administrative organisations for expanding this programme four-fold by early next year. The programme is devoted specially to the strengthening of the agricultural effort through the better utilisation of rural manpower.

In the note on the progress of the Third Plan which was laid on the Table of the House three days ago, I have already drawn attention to a new programme of great importance which is being launched in the near future. I refer to the programme of rural industries projects. We are beginning this year with 46 projects, each covering an area of three to five development blocks. The areas are now being selected by State Governments, and a programme of orientation and training for project and survey staffs will commence in September. This programme aims at developing a reasonably diversified and balanced economy in each of the selected areas, and will be steadily expanded.

[Shri Nanda]

On the last occasion, Sir, I spoke about the need both for better administration and for better planning. We have been pursuing these objectives and I would like to state the main directions of our effort. In this connection, the House would be interested to know that Shri V. T. Krishnamachari's Report on the organisation of administrative services in the States in relation to Third Plan needs and on administrative problems at the district and block level arising from the introduction of Panchayati Raj has been received by us and will shortly be made available to hon. Members. Apart from problems of general administration, the most critical area in the implementation of the Third Plan is that relating to public enterprises and construction projects. Here, there are many problems to which sufficient attention could not be given in the past, such as, the question of delegation of powers and responsibility, development of cost and budgetary controls, control of inventories, personnel policies, preparation of projects and development of design and research organisations. These and other questions are now being followed up in a systematic manner.

The House is entitled to expect that our public enterprises will progressively yield the surpluses needed for development, and it is as much a condition of rapid economic growth as it is an obligation resting upon the managements of these enterprises, that the highest possible levels of efficiency should be attained. Another aspect of implementation is that relating to reduction of construction costs. The Planning Commission is shortly establishing a Cost Reduction Cell whose special responsibility it will be to ascertain the construction component of projects and to follow up with Ministries and States the recommendations of a high-level expert Committee for Reduction in Construction Costs which is now being set up. It is also proposed that in each major project or group of projects, the management

should be assisted by well-equipped cost reduction units.

The Planning Commission is also engaged in improving the systems of reporting on progress, both in respect of major projects and the programmes of the Central Ministries and the State Governments. The Planning Commission hopes to submit to Government its own assessments every quarter. The Review of the Second Five Year Plan and the Progress Report for 1961-62 are also in an advanced stage of preparation.

I need say only a few words about the directions in which we are now endeavouring to improve the present techniques of planning. Considerable attention is being given to the building up of adequate statistical and economic information. This is an essential step in the study of inter-relations between different parts of a growing economy. We are trying to improve our methods for annual planning. Efforts are being made to secure greater continuity and advance action in planning projects in sectors such as industry, transport, power, technical education and scientific research which involve long periods of preparation and gestation, and to obtain better data and estimates regarding supply of and demand for key commodities.

The Committee of Natural Resources, which was set up by the Planning Commission a few months ago for assessing available information regarding the country's natural resources, identifying gaps and recommending measures concerning the conservation, utilisation and development of natural resources, has initiated a series of studies relating to land resources, water resources, energy and minerals. These studies are related mainly to the requirements of a long-term plan of development. The Commission has also taken up the systematic study of economic conditions in areas which are specially backward and State

Planning Departments and Statistical Bureaus have been asked to obtain information for these areas in accordance with a set of indicators of regional development which have been communicated to them. Steps are being taken to work out a programme for co-operative research in basic problems of economic planning and development in collaboration with five leading institutions.

Sir, as I come to the end of my remarks, I would like to express my gratitude to you and to the House for bearing with me in the long account I have given of the measures which have been taken and are being taken in order to deal with various problems which had come to the surface in recent months. In the main, they are problems of growth; they arise from a variety of conditions, some of which it was difficult to anticipate or even to avoid. I hope I have said enough to convey to the hon. Members the sense of the real effort which is being made at every level in the Government, both here and in the States, to realise the targets and objectives of the Third Plan. I have been able to touch only upon certain aspects of the Plan. There are other aspects as well, and these are no less important. I trust that in fulfilling the various tasks before the country, discussions in this House will serve to strengthen the sense of confidence, enthusiasm and determination, which will help us, as a nation, to reach our goals.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He has not said a single word about transport and shipping. Is that not a part of the Plan?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, this statement may be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing it just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is likely to continue on Monday also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it might be done.

Shri Nanda: It is possible to do so.

Mr. Speaker: That will be done.

Now we shall continue with this discussion. I have got such a long list of hon. Members who want to speak—it is natural that they should discuss it—that I will have to place some time limit on speeches. The time limit, I think, should be 15 minutes ordinarily but 20 to 25 minutes in the case of leaders of groups. Is that agreed upon?

Some Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Morarka rose—

Mr. Speaker: I rather thought that because the hon. Minister has spoken just now, Shri Morarka might support him after some time.

Shri Morarka: As you please.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Sir, how will this debate proceed now? Hon. Members will now participate in the discussion but at the end of the debate who is going to cover all the points in reply? Now that the hon. Minister has spoken do I take it that the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Finance Minister will do that?

Mr. Speaker: That is for them to decide, but even if the hon. Minister of Planning wants to reply, perhaps as a special case I will give him an opportunity to do so because in the beginning it was only Shri Nath Pai's motion that was before us but now we have a positive motion also. Therefore if he wants to reply, I will give him a chance to do so.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, I have followed with great interest the quite lengthy exposition given by the hon. Minister of Planning on the previous

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occasion as also today regarding this motion of my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai. Of course, today we have two motions before us, one expressing concern and the other expressing satisfaction. I am afraid, I can only lend my support to the one which expresses concern and I am not yet in a position to express satisfaction. The concern that I feel on behalf of my group is, of course, somewhat deeper than the concern expressed by the hon. Mover of this Motion. Now, I have not got much time at my disposal. It is a very vast subject. All the difficulties have been admitted by the hon. Minister himself, and I am glad that he has admitted them quite frankly; and I do not wish to repeat them.

He indulged, I think, in a somewhat sterile sort of controversy with the Mover of the motion as to whether the achievements should be best seen in relation to the targets or in relation to the past out of which we have produced our Plan. I do not think that that sort of abstract argument is going to help us very much, because, after all, when we take into account the technique of planning our economy, targets must have a certain definite meaning. Either the Planning Commission should now come forward and say that targets are not very important in themselves or they are unreal or they are only notional things, and, therefore, we should not bother much about the degree of our approximation to those targets, or they should state quite frankly that there have been considerable shortfalls, and that is a matter of very serious concern.

I cannot help just mentioning one or two facts even in relation to the hon. Minister's claim that we have advanced quite considerably, if we look behind us and not so much in front of us. It is true that we all share the satisfaction of the hon. Minister, to that extent, that certainly if we look behind us to where we were ten years ago or fourteen years ago, the country has advanced considerably. And certainly, it is also true—I have no quarrel whatsoever

with the hon. Minister on that point—that had it not been for the planned economy and for our taking recourse to the methods of planning, we would not have been able to advance even to the extent that we have done. On this point, we have common ground with the hon. Minister, and I do not wish to cross swords with him on this point.

Nevertheless, we have to take a realistic attitude, and the fact remains that even after 1-1/2 years of the Third Plan, we find that targets have not been fulfilled yet, which should have been fulfilled during the Second Plan period, in respect of some very vital sectors, so that even if we look behind us, I do not think there is altogether cause for undiluted satisfaction.

For example, the Second Plan target for finished steel was 4.4 million tons; in 1961-62, according to the figures circulated by the Ministry itself, we have achieved only 2.9 million tons. The Second Plan target for iron ore was 12.7 million tons; in 1961-62, we have achieved only 12.1 million tons. In cement, the target in the Second Plan was 13.2 million tons, but we have achieved only 8.2 million tons. In coal, the target was 61 million tons at the end of the Second Plan, but in 1961-62, we have reached only 55.2 million tons. Therefore, not only in relation to the targets before us, but also in relation to the targets that we should have left behind us, we have to measure the real extent of the shortfall, and I think that if we do so, there is cause for serious concern. I am not a subscriber to this theory that by not hiding the facts, we shall spread a sort of alarmist atmosphere in the country, and that will be very bad and so on and so forth. If you want the people to gear themselves up really to accept this Plan as their own and to work hard for it, you must tell them the truth. And they know the truth, because they see it in their very daily life; it expresses itself to them in their very requirements and needs, and the way in

which the Plan is able or not able to meet those needs. So, it is no use hiding the facts.

Then, I find that the *AICC Economic Review*—these are not my contentions, but these are the contentions in the *AICC Economic Review* of the 7th August—has properly highlighted the serious crisis of foreign exchange, to which I think the hon. Minister replied or made a reference in a very casual manner indeed, as though it was only one of the many different, what he calls, imbalances and stresses and strains and pangs of growth; incidentally, one of them is this question of foreign exchange. That is how I have understood it. But the *AICC Economic Review* says:

"In the last week of July, 1961, for the first time till then, India's foreign exchange reserves dipped to the low level of Rs. 98.04 crores. But for the IMF credit of 250 million dollars to our rescue the normal transactions of international trade...."

—this is a point which I wish to emphasise—

"...might have become rather difficult, if not impossible for us".

This was the stage to which we had to come. Subsequent to this, it has again stated that in the last week of June, as we all know, our foreign exchange reserves for the first time since the country achieved Independence, fell below Rs. 100 crores.

Then, the hon. Minister has also referred, for example, to the question of our export target not being achieved to the extent that we would like it to have been achieved. This is another question which is very intimately bound up with the question of foreign exchange, and our balance of trade. Here also, I would just like to present a small quotation from the *AICC Economic Review* itself, which says:

"It is interesting to compare India's export performance with

that of the world during the last decade. The world export trade almost doubled, while India's share in it declined from 2.1 per cent in 1950 to 1.1 per cent in 1960".

This is what the *AICC Economic Reviews* says. So, here, there seems to be an absolute decline or fall, not in terms of the actual quantum of value of our exports but in relation to our share in the total exports in the world trade. I do not wish to harp upon this point much, but I would humbly advise the Minister to shed all complacency, because there is no point in debating this issue with which we are all vitally concerned, if there is going to be an attempt by means of presenting certain facts and statistics to try and minimise in any way the seriousness of the situation before us; for, unless the malady is properly got hold of, we shall not be able to devise the remedy.

I have nothing much to say about all the various measures which are now being taken. Especially during the course of the last two months, we have been reading about them in the newspapers, about the measures which are being taken to correct to some extent, I suppose;—what are called—these imbalances, stresses and strains. I dare say that some of those measures are quite good; and some of them may be able to have some corrective effect also. But I would say that they do not want to go to the root of the problem. At the most, they are only what I might call palliatives. They are in the nature of administrative measures and technical measures. You take a little allocation from one sector and divert it to another sector; or you say that you are going to decentralise some of your administration in the public sector enterprises, or that you are going to go in for a certain system of priorities. Of course, priorities should always have been gone into from the outset, but anyway, it is better to be late than never. These are all good measures in so far as they go. No doubt,

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some of them may help a little bit, partially, to remedy the gross imbalance which has taken place in certain sectors. But what I would like to emphasise today is that the real basic problem is what I would call the twin pillars of this present crisis. I call it a crisis. I do not know if the hon. Minister is prepared to call it a crisis or not. I say that this crisis rests on two main pillars. One is the pillar of this foreign exchange question, and the other is the pillar of internal resources. Both these pillars, in my opinion, are more than a little shaky today. The crisis is deepening in my opinion, and will deepen further, unless these twin pillars are got hold of, and tackled in a basic and fundamental way. But I regret that the hon. Minister, in his very lengthy speech on that day and also today, has really not suggested any basic solution to these two problems.

I suggest that this foreign exchange crisis is entirely a man-made one. The weather may not be within our control; or accidents on the railways may not always be within our control; I do not know, but sometimes they may be. But, certainly, this foreign exchange position is a very serious one, and if we do not tackle it properly, it may vitiate the whole basis of our Plan. No basic remedy has been suggested at all for this. I want to know whether it is not a fact that certain policies, certain measures, which we are following and have been following all along are themselves responsible for creating a crisis of foreign exchange. Until we give up those policies we are not going to get out of the woods, however much we may tinker superficially with administrative measures or some system of priorities and so on.

There are so many examples one can give. For example, there is the

question of shipping, which is worrying my hon. Friend Shri Raghunath Singh. It worries me too. We are paying something like Rs. 80 to Rs. 130 crores per year in freight charges, and Indian shipping is not able even today to carry more than barely 10 per cent of India's total trade. Where we are entitled, if we had the capacity, to carry 50 per cent, we are not in a position to carry even 10 per cent, and we are paying freight charges of between Rs. 80 and Rs. 130 crores a year. What the amount of drain for the country is can be quite easily calculated. Nevertheless, we continue. Even the other day, the hon. Minister of Shipping in reply to a question stated that Government was encouraging private ship-owners to purchase more secondhand ships from abroad, which will mean, of course, further expenditure of foreign exchange. But despite this huge drain from year to year, can we say that we are making any serious attempt to develop the ship-building capacity in our country? When we raise the question of ship-building capacity, the question of resources is brought up—a contradictory position—and yet Rs. 100 crores is going out every year simply under the head of freight charges being paid to ships belonging to foreign countries.

There is the question of automobiles. Only the other day, the Minister of Heavy Industry had occasion to tell the big manufacturers of automobiles in this country that if they did not do something quickly to reduce the proportion of foreign components which are still being imported by them, so many years after the development of their production in this country, Government would have to take measures to either restrict production or to restrict their licence, or something like that. I do not know what they intend to do, if anything at all, but it is certainly a sad commentary that even after 14 or 15 years, the big business houses which have gone into automobile pro-

duction are not able today to develop indigenous manufacture, and are dependent so heavily on foreign components. The drain continues. There are a hundred ways in which it is going on, and we are unable to do anything about it.

In his speech the other day the hon. Minister, with some amount of satisfaction, referred to the fact, for example, that as far as raw jute production is concerned, we have already achieved the target which we were meant to achieve at the end of the Third Plan. So far so good, I agree with him, but he did not say at the same time that because jute is exported—jute goods are one of our main exports—and the control of the industry and export trade has been left in the hands of the big business interests, neither on the one hand are prices being fixed in a way which will ensure that the peasants continue to step up jute production from year to year, nor are we able to check the loss in foreign exchange which everybody knows—it is an open secret, it is going on—is due to large-scale under-invoicing of these jute exports. What measures are being taken, I want to know, to tighten the working of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, and to give some deterrent penalties to people who are found guilty of this under-invoicing. This under-invoicing takes place only in the case of our trade, multilateral trade, with the Western countries. It does not take place, and cannot take place, in our trade with the countries of eastern Europe, because payment there is made in rupees, not in a currency which can be covert. Therefore, there is no incentive to under-invoice in our trade with Eastern Europe, but as far as our multilateral trade is concerned, this is going on. Lakhs of rupees are being lost to us as foreign exchange. The Minister did not say anything about it. I would like to know from him whether any measures are contemplated.

Then, regarding licensing of industrial capacity, the Minister said just now that some priority system was going to be devised at this late hour, but is it not a fact that it is the Government itself which has gone in for over-licensing all this time? The targeted figure for the entire period of the Third Plan for licences involving foreign exchange, that is licences for firms who could only carry out their projects with the assistance of foreign exchange, was Rs. 450 crores, and we find that already out of that, Rs. 400 crores worth of licences have been issued. But mere licensing does not mean necessarily that those plants are coming up, or going into production, as the Ministry very well knows. So, this over-licensing is going on.

Then, our imports have been, of course, tied up to a very large extent with loans and credits. He did not tell us exactly how much of this aid from the world consortium is tied, and how much untied. Yesterday we were supplied with a small document with the compliments of the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, called the summary of the Annual Report for the year 1962-63 of the India Supply Mission, Washington. It is very interesting. It shows that our Supply Mission in Washington placed contracts worth Rs. 137.45 crores during 1960-61, and in the next year, 1961-62, the value of the contracts has gone down to Rs. 95.99 crores. On the face of it, it seems that we are spending less, but the next sentence says that food purchase dropped substantially during the year, and that the purchase of capital equipment financed from U.S. Government and other agencies, loans and credits went up three-fold as compared to the previous year. There was a fall in the purchase of foodgrains, but because we have got tied-up credits and loans with strings attached, we have no alternative but to step up import of capital goods by the extent of three times. And the same document says later on—I am glad the Minister of Supply who supplied it is here—that

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out of 250,000 tons of cargo, which this India supply Mission had purchased and which was shipped out from the United States to our country, 34,000 tons were shipped in Indian vessels. That means roughly one-seventh; six-seventh had to be shipped as usual in foreign ships. The result was that in respect of cargo shipped in Indian vessels freight was paid amounting to Rs. 41.47 lakhs, while the freight paid for the other portion which was carried in foreign vessels came to Rs. 14.76 crores. How are we to stop this drain? We may get any amount of loans and credits—I do not know how much we are going to get, and I do not want to pre-judge because both the Prime Minister and Finance Minister are probably departing on another mission very soon, as it appears the earlier mission which was said to be valuable has not been as successful as we hoped it would be. Anyway we may get some more loans and credits, but the point is how do you take measures to stop the simultaneous drain which is taking place at a heavier pace?

The other day we heard a strange thing, that some barter agreement had been entered into whereby our manganese ore is going to be bartered for terylene fabric. I am told, I do not know, that a certain very big business house is behind this inspiration of the Government, a concern which is interested in getting terylene fabric. I do not know if we are going to build our basic economy on the basis of terylene and things like that, but certainly I think our manganese resources could be put to better use. Is this not a wastage of foreign exchange? I do not know. The Minister can enlighten us.

As we see, world prices of raw materials have slumped. We are primarily an exporter of raw materials. Raw material prices have very nearly reached rock bottom, whereas the prices of capital goods and equipment are going up steadily. Therefore, we are the losers. If the pattern of our

trade remains basically the same, with an overwhelming portion of the trade carried on with certain countries of the West, this result will inevitably follow. Rs. 20 crores a year is being spent by us simply on purchasing and bringing this 400,000 tons of wheat under P.L. 480 that we are compelled to buy under that agreement. I do not know whether we are trying to get out of it to some extent or not. But there it is, the drain goes on.

13 hrs.

Therefore, I have given these few examples only to emphasise one thing that this foreign exchange crisis which is, I believe, a legacy of the past, which is a legacy of the pre-independence days, which is a legacy of the status in which Indian economy was placed under imperialist rule, we have not taken basic and fundamental steps to liquidate this legacy, to break that up and to break new ground. We are going on with the same old heritage and internally, inside the country, in the name of socialist planning, the Government is depending more and more on the big capitalists. If this is the way they want to build up socialism, well, I have got no quarrel with them except that I do not like that name to be misused in this way. Some other name can be used.

Here, I would just make a present to the hon. Minister—and I am sure he must, probably, have seen it already—a very interesting observation at the 42nd Convocation of the Nagpur University, in January this year, by Prof. D. R. Gadgil, a well-known economist. I am just quoting a few sentences only from his Address.

"Excepting a limited field reserved for the public sector, industrialisation is sought to be brought about through operations of private capitalists... Whatever the financial skill of the capitalist, his success and progress are mainly due to conditions created by State policy

and maintained at public cost. Even so, no attempt is made by Government to acquire control, to introduce an element of public ownership or even to do anything to facilitate such a process in the future. Cumulation of gains and the rapid increase of economic resources and power in particular private hands can thus be described as a deliberate objective of official policy."

Another notable feature of the existing policy, Prof. Gadgil says:

"is its declared reliance on capital formation in the private sector. This apparently simple decision becomes a loaded weapon in the present Indian situation."

"Relying on savings of corporations and capitalists means no more than fixing the level of prices and protection at such a level that industrialists are enabled to obtain a large savings margin. Thus, not only are selected capitalists enabled by Government policy to establish themselves in particular sheltered fields but also their conditions of operation are so regulated that they command, over and above a normal profit margin, a large savings potential."

"The result is that the existing group of capitalists is assured of the monopoly of large expansion opportunities in the future and a continued and increasing concentrated hold on the industrial economy."

Prof. Gadgil has dealt with this matter in great detail, and he concludes:

"The dominance of this resurgent group of large capitalists is the most important and significant change in India since Independence."

I have no time to quote more from his speech. It is precisely this group

of capitalists to whom Government has subordinated itself as a political client by means of that permissive legislation which was passed by this House enabling them to donate funds to political parties. It is, therefore, I suggest that apart from this crisis of foreign exchange, we find a crisis of internal resources because the way Government tries to solve the problem it is faced with is to make a series of concessions, one concession after another precisely to this group of big business houses and capitalists.

Only a little while ago a question was asked by my hon. friend, Shri Tantia, during Question Hour, about the licensing of private firms in the heavy electrical industry, which was reserved under Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution. The question was asked, whether, in terms of that Resolution, Government had taken steps either to assure the majority participation by the State in the capital or other policy measures to control the concerns, the reply given was that neither was there capital participation nor was there any policy measures undertaken except seeing to it that the prices at which these goods are sold will be regulated by Government. If that is the meaning of section 8 of the Industrial Policy Resolution, then, certainly, there is cause for very serious misapprehension and concern in our minds at least.

The hon. Finance Minister has referred to the hoarding of gold worth Rs. 4,000 crores. Could we know anything about these hoards? I do not know how our hoarded resources are going to be mobilised by taxation notwithstanding the fact that the bulk of the taxation is indirect taxation, which is leading to savings in consumption by a rise in prices. A rise in prices, ultimately, upsets the Plan itself. All the projects, the cost estimates of everything, and the Plan itself are getting upset by increasing reliance on indirect taxation. By resorting to loans and deficit financing the situation is not going to be solved. The great interest charges which are accumula-

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ting on the basis of heavy loans which the Government has taken are having a damaging effect on the capacity of the public sector enterprises themselves to contribute to development resources. If such heavy interest charges are to be paid, they have to be taken from the State enterprises, then, wherefrom will the development needs come out of these State enterprises?

In conclusion, I would just like to say that we do not believe that this kind of measures which have been taken suggested here can have anything but a very limited value. What we require is that the basic and the fundamental defects in the system of Planning should be remedied. For that, the Minister had said on the first day that some ruthless measures—I have not got the quotation here—are to be taken. He always talks about democracy. Ruthlessness is alien to our Government. I would only warn the Minister that if some amount of what he calls authoritarian measures are not taken and if the Plan fails and founders on the rock of these obstacles, then, a much worse form of authoritarianism will come to this country. If we are to save the Plan and if we are to save democracy, then, this kind of tight-rope walking, this kind of depending on foreign countries and their aid, their strings and internally on these big business houses must be given up and new ground must be broken so that the internal resources may be mobilised by taking over productive assets in the hands of Government and we build up the development resources that we need.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must first of all thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak. I was glad to hear from the hon. Minister for Planning that all the Plan projects would be fulfilled; and he has given that assurance. But, when we look at facts, we find that we are in a vicious circle of bottlenecks and shortfalls. And, it is not only a vicious circle, but, as

my hon. friend who just spoke said this was a malady. This disease, which is a chronic disease has to be treated and treated drastically so that we have a permanent cure.

As far as the Plan targets are concerned, we can see that there are so many shortfalls. We have seen and we have heard hon. Members quote so many figures. So, I shall not again go into these figures; but I will confine myself to the matter of food production and agriculture which the hon. Minister described as the most crucial sector.

Sir, as far as the policy of a socialistic pattern of society is concerned, we have seen that Government is laying stress on cooperative farming. If we consider the future of cooperative farming in this country, we will see that it is very bleak indeed. As Mr. Khrushchev himself has admitted. I shall read out a letter which was written to the Editor of *Mysindia*.

"Speaking in Bucharest on June 20th, the Soviet President, Mr. Khrushchev admitted that Communism had difficulties in persuading the peasants to accept collectives."

13.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, in a country like ours where 80 per cent of the people are illiterate or backward, how can this policy succeed? I will give another example nearer home. There is a place in Gujarat where people were told that if they start a farm on a cooperative basis, they will benefit by it in future. They were promised that they would get great benefits in future. After the project was worked for a time, people found that the project did not give them any benefit; they were disillusioned and when they wanted to put an end to this venture, they were told that they could not do it and that the only thing that could be done was to give them an assurance that they

would get some kind of a certificate saying that each farmer was a member of the co-operative and was entitled to a share, whatever the share was. How will people have any faith in such ventures? Supposing we have embarked upon this venture, we should at least go about it in a way as to create confidence of the people in that system. Not that I am in favour of co-operative farming, but that is how one should proceed with it. It is beyond my comprehension how this idea of co-operative farming will succeed here. In countries like Russia and Poland, the communes are being disbanded; people are given more incentives to produce more food by holding their own land and nearer to our country, take the instance of China. The great leap forward resulted in a big somersault backwards as far as food production was concerned. All this shows lack of constructive approach as far as our food production is concerned. Then again, chemical fertilisers are being given to farmers and they are advised that a certain amount of fertilisers should be applied to certain crops. That advice is given without any thorough analysis of the soil. How can people know which inorganic fertiliser should be applied without knowing the contents of the soil? The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has done very valuable research work and I must congratulate it. It is necessary that more allocation should be made to this kind of institutions. Let us have more laboratories and let us have more soil testing equipment all over the country so that the farmer gets proper advice to grow more food. In many places, the farmer uses the chemical fertilisers, not very successfully and so he has to give it up. Of course, many people are taking to inorganic manures and the demand will increase manifold if proper advice is given.

Then I come to soil conservation. Whenever you go in our country, the top soil is getting washed away because the forest wealth of the country is indiscriminately cut. There are vast

areas like the Rann of Kutch which could be reclaimed and utilised for growing more food. I am mentioning this not because it is my constituency but there are millions of acres of land like that all over the country which could be utilised for producing food-grains.

Animal husbandry also requires a lot of attention. We need more veterinary hospitals. Practically the whole of our cattle wealth, it is said, will be inoculated against certain diseases by 1963-64. I am glad it is going to be done but it is a herculean task and I have my doubts whether it could be fulfilled. There are projects such as the cheese manufacturing project which are quite unnecessary. The common man will never be able to eat that cheese but the representative, as an hon. Member here says, of the common man can eat it but that is not enough. 80 per cent. of our population live in villages; some of them cannot even afford two square meals a day but we embark upon cheese manufacture. We have the Aarey milk colony in Bombay and another at Anand. The milk is taken away from the villages and it is given to the city population. The cheese factory is going to be erected near Banni in Kutch. The cattle there are mainly kept for producing draught animals. There are thousands of cattle; the cows there are not milch animals and they yield much less than the average yield. The milk produced there is fed to the small calves in the form of *chach* or butter milk; and milk also is given to them. When the cheese factory is set up, the milk which just now is fed to the calves will go into the factory for manufacture of cheese. A better purpose would be served if the Rs. 30,000 or so proposed to be spent on the cheese factory are spent on increasing the milch yield of the cattle there. Those concerned have no idea of dairying, animal husbandry, or for that matter, even about our poultry, and that is why these projects are wasteful.

Then, as far as agriculture is concerned, we have got certain demonstra-

[Shri Himnatsinhji]

tion farms run by the State Governments. If you just go across the hedge and see the crops grown by the farmers you will find they are much healthier and much better than the crops grown in the demonstration farms. What is the reason for this? The reason for this is that the people who are entrusted with the work are not interested in it. They are just interested in their pay, the dearness allowance and other allowances that they get. They are not interested in the work that is entrusted to them. Another reason is that the agricultural graduates or the experts who are employed do not have practical experience. Send them abroad and give them some practical experience even in our own country and then entrust such work to them. Why spend the nation's money on such projects which are wasteful?

The shortfalls in agricultural production are explained away by saying that the shortfalls are due to the vagaries of Nature. I do not know whether it is the vagaries of Nature or the vagaries of human nature which has also a big part to play in these things. When we set our targets, why should we consider these vagaries of Nature? Why not set the targets with a margin? Perhaps that is not done. That is why we find these shortfalls and so on.

There are irrigation projects which we have taken up. I can give many instances where the dams are built but the canals are not built. There are instances where sluices need repair and that work is not done for some months together. I can go on giving such examples. There was, for instance, a sheep farm to be established in a place in Rajasthan. A research centre was to be established there. The land was taken away from the people for this purpose. One monsoon passed and they were not resettled anywhere else. The question of compensation that has to be given for the land that was acquired is also pending settlement. I believe the sheep

have not come and the land is barren. If we embark on such projects without thinking, what will be the result?

There is another instance which I can quote. There is a dam recently built—the Rudramata Dam—near Bhuj. There was a bridge by which the people used to go across that river. Though the dam is built, they did not consider the question of laying a bridge across so as to cross the river, because, after all, when the dam was completed the water level rose on one side, and that little culvert was inundated and the people have had to go seven or eight miles in a detour to get to their villages. The people going to the villages do not own cars or jeeps. 80 per cent. of the population, as I said, are poor. They have to go in bullock-carts and some on foot. If proper thought is not given to such small things, what about the hardships that the people have to undergo?

There is, for instance, the question of the development of the Kandla port. The refugees, after partition, of the country, poured into this part of the country as everywhere else. Some land was given to them near Kandla to settle down. A township called Gandhidham came into being. Subsequently, work on the port of Kandla was also taken up. But it was not planned to have industries, to have the means of employment for the people who came there to settle. The result is that the people are migrating elsewhere. They are leaving the place. A serious situation like this should not arise.

I would request the Government, through you, Sir, to see that without any delay a free trade zone should be established there so that it would given an incentive for industries, small and big, to grow up there and to give employment to the people. If Government desire, they should also co-operate with the Government of Gujarat and set up some industries in the public sector. For that, cheap power is required. Water facilities

will also be required. I would suggest that as there is a dearth of water in that area, the question of extending the Rajasthan Canal to Kandla should also be taken up for consideration. I believe that this suggestion was mooted in this House by my hon. friends here. I believe Shri Karni Singhji also mentioned this once.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Several times.

Shri Himmatsinhji: My hon. friend says that this has been mentioned here several times. Not only will that solve the problem, if at all it is possible, of water-supply for the port of Kandla and the development of that area, but it will also help reclaiming the Rann of Kutch, because if this canal goes to the Rann, it will help to stop the flow of water from the sea into the Rann during the monsoon months. Thirdly, it will help the irrigation of land for growing more cash crops and food crops. There are lakhs of acres of land lying fallow. They could be utilised for the production of food. I would request the Planning Commission and the Government that they should allocate adequate sums for this project, and even if it is not there, they should consider this point very seriously.

With these words, I resume my seat, and I thank you again for having given me this opportunity for making my maiden speech.

Shri Morarka: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Nath Pai who raised this debate, said in the course of his speech that the main purpose of raising this discussion was to focus the attention of the Government on the Five Year Plan and he wanted this House to show its determination—that the House was determined—to have the Plan executed. But his motion, as it is worded, conveys a different impression. With your permission, I shall read his motion:

"That this House takes note of the serious shortfalls in the tar-

gets of the Third Five Year Plan and the growing misapprehensions in the country about the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan."

It is quite clear from his speech that the hon. Mover of this motion did not suffer from any such misapprehensions, because in his speech, he said that the Plan should not be pruned at any cost. He said it should not be cut down and the targets should not be reduced. As a matter of fact, he took the *Financial Express* to task for suggesting certain cutting down of the Plan.

There are two views about our Five Year Plan. One is the critical view and the other is the practical view. I will first take up the critical view. Here the people feel that these plans have been failures and they have not done much for the people. In fact, they have only brought miseries and hardship by increasing taxation, raising prices and mounting unemployment. Then they feel that though the national income has increased, only few persons have been benefited. They also say that educational facilities have been extended, but the standards have gone down. They say that the Third Plan begins with an unemployment of 9 million people and it is expected to end with 12 million people; the volume of basic consumption is still pitifully low; there is appreciable expansion of industries, but a substantial portion of the capacities remain idle and this contributes to the wastage of investment, aggravates shortage and increases the cost of production; agriculture continues to depend on the vagaries of nature and uncertain monsoons and then there is a feeling that there is unrestricted growth of bureaucracy and ill-planned expansion of the public sector.

These critics quote the Planning Minister who is reported to have said that the shortage of steel, cement, power and transport have been of such a magnitude as to jeopardise industrial growth seriously. In short, these

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critics say that because of all these, there is more planning than prosperity, more preaching than production and more bureaucracy than democracy.

Then, there is another view, which I call the practical view. These people straightway admit that there is a shortfall in the targets, but they want us to appreciate the actual achievements during the last decade of planning. They point out that agricultural production has increased from 53 million tons to 80 million tons; industrial production has increased from an index of 100 to 194; our production of finished steel has increased from 1 million tonnes to 2.9 million tonnes; our coal production has increased from 33 million tons to 56 million tonnes; the installed capacity of electricity has increased from 2.3 million KW to 5.7 million KW. They also point out that the net area irrigated has increased from 50 million acres to 68 million acres. The Railways today carry about 170 million tons of freight as against 91 million tons at the beginning of the decade. Our roads, both surfaced and unsurfaced, have increased from 250,000 miles to 400,000 miles and the number of students has increased from 2.35 crores to 4.35 crores. In support of their contention, these people quote the World Bank report. The world Bank Mission, in the concluding part of its report says:

"The upturn in agricultural production and the continued dynamic expansion of industry afford solid grounds for confidence, though there are still dangerous weaknesses in fuel and power and to a lesser extent in transport.

The budget for the first year of the Plan demonstrates the Government's readiness to take unpopular measures to mobilise additional internal resources, and the buoyancy of domestic revenues in the past two years tends to support the view that rupee finance as such is unlikely to prove a

major limitation on the execution of the presently proposed investment programme."

The views of the International Monetary Fund and IDA also subscribe to the view that the Indian economy is on a sound footing. But apart from these, if there is any need of practical evidence about the soundness of our economy, it is found in the fact that today private foreign capital is prepared to come to this country as equity capital. Government to Government loan is a different thing, but when private people are prepared to bring money here and invest in new ventures, that proves the soundness of our economy and the stability of our political system.

A few days ago, President Kennedy said the great enemy of truth is very often not the lie—deliberate, contrived and dishonest—but the myth—persistent, persuasive and unrealistic. I am sorry to say that in this country also, we suffer from certain myths. The first myth is that the entire Government—Central and State—is corrupt and that money invested is money wasted. The second myth is that the Government is big and bad and steadily getting bigger and worse. The third myth is that our Five Year Plans have achieved nothing and they have only brought hardship to the people through increased taxation and high prices. These are, in my humble opinion, bald generalisations and they appeal only to those people who want to save the trouble of thinking, though they are prepared to pay the price of being in error constantly.

The hon. Member who succeeded the Planning Minister—the spokesman of the communist party—made a grievance of the fact that he did not refer to the problem of foreign exchange fully. With your permission, I would like to deal with the foreign exchange problem in somewhat greater detail. Mr. Gupta said that our Plan is going to founder on the rocks of foreign exchange shortage. He said that both

foreign exchange and internal resources are shaky pillars and unless something is done about them, the Plan is bound to fail.

As you know, our total requirements of foreign exchange are for Plan projects Rs. 1,900 crores; components and balancing equipment, etc. Rs. 200 crores; maturing obligations, i.e., repayment of our loans, interest, etc. Rs. 500 crores, thus making a total of Rs. 2,600 crores, plus Rs. 3700 crores for maintenance imports, i.e., raw materials, components, etc. So, the total comes to Rs. 6,300 crores of foreign exchange. The point to remember is that out of this amount, Rs. 2,600 crores required for the plan projects and repayments were to be obtained entirely by way of foreign aid from foreign countries. Our planners proposed when they framed the Plan, and this House did not object to it when it approved the Plan, that the entire amount of Rs. 2,600 crores was to be raised by way of foreign aid. Nobody can dispute the fact that our Plan leans so heavily and is dependent to such a great extent on foreign aid that there is bound to be an element of uncertainty. One cannot say that the entire amount of foreign exchange would be available to us at the time when we want it and on the terms that we desire.

Fortunately in May, 1961, the Aid India Club held a meeting and gave us an indication that for the first two years of the Plan, a sum of Rs. 1164 crores would be available to us. Later on doubts were created about this foreign aid being available. Some thought it was due to our action in Goa and the proposed MIG deal. I do not think that this was entirely due to that. I feel that the loaning countries had their own difficulties. France was heavily committed to her African colonies and was concentrating her attention on building the European Common Market and making the African countries as associates. The revaluation of the German Mark cre-

ated a domestic problem. It confronted German economy with rising costs and falling reserves. In her international payments she moved from a fat surplus to a small deficit. The United Kingdom expressed her inability to help us more than what they had already committed because of her commitments to the rest of the Commonwealth and because of her own difficulties. The surplus of Belgium and Switzerland were also declining. Japan had clamped on import controls because of her internal difficulties. Canada was obliged to raise its tariffs on many items from 5 per cent to 15 per cent just to bolster its sagging dollar. The position of United States of America, which is the richest country in the world, was hardly better. The drain on gold reserves—today the gold reserves of U.S.A. are the lowest for the last thirty years—did not leave the senators there very enthusiastic to give much of foreign aid. Even Premier Khrushchev of the USSR expressed difficulty. He said that USSR did not have enough resources to run in the nuclear race and, at the same time, undertake any development works to raise the standard of living of the people.

This was the background against which our Finance Minister went abroad to get some more foreign exchange. The prospects were bleak, and it required some persuasion, some explaining to get the results which were announced by the Aid India Club recently. Today, the position is that out of Rs. 2,600 crores of foreign aid that we want, Rs. 1,126 crores have almost been given, have been committed and the agreements have been finalised through the Aid India Club. Rs. 373 crores have been given to us by USSR, Poland and Switzerland, and Rs. 375 crores we have got as a carry over balance from the Second Five Year Plan. These make a total of Rs. 1,874 crores. That is to say, out of a total requirement of Rs. 2,600 crores we already have Rs. 1,874 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 726 crores to be covered in the remaining three years. So I do not think

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that so far as the Plan projects are concerned the position of foreign exchange is worrying or dismal at all.

Our real problem of foreign exchange is for our maintenance imports. We expected to get Rs. 3,700 crores through our exports. But, unfortunately, our exports are not picking up. They are not showing any signs of improvement. Therefore, we had to resort to a standby credit of 100 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund.

Shri Indrajit Gupta said something about tied loans. It is quite true that no country in the world today is interested in giving us, what we call, free loans or untied loans. These loans sometimes are tied to specific projects, sometimes they are tied to specific countries and sometime they are tied to both. The reason why they give these tied loans is that each loaning country wants to ensure her exports to be expanded. The United States of America, which is the biggest country giving the largest amount of loans, expects that 80 per cent of the total loans given out by her would be returned to that country in the form of payments for exports from USA. This is the expectation not only of United States of America but other countries also.

From the point of view of the lending countries, there is another justification for giving tied loans. Before they give a loan they want to be satisfied about the economic merits and the financial soundness of the project for which they sanction the loan. Sir, in developing countries projects are often sanctioned not only on the economic merits but also on political considerations. The foreign countries do not want to make a poor investment and involve themselves in investing more in the rescue operations if the project fails.

Recently, Sir, I had occasion to visit one of our projects in South India—the Bhadra Hydro Electric

Project. It is a small project. But I was surprised to find that even for that small project the equipment was to come from eight or nine different countries. The hydraulic turbines were to come from France, the generators from Japan, the transformers from Italy, the circuit breakers from Sweden, the lightning arrestors from USA, the switch boards from England, the switch gears from Italy, the carrier equipment from Switzerland and control panels from Denmark. I am not suggesting that it is always in our interest or it is advantageous to buy equipment from so many different countries for a single project. But, yet, the fact remains that our freedom to buy from the most competitive market, from wherever we like, to buy the equipment we like and at the price at which we want to buy is curbed when the loans are tied.

In this connection, I must express my sense of appreciation for the speech which our Finance Minister made at the meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Council in Geneva recently where he propounded a new principle. He said:

"Most of the countries which are today making available credits to help developing countries, insist, in order to safeguard their own balance of payment that these credits should be tied to purchase in the lending countries. An extension of the same principle would suggest the conclusion that when these loans are repaid, the repayments should be tied to purchases from the borrowing countries."

In other words, Sir, our Finance Minister suggested that when we repay these loans, the repayments should be accepted in our exports; not in gold, not in foreign currency, but by exporting our goods. If this principle is accepted, I am sure most of our troubles with regard to foreign exchange would be over.

I would, briefly, now say what is the attitude of foreign countries towards the development of India. We were more worried about the change in the attitude of America. Yesterday, of course, we read the statement of President Kennedy. But even before that, on 10th July 1962, Dean Rusk said that it would be calamitous if the President's freedom of action for rendering economic aid to India were curtailed. He said:

"The basic fact is that there is a country of 450 million people...."

He was referring to India. He said:

"The basic fact is that there is a country of 450 million people which is the largest constitutional democracy in the world that the world has ever seen, more people going to the polls in free, orderly elections that we have ever seen anywhere with basic commitments with which we are familiar..... They have maintained the democracy in the face of some grave difficulties..... a dozen or more major languages inside the country, no common language throughout the country, and yet they have made a constitutional system work along democratic lines. Now we still disagree on certain subjects. There is no reason why we should not. India is not a satellite of ours and we are not a satellite of India. We have great and vital interests all over the world. So we will have our own differences, but we also have great common commitments that are important. It would be a great mistake, I think, if we did not take an active, even though just a small, part in the Indian development programme."

Sir, I will quote only one more person, and that is Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Commonwealth Secretary. While answering a question in Parliament about aid to India, he conceded that the success of India's Five Year Plan was vital to the future of the Commonwealth and the survival of

democracy in Asia and possibly in the Far East.

This is the attitude of the foreign nations, of the foreign democratic countries. In view of this, I do not think we should worry much about the foreign aid so far as the Plan projects are concerned. But, when I say this, I do not minimise the importance of increasing our exports. Unless that is done, I am sure the capacity of our industries would remain idle to a sufficiently large extent.

The World Bank has given us 321 loans aggregating to 6,673 million dollars.

Would you be surprised if I were to tell you that India is the biggest recipient of loans from the World Bank, both from the point of view of number of loans and from the point of view of amount? India has received 30 loans totalling 846 million dollars. Next to India comes Japan which has received 24 loans totalling 488 million dollars. Not only from the World Bank but even from the International Development Association, which is an affiliate of the World Bank, out of the total amount given more than 50 per cent has been received by India. That is to say, India has received 122 million dollars out of a total of 235 million dollars.

But there is a danger, a positive danger, in our getting this foreign aid on this scale, and that danger is that this borrowing from abroad may be substituted for the earnings from abroad. When Japan was developing she was forced to slash her price to push her exports to earn foreign exchange. But we are not slashing the price or increasing our export because we get whatever foreign exchange we want just for asking by way of foreign aid without much trouble. That is the reason why we say that foreign aid on this scale is creating demoralisation in our export economy.

Talking about exports, I will give only one example, and that is about

[Shri Morarka]

tea, which is the largest single item in our export list. Our export of tea to United States, which was 13,670,000 kilograms in the year 1951, has now fallen to 9,719,000 kilograms, whereas the export of tea to the same country over the same period from a tiny country like Ceylon has increased from 12,766,000 kilograms to 19,029,000 kilograms. Ceylon has increased her exports by more than 50 per cent whereas we have cut it down by almost 50 per cent. The same is the story with Canada. Our exports have come down from 8,854,000 kilograms to 6,433,000 kilograms, whereas Ceylon's exports have increased from 7,229,000 kilograms to 8,788,000 kilograms.

It can be said that in these days, so far as export is concerned, we require not only competitive prices but also the goodwill of other nations. It is really surprising that the well-developed, well-advanced countries while, on the one hand, give us massive monetary help, economic aid, for our development, at the same time, on the other hand, organise themselves into economic unions, different economic associations and make our exports more and more difficult. If we have to repay all these loans and if we have to develop our country on sound economic lines, we will ultimately have to depend on our exports and not on this foreign aid.

I would now like to say a few words about our industry, that is about the broad features of our industrial development. Our industrial strategy has been (a) to develop the basic and heavy industries and (b) to develop more import-saving than export-promoting industries. There is no doubt that the industrial pattern is increasingly diversified, the total production of our industries is increasing and the import-component of the manufactured goods is decreasing. But it is equally true that the development of our industries is imbalanced with the result that a substantial portion of our industrial capacity even today remains idle.

Another important feature of our industrial development is that though there have been no pronounced changes in our Industrial Policy Resolution yet, in its actual application, more and more flexibility is shown. In fact, in the recent past, Government have been more hospitable to the private sector proposals in the fields of fertiliser, coal, iron, oil and even electric machine tools, as Shri Indrajit Gupta has pointed out.

There is one field, in my humble opinion, in which the Industrial Policy has failed, and that is in the field of prevention of concentration of economic power. The very instruments which were designed to prevent concentration of economic power have helped the aggravation of that. Here I am referring to the Industrial Regulation and Development Act, the Companies Act, Capital Issue Control Act etc. All these Acts, the very system which is followed, the forms which are designed to make application etc. they have a built-in bias towards people who already have resources, who already possess a lot of industries. I am not blaming any one. It is your system which is wrong. Unless you change the policy radically and unless you say that a person shall not hold more than a certain maximum number of industries, I do not think the mere passing of these Acts or Resolutions will achieve your avowed objective of socialist pattern.

So far as the Third Plan is concerned, we have been told that the industrial production during the period will rise by 70 per cent, that is, 14 per cent per annum. In spite of many difficulties, the overall industrial development has been a matter of satisfaction. Here I am quoting again the opinion of the World Bank. In their Report, the World Bank had the following to say:

"The increase in industrial production has been achieved despite import restrictions, acute shortage of raw materials, transport and

power bottlenecks and continued licensing and other controls. There are grounds for believing that the import content of domestic production has declined."

Recently, a survey was made of 44 industries in the private sector. What was the result of that survey? It revealed that out of these 44 industries 21 industries are not in the vicinity of their targets. Another 12 industries will have to increase their production by 200 per cent to reach the target. Three industries could just reach the target and out of 44 industries only eight industries could exceed the target. This is the position of the private sector.

Now what are the difficulties? Briefly, the main difficulties are irregular supply of raw materials and intermediates, shortage of power and lack of adequate transport. Here my only suggestion is that unless our existing capacity is fully utilized, please do not invest more capital, more foreign exchange, in creating new capacities which you are not in a position to utilize. This rule, to use a word from the speech of the hon. Planning Minister, must be "ruthlessly enforced". Unless he does that, I have no doubt that new industries will be licensed.

There is one more point about our industrial development. While our industrial production has expanded, two things have suffered—the cost of production as well as the quality of production. Because you have a protected economy, nobody cares whether they are producing the right quality; nobody even cares whether they are producing at competitive prices. Whatever they produce and whatever prices they ask for, the things are generally sold. It is because there are no imports, because the money income of the people has risen and, therefore, there is more of demand.

So far as power is concerned, even according to the figures quoted we still have to attain 5.6 million kilowatts. We have still to achieve this capacity and unless some herculean

efforts are made, I am afraid, in the next three years it would not be possible to achieve that.

14 hrs.

So far as coal is concerned, as Shri Gupta pointed out, even in the second year of the Third Five Year Plan we are not likely to achieve the targets of the Second Five Year Plan. In fact, our production of coal in the year 1961-62 is slightly less than that of 1960-61, that is, the previous year. As against 55.5 million tons, it is 55.2 million tons. I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister of Planning and the hon. Minister of Mines and Fuel to see that the supply of coal is regulated and the bottlenecks of transport and production are both cleared; otherwise, the shortage in the production of coal is likely to upset the entire appercat.

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

Shri Morarka: Since you have rung the bell, I will only say this, about steel. Though during the Second Five Year Plan we did not reach the production target, the capacity target was achieved. I am afraid, in the Third Year Plan we would neither achieve the production target nor the capacity target unless you immediately start implementing the expansion programme and sign your documents about the Bokaro plant. Another dismal feature about steel is that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan there is likely to be a bigger gap between supply and demand than what it was at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Planning no doubt presupposes certain difficulties. It means regulation and control, involves hardships and sacrifices, causes strains and stresses, price rises, scarcity conditions and imposes high taxes, compulsory savings and so on. But in a democratic set-up, planning becomes still more difficult because it has to be implemented with the willing co-operation and voluntary savings of the people.

[Shri Morarka]

Self-sufficiency is China's magic formula. Central State planning is Russia's mantra. The Marxian approach is State ownership of the means of production. The Western system advocates private ownership and free competition. We have tried to take the best of all these systems and as a result have evolved our own individual pattern of development.

China's imposed self-sufficiency has culminated in starvation for millions. Khrushchev's dictatorship has achieved an orderly scarcity. President Kennedy under democracy is plagued by the chaos of plenty. We should not, therefore, be disheartened if we have our own share of this transitional difficulty.

In conclusion, I would only say that as soon as these various projects—irrigation, power, industrial and others which have now reached the stage of maturity—start yielding dividends, our economy would be rejuvenated. I have no doubt that we have almost reached the shores of prosperity and with our continuing efforts, we are bound to make a safe and happy landing.

Shri U. N. Dhebar (Rajkot): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not share the diffidence of Shri Nath Pai on the question of the progress of the Third Five Year Plan but I would be failing in my duty to the hon. Planning Minister if I do not also point out some of the points which create concern in the mind of everybody including himself.

Planning is a continuous process. We are all happy that to the extent it has progressed it has progressed according to our Plan substantially. But then it has revealed some of the features which must be given due consideration from now onwards. One of the features that it has revealed is that the effort planned by us so far, measured in terms of the rate of growth, is not proving adequate. As

a matter of fact, we were thinking, when we were drafting the Third Five Year Plan, in terms of a 6 per cent rate of growth because the paucity of resources will reduce it to 5 per cent. Half of this rate of growth is dependent upon agriculture.

The figures given in the statement of the hon. Planning Minister the other day reveal that the last year's production is more or less of the order of the production of the year before. That means, excluding pulses we produced about 67.2 million tons of foodgrains in 1959-60 and we are somewhere near 67.2 million tons of foodgrains in 1960-61. I do not ascribe this to any dereliction on the part of the Food Ministry or the State Governments. But I emphasise the fact that we are still dependent upon the vagaries of the monsoon. This is not the first time. In the 11½ years of planning this is the fourth time that nature has warned us once again that we are still dependent upon her. But to say that it will not affect the course of our planning is to hazard something which no planner can do.

A rise of 6 per cent in agricultural production, as it was conceived, will I think be of the order of 2 per cent this year. That means a shortfall of 4 per cent and in terms of the rate of growth it means a shortfall of about 1½ per cent out of 5 per cent. What does this 1½ per cent mean in the shortfall in the rate of growth in a country which is living, if I may say so, on the borderline of economic viability?

As I have just now said, we were envisaging a rise of 6 per cent. We came down to 5 per cent because of paucity of resources. At that time we were thinking that that would be the minimum. But now it appears that what was considered to be the minimum, that is 5 per cent, in terms of rate of growth is going to be our maximum in terms of rate of growth for the purposes of the Third Five

Year Plan. Can that situation be Year Plan. Can that situation be factious?

We are a country where we have got nearly 60 per cent of the people, as the figures recently given show, earning incomes below the national per capita income. I have some figures here. The first deciles, that is, the lowest group of the population has a per capita income per month of the order of Rs. 9.6-0, that is 9:6 per capita. In the second decile, that is, consisting of people who earn a little higher than that, it is Rs. 12 6; and in the third deciles, it is Rs. 15:2; that is, nearly 30 per cent. of the people are earning incomes nearabout and below Rs. 15 per capita per month.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Per month or per year?

Shri U. N. Dhebar: Per month.

If we were to look at the consumption standards against the distribution from the national production of 2:4 per cent, in the first decile, that is, the lowest group, the percentage distribution of consumption is 2.98. Even the barest minimum is not sufficient to make the two ends meet. I am not placing any responsibility for this state of affairs on the Planning Ministry—I should not be understood as saying that—because this is a state of affairs that we have inherited. What I am saying is this. Can we afford any shortfall in the rate of growth in this state of affairs? I feel that a stage has come when a Planning Ministry, and the Government of India, and the ruling party, if I may say so, have to take the responsibility to face the facts squarely.

The fact of the matter is that if we want to ensure the national minima to all the citizens of the country, we have to think in terms not of 5 per cent. rate of growth of 6 per cent. rate of growth, but of 7 per cent rate of growth and above. I know that there are so many difficulties in our way. I

am not disheartened so much by difficulties. his country has faced so many difficulties in the past. I am sure that if Government go before the country with a true picture of the conditions obtaining in the country without mincing matters, without adding colours to the picture, the country is humane enough to support any endeavour that Government want to make. The fact of the matter, as I said before, is this. Do we envisage a state of affairs within fifteen years—and that is a sufficiently long time—when we can ensure to every citizen in the country the barest minimum of existence in the country? If we fail in doing that, shall we be able to uphold democratic planning as a successful experiment before the people? I doubt very much.

We are today standing on the twelfth year of planning. It is a crucial year for us. It is a crucial year for those who believe in democratic planning. The answer that we are to give to that question is that it is possible within the framework of democratic planning to ensure, within a period of fifteen years, at least that much income which will ensure to every citizen in the country the barest minimum of life. I do not express any dissatisfaction over the endeavours that we have made so far, but those very efforts have revealed this lacuna in our planning, or the condition that is obtaining in the country, if I may put it that way, that our efforts fall short of ensuring to the people within a reasonable space of time that much income which will ensure to them the barest minimum of life. It is for the Planning Commission to work out the figures. It is for the Planning Commission to work out a programme. It is for the Planning Commission to place before the country the need for successfully implementing these programmes. We are looking forward to the Planning Commission to do that.

There is another aspect of the matter. We are placing, in my opinion, emphasis upon industrial development of the country. That is

[Shri U. N. Dhebar]

very important. I do not, for a moment, want to under-rate the importance of the industrial sector. But, if within the limitations of India, we want to ensure those standards to the citizens of the country, we shall have to tap to the fullest the rural economy, the potential resources in the rural economy, because even with 7 per cent or 8 per cent rise in the rise of growth, it will not be possible for us to ensure that standard of living to the people. It may be that we may raise the income in the third decline, from Rs. 15.2 to somewhere between Rs. 20 or Rs. 22. But even then, the two lowest rungs of the ladder of our economic life will remain; those who are getting a per capita income of Rs. 12 or Rs. 12.6 and Rs. 9.6 per month will still remain. If we want to lift them up from the morass of poverty and indigence in which they live today,—I have been repeatedly saying it here on the floor of the House—the only way to do it is to concentrate upon agriculture.

No amount of industrialisation in the country, no amount of prosperity will ensure percolation of wealth to those regions, for two reasons. Firstly, they are so remote from the periphery of the country's economy, and secondly, they have not the resources to absorb still the benefits of industrialisation. What have we been doing in that sphere? Our minds are concentrated upon agriculture. Our minds are concentrated upon irrigation. Our minds are concentrated upon wells, artificial manures, chemical fertilisers etc. I would suggest humbly that there are still potential resources in the rural areas, which if tapped, and tapped with the energy that is necessary, and tapped with the faith that is necessary in the rural population, can give at least one per cent additional rate of growth to the nation. They are firstly, animal husbandry and secondly, exploitation of the minor produce in the forests. Today, forests are being denuded of their fuel wealth. We have not still realised the import-

ance of what is called minor produce. The foreign Power styled it as minor produce, but it has a vast potential.

So, the main things are animal husbandry and afforestation. The third item is the programme of soil conservation. In a country which has to depend upon monsoon, in a country which lacks humidity, the importance of soil conservation cannot be under-rated. Here is both an opportunity as well as an investment that must necessarily help ultimate production in the field of agriculture.

Therefore, I was suggesting for the consideration of the Planning Minister, these two things. Firstly, a stage has come when the Planning Ministry, and the Government of India should take the country into their confidence and tell them that what we have been doing so far, though we have considered it to be satisfactory, is not enough; if it is the object of the country to ensure the barest minimum standard of living to the people within twenty-five years or thirty years of planning and independence.

Secondly, there is this field of rural economy which can be tapped, and in my opinion tapped with reasonable success provided there is the necessary urge to do it on the part of the State Governments, on the part of the officers engaged in the rural sector and on the part of those who come here and day in and day out criticise the Government.

With these words, I endorse what the Planning Minister has said in this House this morning, with this addendum that we should look forward to the responsibility that lies ahead of us because what we have been able to do so far has not proved adequate.

श्री बाड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री नाथ पाई ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ क्योंकि ग्राज जो प्लैनिंग के ऊपर और प्लैन के ऊपर टीका टिप्पणी करने का

योग आया है वह योग केवल उसी मोशन की वजह से आया है ।

पिछले सेशन में जब मैं ने माननीय मंत्री श्री नन्दा का भाषण सुना और उस के ऊपर विचार करने लगा तो मैं ने पाया कि उन का ज्यादा लक्ष्य हमारे काश्तकारों की तरफ या गांवों की तरफ न होते हुए केवल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ होता है । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में ऐग्रिकल्चर के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है और जो कि मुझे मिले हुए उन के भाषण के पृष्ठ ११ पर है, उस पर तो मैं बाद में कहूंगा, लेकिन उन्होंने प्लैनिंग के पहले वर्ष के लक्ष्य पूरे क्यों नहीं हुए उस का जो विश्लेषण किया है, उस में कौन कौन से डा बॅक्स हैं, कौन कौन से डिफेक्ट्स हैं, उस के बारे में कहूंगा । माननीय मंत्री जी ने पहला विश्लेषण यह किया है कि देशर इज रिअल चैलेंज इन इम्प्लिमेंटेशन । उन का जो भाषण आया है मेरे पास, उस के बारे में "लिक" के नाम से जो अक्षरबार निकलता है उस में थोड़ा सा छापा गया है । उस में लिखा है :

"The Third Plan document, in fact, has said this of the whole of our Plan in pointing out that difficult as the question of resources is, the real challenge is implementation."

इम्प्लिमेंटेशन करने में डिफेक्ट यह है कि जितने कार्यकर्ता हैं, इम्प्लिमेंट करने वाला जो स्टाफ है, वह बराबर काम नहीं करता है । आप ने यह पहला कारण बतलाया है । जब मैं अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जाता हूं और जहां मुझे बड़े बड़े अफसर मिलते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हम ने अपना कार्य कर दिया है । वी हैव उन अवर ड्यूटी जब इस तरह से वे कहते हैं तो आखिर प्लैन को इम्प्लिमेंट कैसे करना है ? उसे इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिये उत्साह का निर्माण कैसे करना है ?

That is the duty of the Ministers and of the Congress Party.

इस तरह से वे कहते हैं । यानी इस का कारण यह है कि आप के जितने काम करने वाले बाबू हैं जब वे गांवों में जाते हैं पैट थ्रॉ दूशर्ट पहन कर तब जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, पंचायत के जो लोग हैं, गांव वाले जो काश्तकार हैं, उन के साथ वे समरस नहीं होते और उन में उत्साह पैदा नहीं करते क्योंकि उन में खुद ही उत्साह नहीं है । इस का कारण क्या है यह माननीय मंत्री जी ज्यादा समझते हैं क्योंकि मैं कोई एकार्नामिस्ट नहीं हूं । माननीय मंत्री जी प्लैनर हैं और तीसरी प्लैन चला रहे हैं, उन्हें देखना चाहिये कि बीमारी का कारण कहां है, कौन से लोग प्लैन को इम्प्लिमेंट करने में कोअपरेट नहीं करते हैं । उन्होंने जो यह कहा कि उन का स्टाफ पूरी तरह पर एजुकेटेड नहीं है, वह कोअपरेट नहीं करता, उस से मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं । मैं ने देखा है कि जब मैं देश के गांवों में जाता हूं, जो कि गांवों का देश कहलाता है और जहां पर २ या ४ परसेन्ट लोग ही इंग्लिश पढ़े हुए हैं, जहां हिन्दी भाषा चलती है या रीजनल भाषा चलती है, वहां जब हम योजना के बारे में लोगों से कहते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि वहां पर जो बाबू लोग जाते हैं वे केवल अपने बारे में कहते हैं, उन्हें यह भी मालूम नहीं कि यह झाड़ कौन सी है और बीज किस चीज का है । स्टाफ के लोग वहां पर जा कर कहते हैं उन के पास ऊपर से आर्डर आया है इस लिये उन को यह सब करना पड़ रहा है । तो जो कुछ माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा वह बिल्कुल सत्य है, लेकिन तुम ने दवा दिया है, तुम ही दवा करो । जब आप ने प्लैन को शुरू किया है तो आप को ही उस की दवा करनी चाहिये कि वह क्यों पूरी नहीं होती है । इस के लिये जो हमारे यहां के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट हैं उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा :

"The key to this change lies in the officials' own hand. They can bring it about through self-education. What constitutes this self-education is best seen in the Vice-President's own words:

[Shri Bade]

'In the expanding democratic life of this country, there is not much room for people who find their greatest satisfaction in imposing their will on others and in demanding and receiving unquestioning compliance. The administrator today has to work among people who after long years of sullen, unquestioning compliance have at last come into their own. The basis of that compliance' has radically changed . . . Unquestioning obedience has to give place to intelligent and understanding acceptance.'"

अभी हाल में जो हमारे इस हाउस के लीडर हैं, जो हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि यह चीप मेन्टैलिटी है, इसे कम करना चाहिये क्योंकि हम को आगे बढ़ना है। आप देखिये कि हमारे यहां ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर्स जाते हैं, वे क्या करते हैं। आप देखिये कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के बजट में कितनी जीपें खरीदने के लिये प्राविजन रखा गया है। इस लिये जब तक चीप मेन्टैलिटी को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, जब तक हम गांवों को आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक हमारी प्लानिंग सक्सेसफुल नहीं होगी।

जो हमारे ड्रा बैक्स हैं उन का मुख्य कारण क्या है ? वे कहते हैं :

We have done the planning, they should execute the planning.

इस के बजाय यह होना चाहिये :

We have done the planning and we will execute the planning.

जब ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी काम हो सकता है। लेकिन इस उत्साह के निर्माण के वास्ते जो बातें चाहियें, उस के वास्ते काम करने वालों के लिये जिस कन्वीनिएस की जरूरत है वह लोगों को नहीं मिलती है। छोटे छोटे लोगों को जो पगार मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती हैं, बड़े बड़े लोगों को, आफिसर्स को

पगार मिलती है। ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर्स वहां जीप पर जाते हैं और चक्कर लगा कर लौट आते हैं। उन्हीं पर हम ने सारा काम छोड़ा हुआ है। गांवों में प्लानिंग के सक्सेसफुल न होने का यही कारण है।

दूसरी बात मैं ने देखी है फटिलाइजर और सीमेन्ट के बारे में। लोगों को फटिलाइजर अथवा खाद मिलती नहीं है। सीमेन्ट के बारे में मैं ने देखा है कि वह लोगों को मिलता नहीं है। सीमेन्ट के बारे में मैं ने देखा है कि अपने भाषण के पेज 3 पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :

"Of course, there was shortage of cement. But what was the position, say, in 1950-51? In 1950-51 we had 2.7 million tons; now it is 7.97 million tons at the end of the tenth year, apart from the increase which occurred in the current year. This is also a way of looking at the position."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सेल्फ कम्प्ले-सेन्सी नहीं है, सेल्फ प्रेज नहीं है कि आप ने दस सालों में सीमेन्ट को २.७ मिलियन टन से ७.९७ मिलियन टन इन्क्रीज किया र और वह भी इतना टैक्स लगा कर। यह कोई विशेष तारीफ की बात नहीं है। मैं तो कहता हूं कि हालांकि आप ने ७.९७ मिलियन टन तक सीमेन्ट का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा दिया है लेकिन आप दिल्ली की मार्केट्स में चले जाइये और देखिये कि वहां पर क्या हालत है सीमेन्ट की। आज किसी को सीमेन्ट मिल नहीं रहा है। यहां पर जंगपुरा सीवेज लाइन्स के लिये गड़्ढा खुदा हुआ है। मैं ने लोगों से पूछा कि आखिर तुम ने यह गड़्ढा क्यों खोदा, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें, हमारे लिये सीमेन्ट पाइप्स आते ही नहीं हैं। साल भर या छः महीने गड़्ढों को खुदे हुए हो गये लेकिन वे बैसे ही पड़े हुए हैं क्योंकि सीमेन्ट पाइप्स नहीं मिलते हैं। छात्रावास बनाने के लिये सीमेन्ट नहीं

आता है। सरकार कहती है कि उस ने इतना सीमेंट का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा लिया है लेकिन छात्रावास के लिये भी सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है। यह कहते हुए भी कि सीमेंट का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है, वह हमारे देश में इतने डेफिसिट में है कि उस की आज जरूरी कामों के लिये भी कमी है। कहते हैं कि हम ने २.७ से ७.६७ मिलियन टन बढ़ा लिया है, और कौन सा कोटा था। थर्ड फाइव इयर्स प्लान में सन् १९६१-६२ में कितने सीमेंट का निर्माण करना था और कितना डेफिसिट हो गया, इस के फिगर्स मैं आप को थोड़े में बतला देना चाहता हूँ। देखर इज ए पेपर "लिक"। वह आप के हो फेवर का पेपर है। उस में लिखा है :

"But the production of cement did not keep pace with the increase in demand caused by the higher tempo of construction activities; against the effective demand of 90 lakh tons, production was about 80 lakh tons though the industry's installed capacity was 91.6 lakh tons. Even in 1962-63 production of cement is expected to be short of the anticipated demand."

यह लिक ने खुद कहा है कि सन् १९६१-६२ में जितना प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं हुआ है और इसका कारण माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में नहीं बताया है। उन्होंने सेल्फ प्रेज में कहा है कि हम ने १०-१२ साल में २-७ मिलियन टन से ७.६७ मिलियन टन सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाया है।

इसके बाद मैं नेशनल इनकम की ओर आता हूँ। इस के विषय में मैं ने एक पेपर पढ़ा है जिसमें लिखा है कि नेशनल इनकम घटती जा रही है। उस में लिखा है :

"The target for the Third Plan is 30 per cent which means an average annual rise of six per cent."

लेकिन बढ़ा है ३.६ पर सेंट। "दी हिन्दू

वीकली रिव्यू" में लिखा है कि सिर्फ ३.५ पर सेंट राइज है, सन् १९६१-६२ में। उस में लिखा है :

"NATIONAL INCOME—3.5 per cent. rise in 1961-62."

The national income has risen by about 3.5 per cent in the first year of the Third Plan, namely 1961-62, according to provisional estimates made by the Planning Commission.

According to these estimates, the national income for 1961-62 was Rs. 14,690 crores compared to Rs. 14,200 crores which is the rough figure for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan.

The national income increased by 20 per cent during the Second Plan and the target for the Third Plan is 30 per cent which means an average annual rise of six per cent.

These provisional figures are given in a note which was circulated to members of the consultative Committee of M.P's which met in New Delhi on June 22."

तो ३० पर सेंट टारजेट था थर्ड प्लान में नेशनल इनकम बढ़ाने का, इसलिए एक साल में ६ पर सेंट बढ़ना चाहिए था लेकिन बढ़ा है केवल ३.५ पर सेंट। इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

फारिन एक्सचेंज के बारे में माननीय मंत्री का भाषण हुआ है। उस में पेज ४ पर उन्होंने कहा है :

The real difficulty lies in the shortage of foreign exchange.

"But in the case of the Second Five Year Plan the major obstacle arose, the obstruction to progress was due to external factors, the foreign exchange."

मैं कहता हूँ कि फारिन एक्सचेंज के बारे में इतनी बातें कहते हैं लेकिन जो फारिन एक्सचेंज

[श्री बड़े]

मिलता है उसका उन्होंने अच्छा उपयोग नहीं किया है। जो फारिन एक्सचेंज मिलता है वह कितना एरियर्स में है इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने हाउस में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री नन्दा : क्या नहीं कहा है ?

श्री बड़े : फारिन एड जो आपको प्राप्त हो चुकी है वह आपने सारी लगा कर समाप्त कर दी है या नहीं या इस में कुछ बाकी है यह नहीं बताया गया है। इसके बारे में २१ अगस्त के स्टेट्समैन में एक कड़े एमोर्नेट एकानामिस्ट श्री रंगाचारी ने बहुत सुन्दर कहा है। उनका कहना है कि जो फारिन एड मिलती है उसका प्रापर उपयोग नहीं होता और जब ड्राबैक आते हैं, जैसे कि तीसरी प्लान में काम बराबर नहीं हुआ, तो आप एक लेम एक्सक्यूज देते हैं कि हम को काफी फारिन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता है। इसके बारे में मैं श्री रंगाचारी की राय आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा है :

"A credit of Rs. 9.5 crores for drug projects (May 1959) has not been used and only a token provision for drawing on it is being made in the Budget each year, presumably because of delays in preparing the projects."

यह जो ९.५ करोड़ डॉल्स के लिए मिला था उसके लिए बजट में एक रुपया टोकन दिखाते रहे लेकिन उसका अभी तक उपयोग नहीं किया गया। इसके बाद उन्होंने कहा है :

"Quite early in June 1958, as part of the efforts to save the core of the Second Plan, the U.S. Export Import Bank granted a credit of Rs. 71.43 crores (150 million dollars) to help procurement of equipment for a wide range of projects, including some in the public sector: only about Rs. 50 crores had been used up by the end of last year and a second Eximbank credit of Rs. 23.8 crores

(50 million dollars) authorized in January, 1961, is untouched."

इसके बारे में मंत्री जी को क्या कहना है ? मैं एक गांव का कार्यकर्ता हूँ और जब लोग यह भ्रम बार पड़ते हैं तो मुझ से पूछते हैं कि क्यों इतना रुपया अनयज्ड रह गया और उसका उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया गया।

इस के बाद श्री रंगाचारी ने कुछ ग्लेयरिंग केसेज बताये हैं और कहा है :

"There is no reason to believe that the conditions governing these were so inflexible as not to permit readjustments and re-allocations to projects which could have used up the foreign exchange but were probably starved."

फिर बाद में कहा है :

"The other main source of American assistance was the Development Loan Fund (now converted into U.S. Agency for International Development). Of Rs. 194 crores authorized for the second Plan, Rs. 77 crores were utilized for it before March, 1961."

यु० एस० ए० एजेंसी ने जो १९४ करोड़ रुपया दिया था उस में से केवल ७७ करोड़ का उपयोग हुआ है, बाकी पड़ा हुआ है। इस के बारे में श्री रंगाचारी ने कहा है :

"Of the balance, to which more has been added since, it has been possible to use about Rs. 50 crores as a good portion of the assistance was given for imports of capital equipment etc."

तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आप जो कहते हैं कि हम को फारिन एक्सचेंज मिलता नहीं है यह बात गलत है। आप को जो आलरेडी फारिन एक्सचेंज मिला हुआ है उस को आप ने उपयोग नहीं किया। रशिया से जो एड मिली उस का कोई उपयोग

नहीं किया गया। अमरीका से जो एड मिली उस का भी पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया।

इस के बाद जापान से आप को लोन मिला था सन् १९५८ में उड़ीसा की आयरन और माइन्स के लिए। उन के बारे में श्री रंगाचारी ने लिखा :

A Japanese loan for Iron Ore Mines of Orissa, 1958, for which there was a supplementary contribution of 20 million dollars from the U.S. President's Asian Economic Development Fund has not been used at all.

तो इस प्रकार की समस्या है। इस के बारे में एक बहुत एमीनेंट इकानामिस्ट श्री रंगाचारी ने बहुत अच्छा आर्टिकल लिखा है।

उस के बाद मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि अगर एग्रोकल्चर में अच्छा प्रोडक्शन हुआ और मानसून ने फेवर किया तो हमारा प्लान अच्छा हो सकता है। यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण के पेज ११ पर कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है :

"All pressures are to make it bigger. Everywhere pressures are to make it bigger. I believe it can be made bigger if agriculture responds."

इधर मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहते हैं और उधर एग्रोकल्चर के मिनिस्टर पाटिल साहब कहते हैं कि सन् १९६१-६२ में एग्रोकल्चर में बराबर काम हो रहा है। उस में प्लानिंग के अनुसार काम हो रहा है और कोई गलती नहीं है।

यह तो मैं जानता हूँ कि The whole budget of India is a gambling in monsoon. लेकिन इतने साल के एक्सपीरिएंस के बाद तो आप को इस के लिये मारजिन रखना चाहिये था। हम ने देखा है कि पांच साल में तीन साल मौसम अच्छा रहता है और दो साल में खराब रहता है। तो इस के लिये तो आप को मारजिन रखना चाहिये था। यही तो प्लानिंग का उद्देश्य है।

इसके अतिरिक्त आपकी गन्ना बोने की पालिसी गलत है। जहाँ गन्ना अच्छा पैदा होता है वहाँ गन्ना बोना चाहिये, जहाँ अच्छा पैदा नहीं होता वहाँ नहीं बोना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा किया नहीं जाता। मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े एकत्र किए हैं। एक सवाल पूछा गया था :

"Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the average sugarcane yield per acre Statewise during the last year; and

(b) the average sugar content in sugarcane produced in each State of the country?"

उस के उत्तर में बताया गया था :

"Average sugarcane yield per acre in 1961-62:

	(in tons)
Andhra Pradesh	29.16
Gujarat	21.19
Kerala	16.13
Madhya Pradesh	10.39
Madras	30.71
	etc."

मेरा सजेशन है कि जिन प्रदेशों में गन्ना अच्छा पैदा होता है वहाँ गन्ना पैदा किया जाय और जिन प्रदेशों में कैंस क्रप्स जैसे काटन और ग्राउंडनट अच्छे पैदा होते हैं वहाँ वे पैदा किये जायें। हम देखते हैं कि दक्षिण के प्रदेशों में गन्ना अच्छा पैदा होता है। सरकार की नीति यह होनी चाहिये कि गन्ने के उत्पादन को नियंत्रित करे। जहाँ गन्ना अच्छा पैदा होता है वहीं गन्ना बोया जाय और जहाँ कैंस क्रप्स जैसे काटन और ग्राउंडनट अच्छे पैदा होते हैं वहाँ उन को बोया जाय। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है और काश्तकार उसी पुरानी पद्धति पर चल रहे हैं और वैसे ही बोते हैं। उन के बोने की पद्धति में कोई फर्क नहीं मारा है और न ही उन को किसी ने सिखाया है। हमारे मध्यप्रदेश के जो मिनिस्टर्स हैं वह उस की तरफ कोई

[श्री बड़े]

ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं और किसानों को इस की कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जा रही है कि कौन सी क्रीप किस जमीन में बोनी चाहिये।

प्लान के क्रीप टार्जेट पूरा न हो सकने का एक कारण उन्होंने ने यह एलेक्शन भी बताये हैं। अभी हाल में जो आम चुनाव हुए हैं उन के कारण भी टार्जेट पूरा होने में बाधा पड़ी है। इस के बारे में कहा गया है :—

"I am sure in my mind that because the first year of the Third Plan was an election year, that might also have affected the performance in some way. It did affect, but I believe that it also carried home to all of us what the people want, and how dissatisfied they would be if things do not move quickly, and what risks there would be for the political stability of the country, if things are not moving properly. It is not an ordinary situation that we are facing. It has, therefore, to be met by extraordinary measures, and we can secure the success of the Third Plan only on that basis."

सन् ६१-६२ में प्लान के मुताबिक जो नतीजा आने वाला था वह नहीं आया है। लेकिन मेरा अपना खयाल है कि चूंकि राज्यों में स्टैबिलिटी नहीं है सलिए प्लान फेल हुआ है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में काफी समय से झगड़ा चल रहा था। डा० काटजू और श्री मंडलोई का झगड़ा चल रहा था और उस के फल-स्वरूप प्लान के टार्जेट को पूरा करने की ओर मध्यप्रदेश के मिनिस्ट्रों और अफसरों ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। सात महीने तक मिनिस्टर्स आदि केवल अपनी कुर्सी की प्लानिंग करते रहे कि काटजू आयेंगे या मंडलोई आयेंगे। अभी जा कर वह सात महीने से चला आ रहा काटजू और मंडलोई का झगड़ा खत्म हुआ है। राजस्थान में भी

यही बात है। वहां पर इसी तरह की गुट-बाजी और झगड़ा चलाआ रहा है। पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की भी यही हालत है और वहां पर भी आपस के झगड़े चल रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री बड़े : मैं केवल पांच मिनट का समय और चाहूंगा। एक महत्वपूर्ण प्वाइंट मेरा रहा जाता है। उस को कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा (आनन्द) : यहां हाउस में किसी ग्ल्स का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिये।

श्री बड़े : Everybody knows there are two groups काटजू और मंडलोई का झगड़ा काफी समय से मध्य प्रदेश में चल रहा था और वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। मैं वहां मध्यप्रदेश में था और मुझे मालूम है कि क्या झगड़ा था। अब श्री नंदा जी ने जो यह कहा कि एलेक्शन को वजह से टार्जेट पूरे नहीं हुए तो यह बात भी गलत है बल्कि असली कारण जैसा मैं ने बतलाया राज्यों में स्वयं सत्ताधीश पार्टी में आपस की गुटबाजी और झगड़ा है।

इसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि पावर में भी टार्जेट के हिसाब से कमी आई है सन् ६१-६२ में जितना इलेक्ट्रिकेशन होना चाहिये उतना इलेक्ट्रिकेशन नहीं हो पाया है। इस के अलावा दिल्ली में जो पावर फलयोर हुआ वह कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। बिजली दिल्ली क्या अनेक स्थानों पर फेल होती रहती है। मेरे पास एक स्टेटमेंट है जिस में कि इलेक्ट्रिकेशन के बारे में ब्योरा दिया हुआ है। उस को

देखने से मालूम होता है कि जितना इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन होना चाहिये या उतना नहीं हो पाया है। गांवों में अभी भी बिजली लगाने का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है और इस सम्बन्ध में गांवों की स्थिति विशेष कर असन्तोषजनक है। सैंकेंड प्लान पीरियड में गांवों के इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट है है उस को देखने से मालूम होगा कि आंध्र प्रदेश में ४०० गांवों में बिजली पहुंचनी चाहिये थी लेकिन सन् ६१-६२ में यानी थर्ड प्लान के फर्स्ट इयर में केवल १८७ गांव इलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए हैं। इसी तरह से आसाम में जहां ४० गांव इलेक्ट्रिफाई होने चाहिये थे वहां केवल ४ गांव में ही बिजली पहुंची है। गिहार में जहां ४०० गांव में बिजली पहुंचनी थी वहां केवल २४६ गांवों में ही पहुंची है। गुजरात में १६० विलेजज इलेक्ट्रिफाई होने चाहिये लेकिन ११५ में ही बिजली पहुंची है। केरल में २०० गांवों को बिजली पहुंचनी थी लेकिन ११५ गांवों ही इलेक्ट्रिफाई हो पाये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में २०० गांव इलेक्ट्रिफाई होने चाहिये थे लेकिन केवल ८० गांव ही इलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए हैं। यह आंकड़े एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्रीमहोदय ने दिये हैं और मैं उस की एक कोपी ले आया हूँ और उसी में से मैंने यह फीगर्स दी हैं।

स्मोल स्कैन इंडस्ट्री के लिए मेरा कहना है कि इन को आप गांवों में खोलें तो बेहतर होगा। यह खेद का विषय है कि सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में अभी तक गांवों की उम्मेदारी हो गई है। हमें यह कदापि नहीं भूलना है कि इस देश की करीब ८० प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में बसती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को विशेषकर इस बारे में सनकता बर्तनी चाहिये और गांवों को उन्नत करने की ओर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिये। हमें अपनी इस उम्मेदारी को त्यागना होगा और खाली हमदर्दी दिखा कर ही चुप नहीं बैठना है बल्कि उस की अपलिफ्ट के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिये और उन की उन्नति हम गांवों में स्मोल स्कैल

इंडस्ट्रीज खोल कर कर सकते हैं। इस से उन की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधर सकती है। आज हमारे गांव वाले गरीब लोग काफी असन्तुष्ट हैं। उन की रोजी रोटी का समुचित बंदोबस्त नहीं है और जब इस पर उन पर आये दिन टैक्स लगते हैं तो वह और भी परेशान और गुस्सा होते हैं। जब हम उन को यह समझाने की कोशिश करते हैं कि आज अपनी सरकार है और उस को प्लानिंग करने के लिये रुपया चाहिये इसलिये वह अतिरिक्त टैक्स लगाती है तो चूंकि उन को खाने को मिलता नहीं है इसलिये यह आप की प्लानिंग उन की समझ में आती नहीं है। ब तो कहते हैं कि यह योजना मरने की योजना है। हम लाख उन को समझाते हैं कि भाई यह तो जिंदा रहने की योजना है यह मरने की योजना नहीं है लेकिन वह इस को नहीं मानते। टैक्स जहां तो उन पर लगते जाते हैं और खाना पीना उन को मिलता नहीं है इसलिए वे यही कहते हैं कि यह तो मरने की योजना है यह जिंदा रहने की योजना नहीं है। उन को यह कनविस कराना बड़ा कठिन हो जाता है। यहां पर अंग्रेजी की यह कहावत चरितार्थ होती है :—

"An old Negro preacher was praying with great oratory in the midst of violent hurricane in the Southern United States. As the earthquake and the Heavens roared, he cried, 'Oh, God, send us the spirit of the Children of Israel, send us the Children of Moses, the Children of the Promised Land.' Another Negro with less oratory but more directness said, 'Oh, do not send anybody; come Yourself; this is not the time for children'."

We also say in the villages, 'Lord come Yourself; this is not the time for Children'. यहां पर बिल्डिंग की जगह मिनिस्टर्स हैं और मिनिस्टर्स से कुछ काम होता नहीं दिखाई देता, भगवान आप खुद ही आइये।

[श्री बड़े]

This is not the time for Ministers. Lord, come Yourself and save us.

मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों की हालत दयनीय है। वहां पर कोई इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। शहरों में बड़े बड़े कारखाने होते हैं, बिजली के पंखे होते हैं और डामर की पक्की सड़कें भी हवाती हैं लेकिन गांवों में कच्ची सड़कें होती हैं और जिन में कि बीच बीच में काफी गड्ढे रहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि your planning is good but the execution of the Plan is bad. The way to Hell is paved with good intentions.

मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि समय आ गया है जब वह गांवों गांवों के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति को त्यागें क्योंकि उसे यह नहीं भूलाना है कि इस देश की ८० प्रतिशत जनता देहातों में बसती है। केवल ४५ या १०, १५ प्रतिशत हशहरी जनता को खुश करने से काम नहीं चलेगा और न ही यह प्लान सक्सेसफुल होगा। सरकार को गांवों की दशा को सुधारने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और उन की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने के लिये उन की रोजी रोटी का समुचित प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। वहां पर स्मोल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करनी चाहियें। ऐसा करने से ही आपकी योजना सही मायनों में सफल हो पायगी।

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, India is trying to build a new social order based on equality and prosperity for all. In this difficult but noble endeavour no step taken by her is as effective as the Plan. And, in the face of the hon. Minister's comprehensive statement of the various steps taken by him, it is very difficult to suggest an more. Nevertheless, I want to submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister some measures which may be of help in trying to rectify those factors which cause or which tend to cause shortfall in our Plan

The largest propelling force to move this car of Juggernaut, that is the progress of India, is electric power. Electricity is invisible; and so are the appreciation of the difficulties of achieving the power. Dogged efforts and very sustained efforts are necessary to achieve the potentials that are aimed at for power. In the Third Plan it may be assumed that we are going to develop seven million kilowatts of power, 4 million thermal and three million hydro. In the first year of the Third Plan as against 0.7 million kws, a very small target in itself, we have had a shortfall of 20 per cent. Before I deal with the causes for the shortages, I would like to emphasise one aspect. For the four million kws. of thermal power, we are spending by way of foreign exchange, Rs. 230 crores on the equipment, Rs. 20 crores on foreign consultants service, and Rs. 100 crores for facilities of coal mining, and transport services. The total comes to about Rs. 350 crores. As against this, for generating 3 million kws. of hydro electric power, we require only Rs. 75 crores of foreign exchange. In the very difficult circumstances we are with regard to foreign exchange it is essential that we should go in as far as possible for hydel power in the next Plan. The reasons are quite apparent. About thermal power, we do not yet produce any type of equipment in this country and we cannot also prepare the designs etc. as the countries that aid us insist upon the appointment of foreign consultants right from the beginning for doing even such simple work as the drawing up of a project report, etc. Whereas in the hydro power sector we have achieved a certain standard about the quality and the capacity to do the design ourselves. For instance in the case of Gandhi Sagar Dam or the mighty Shravati Project which is the biggest hydro power station in the country, a million kws. station, there was no foreign consultant at any stage. So too in the Pamba which the World Bank is financing, there was no insistence by the World Bank upon any kind of foreign parti-

cipation or foreign personnel. We are thinking of adding 12 million kws. in the Fourth Plan; twice as much foreign exchange as at present would be needed; it will be anything like a thousand crores of rupees. So, if it is hydel power it will be possible to achieve this with Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 crores of rupees.

Now, the shortage in power is not accidental; there are substantial reasons behind it. It is for us to appreciate that these projects take anything 6-8 years before commissioning in our country. In foreign countries they take only half the time. For instance in Niagara in 1958 a project was started with a capacity of 45 megawatts and in 1961 it was commissioned. In the same year we have also as an emergency measure sanctioned the Chandrapur project in the DVC. It has not been commissioned so far; it is going to take another three years; at the earliest, it will 1964 when it will be commissioned. This is because in our country there are a lot of difficulties; we have got to appreciate those difficulties. First of all, for a thermal station, we have got to have a consultant appointed according to the wishes of the World Bank or other organisations. He does only the sort of supervisory checking and we have got to prepare the specifications, etc. Then again, the purchases take quite a lot of time. For instance in the Plan for Delhi we have planned to instal a 150 megawatt set in the Third Plan. I do not know where the papers are held up but for the last one year it was not possible to finalise appointment of a consultant as yet. Not only that. A thermal station requires a lot of water for cooling. The water required for the Delhi station is not yet thought of. Where are we to get water from?

Then coal is needed. Planning about all these has not been done. On account of these various difficulties, there will be shortfall. Unless matters are taken up, actively it is difficult to achieve or set up the 150 megawatts station which we want to instal at Delhi. I can give a few more illustra-

tions. For instance for the Satpura station in Madhya Pradesh, which is a very big station, we have not planned anything about coal mining. At Pathratra in Bihar we have to build a big dam in order to give water supply for cooling purposes but we have not so far decided about the transport of coal in spite of the fact that there are coal fields nearby. These are the kind of difficulties and indecision that affect the progress of these projects. The Srisaigram project in Andhra Pradesh provides for a 330,000 kw. station and Nagarjunasagar, for a 100,000 kw. station. On account of the Krishna Godavary dispute, it is not moving. Like that there are a number of instances where these power schemes are not moving because of one difficulty or the other. The steel required for such purposes as the transmission towers and sub-stations is not supplied as per requirements. Recently, another shortage has come up—shortage of explosives. At the very first stage of construction of these powerhouses, explosives are required before laying foundations. Unless all these difficulties are solved, the mere fact that we are able to get some foreign exchange will not carry us far. I submitted during the last session that in order to overcome these difficulties, there should be a Ministry of Power separately. We can do at least one thing; we can create a Central Board of Electricity on the analogy of the organisations that we have in other countries and it may be authorised to design and prepare specifications and to make purchases for the whole country. It can be economical and it can be done without much difficulty. The States can do the actual construction of the works. We can build up a Corporation like the National Projects Construction Corporation for setting which the hon. Minister was responsible. There can be some organisation like that for undertaking these projects; or we can expand the NPCC itself to undertake the power projects. They are specialised works for which we pay a very heavy sum of money in foreign exchange for the foreign personnel. All this can be avoided if there is some special

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

organisation built up. If we want to achieve the power targets, we should organise an authoritative body like the one I mentioned and give it all the necessary powers so that it can go ahead. In the thermal sector, because we are shy a bit, we can go in for two or three American or any other foreign personnel who are specialists in thermal field and employ them in the Central Board for a few years. This has got a number of advantages. They can train our own people in three or four years. Secondly, the World Bank and other people who are insisting upon foreign consultants for whom we are paying a lot of foreign exchange would no longer insist on that. All these designs will be done in the country. This kind of set up is not costly compared to what we pay now. We had to pay about Rs. 50 lakhs for a single power station of 100,000 kws. The amount spent on such an organisation will therefore not be much compared to this. I would, therefore, submit that the hon. Minister should take early steps in this direction.

Then again, in this Plan, two-thirds of the money is to be spent by engineers and that comes to more than Rs. 6,500 crores. There should be the best training facilities for these engineers and technicians. In all these public undertakings and in many other sectors too, I am sorry to say there is a sort of a blind development. I know that in many cases even the calculations are not shown to the Indian engineers. For example, in the steel plants, none of our people knew anything about the details. I do not want to mention any names, but recently I happened to visit a project, a public undertaking. I asked the Indian engineers whether they knew what the calculations were and why they had to build certain structures. They said they did not know. They did not know even what the pressure on the soil was. Projects are being done on what is called the turnkey system. Otherwise, things will not improve at all. Unless the structures are built with the Indian experience, it is no

use. An empty sack cannot stand erect unless it has got some substance. We should utilise the great opportunities that are afforded to us and thus bind up technical knowledge in this country.

15 hrs.

We are sending a lot of people for training unnecessarily to other countries. In fact, we are not doing anything like planning in that regard. We are simply sending a number of people abroad for being trained for different organisations. At Bhopal, we have simply sent hundreds of people without any plan, and apparently without much use. The work there is not moving at all.

So, I would like to submit that what is required is this: for example, the technical personnel can be classified into four categories, and they are, the specialists, the engineers, the technicians and the mechanics. I know the Indian engineers are among some of the best in the whole world. I can say it with confidence as I have travelled over most parts of the world. I know personally also that the Indian mechanics are some of the finest men. All that we require is that you must give them a chance to work and learn; a chance for getting experience; they must get encouragement and they must get confidence to do the work. But that is what we are not doing. We are not giving any special training for the specialist class. We are unfortunately just mixing up these categories, putting some in one field and putting some others in another field of work. We are forced to do that because there is no planning about it. So, I would like to insist upon the Planning Commission to organise a specialist organisation of cadre, and get these ranks filled up. That is very necessary. A specialist cadre must be built up in the country. The mere opening of engineering colleges and technical schools is no solution for the dearth of technical personnel at all. That is only a basic beginning.

What we want is a specialist cadre at the various levels. That is to say, a turbine requires such and such an operator; the boiler requires an erector. In other words, when the machine comes here, it has to be erected, and for erection we are spending several lakhs of rupees by getting foreign personnel. It is a simple work in a way. For example in one of the power-houses under construction—I do not want to mention the names of persons, etc.,—there was a European erector who was in charge of the work. He told me very plainly that there was an old mechanic from Bangalore who did the work; the whole erection work had been done by him, and he was an uneducated man. We must find out the actual requirements of public undertakings.

Take, for instance, the National Coal Development Corporations. We must find out what are the categories of personnel we want. I do not want to be very plain because it is very painful to say these things. I met one of the officers who had been abroad, and I was surprised to find that he learnt of a belt conveyor only when he was abroad. The belt conveyor is a fundamental piece of equipment which every engineer ought to know. But he learnt of it only by going to the foreign country. So, what we should do is to find out our requirements at the various levels and then we must have institutes to train our people, and then, we may select a few, and, if necessary, they may be sent abroad for further training.

This is a special responsibility which our Planning Commission has got to discharge, because at the moment, training of technical personnel is the most important thing. The opening of engineering colleges is no solution at all. It is absolutely no solution for that.

Then, on the food front, the problem is sought to be tackled and production increased by two processes: firstly, by a vertical projection, that is, by supplying fertilisers, good seeds and

pest control and economic storage; secondly, by irrigation. I have analysed the figures in regard to irrigation.

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

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would like to have some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take two or three minutes more. The number of Members wishing to speak is very large.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I was mentioning about irrigation. The other day, I was looking into the figures. I was surprised to find a very interesting coincidence. That is to say, at the moment, we are having 78.8 million acres of land under irrigation and I also find that the quantity of foodgrains that we are now producing is also 78.8 million tons. It is an interesting coincidence. Now, I found that this coincidence also extended further. That is to say, our aim is to irrigate 100 million acres of land. Our project is also to produce 100 million tons of foodgrains. That is another coincidence. Now, from the study of statistics and an analysis of the figures, I find that irrigation is the most important factor in the production of food. On the food front we must fulfil our requirements because otherwise there is always a gap of Rs. 100 crores or so. Indeed, we are spending every year Rs. 100 crores on the importation of food from outside the country. That must be stopped.

We are depending on major irrigation sector and the minor irrigation sector. For the major irrigation sector, we want to bring in 13 million acres in the third Plan. I shall show by examples where we may fail in regard to this target. In respect of Nagarjunasagar, we have planned to bring 9 lakh acres under irrigation at the end of this Plan. But the cost of the project has gone up from Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 140 crores. The amount of money allotted is sufficient only to bring under irrigation 5 lakh acres. The canal system can draw up to 5

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lakh acres only. With the money that has been allotted, it is not possible to stretch it further than 5 lakh acres. By adding Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores, it will be possible to irrigate 9 lakh acres. The dam will be ready but the canal system will not be there under the present arrangements. What I submit is, it is essential to accelerate some of the projects when you realise that there is an increased cost and desired targets cannot be reached.

Similarly, take the Gandak project. We are planning to spend about 30 crores. On the other hand, if we add another Rs. 10 crores, the project will bring in more acres of land. In Gujarat there are three projects—the Mahi, the Ukai and the Narmada projects. On these we have to spend Rs. 120 crores. We have provided in the third Plan only Rs. 22 crores. This amount will not do. On the other hand, if we add another Rs. 30 crores for the Narmada project it can be completed. The Narmada project is a key and pivotal project meant for the prosperity not only of Gujarat but the whole of India. It will bring under irrigation many lakhs of acres under valuable crops like cotton. It will irrigate a mighty portion of the whole of Gujarat State. That being the case, I would add Rs. 30 crores more to Narmada project and see that that project is completed in the third Plan. That is a physical possibility.

So, I would like the Government to have a Rs. 100 crore acceleration fund in order to see that the benefit of all these projects accrues to the country. We are now spending Rs. 100 crores by way of foreign exchange. Why should we not spend Rs. 100 crores to make up the present gap and thus accelerate the progress of these projects? With Rs. 100 crores more, and stretching the amount between some projects, for these projects, we can see that all these projects are finished and begin to benefit the country in this Plan itself.

I would point out cases where there are some difficulties. Take Bhakra.

We are irrigating 25 lakh acres at the end of second plan and then 11 lakh acres are being added. But we must note that 8½ lakh acres are meant for fodder grass and not for food crops. I do not know whether that area has been deducted or not. If that has not been deducted the net area will be only 3 lakh acres and not 11 lakh acres. Similarly, take Ramganga, under which scheme we are to irrigate 2 lakh acres. It has just started and the whole work has got to be done. The dam will take three or four years to be completed and you cannot count 2 lakh acres for the present. Similarly, Kosi: the barrage is to be completed only next year. The western canal has yet to be started. The Nepal Government are not giving us the 22-mile length which is needed for the project, and therefore, the canal cannot be ready soon. Therefore, it is very difficult to get 9 lakh acres under irrigation. Similarly, we may take the Mahanadi delta in Orissa. We are thinking of getting 6 lakh acres. There also there is this difficulty. We have not got sufficient amount, and definitely that project is not likely to bring under irrigation 6 lakh acres of land in the plan period.

So there are several examples to show that there is going to be a shortfall in our target and you have to make up for these shortfalls by starting an accelerated process in some projects.

In this connection, I want to bring in one more criterion. When we take up a national project, we must fix the programme of the project in such a way that, when the barrage or the dam is completed, a portion of the canal system is also completed, the value of food produced plus revenue of the project annually must balance at six per cent. Then, there will be no national loss. We should also insist that the distributing system is done by the people. This will make the people feel that they are partners in the projects. At the moment, the Government only is doing the work and the people are not feeling that they are partners.

Also, the distributing cost comes to as much as 10 per cent. If it is done by the people, the extra expenditure on the project will be saved to that extent.

Coming to minor irrigation, we have estimated that there will be an addition of 13 million acres of land under minor irrigation during the Plan. There is a lot of uncertainty about this. Nobody can say really how many acres are brought under minor irrigation. Only calculations are made based on assumption. Thus for one well five acres are assumed as irrigated. Thirteen million acres is a very big target and if you want to have a very effective realisation of it, there must be a separate Chief Engineer and one complete department for minor irrigation in every State. Unless this is done, I am sure the money will be mis-spent. There will be no complete benefit coming out of it and the result will be shortfall in our food targets.

Lastly, I come to coal. Coal is a very precious commodity formed out of forests buried under pressure for millions of years. Let us remember that we do not have extensive coal resources; we have got about 60 billion tons only, as against the world's figure of 7,300 billion tons. What we have is just enough for us to go through another 300 years, by which time we must utilise the advantages of atomic energy. We are producing at the moment 55 million tons a year. Assuming that one-third of the energy is supplied by other sources and two-thirds by coal, it means we require 300 million tons a year. From 55 million tons, we have got to work up to 300 million tons. Serious thinking is required at this stage, because we have planned to produce annually 100 million tons at the end of this plan, 200 million tons at the end of the fourth Plan and 300 million tons afterwards for sustaining the activities and progress of this country.

That being the case, for transporting 300 million tons of coal annually, we have to begin making arrangements right from now. I have got two suggestions in this regard. For the south

zone, make a Singareni coalfields, i.e., the Godavari fields valley coal as the main source. There are 4,900 million tons of proved coal. You should develop it—whether it is done by the State or by the Centre is a small matter—and the whole of the south must be fed out of that. Now you are proposing to raise the production there from 3 million to 6 million tons. But this is not sufficient you should increase the target to 10 million tons. At the moment, we are sending 2 million tons by rail and 1 million tons by sea to South India by giving a lot of subsidy. This can be obviated if you make Singareni as the main base and supply the whole of South India from that. No coal except for any special reasons should go to the south from the north; all the coal must be supplied from Singareni. Why do you want to take coal there from the north causing heavy transit bottlenecks?

So far as the north is concerned, I read in the papers that Government are going to try carrying coal by lorries, rivers and so on. All that kind of handling will make coal costlier. I have got a suggestion. Connect the Maithon reservoir with the pond formed by Farrakka barrage by digging a navigable canal—it is only 120 miles. Then right from the coalfields you can take the coal right up to the Ganga. If thermal stations utilising coal are built on the banks of Ganga, the transport problem will be solved. I am not thinking so much of the situation today, but of the extensive coal transport which we will have to arrange when we deal with 200 or 300 million tons a year.

In conclusion, I want to say that this third Plan is a very big and gigantic task undertaken by what we may call the Indian socialist tortoise. The Minister in charge of Planning is one of our most sincere and hard-working leaders of the country and that is a great factor which will enable us to get through this Plan. We must also remember at the same time that the fulfilment of the Plan may be an economic achievement, but a sizeable shortfall in it will not only be an eco-

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nomie failure, but also it means, as some other Members have said, failure to achieve socialism through democratic methods. If we remember that and if we develop a spirit of earnestness, urgency and coordination, I am sure this Plan will be got through.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have just heard several long discourses on the economic aspect of the third Five Year Plan. I would like to speak a little bit on tourism, because it seems to me that in this third Plan we are lacking a lot of foreign exchange and therefore, it seems extraordinary to me that our sixth highest foreign exchange earner, namely tourism, has been comparatively neglected in the third Plan. I believe we earn more than Rs. 20 crores annually through tourism in this country and experts are of the opinion that if tourism is promoted, we can earn as much as Rs. 50 crores. Japan earns Rs. 60 crores a year on tourism. Many countries flourish on tourism and many of them have met their deficits by promoting this trade of tourism.

We read in the reports of the Transport and Communications Ministry that several tourist offices have been opened in America and other countries of Europe to encourage tourists to come to this country. But in fact, when they come here, what do they find? They do not find adequate accommodation, adequate transport and other comforts which they are used to. After all, these tourists who come to our country are willing to pay for their comforts. Why should we not provide those facilities to them? We will have to spend Indian rupees to give them the comforts they require, but in exchange we shall earn foreign currency. I feel this matter ought to be looked into and tourism should be given more importance in India.

Tourism has been placed under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Probably that Ministry has so many subjects under it that it is not

able to give proper attention to tourism. I would like to suggest that the Ministry of International Trade should take over this department, because after all, they are also dealing with foreign exchange and maybe they will be able to give more time and attention to tourism if that department is brought under them.

Probably it seems to most Members of this House that tourism is a subject to luxury and pleasure. It must not be brushed aside frivolously, especially when it brings to our country such a lot of foreign exchange which we so badly need. Instead of going about with a begging bowl in our hand, why do not we ask people to come here and spend money in this country?

Sir, the people who come here undoubtedly enjoy their visit to India because they enjoy the local colour, they enjoy looking at our natural beautiful sceneries, they enjoy looking at our natural beautiful sceneries, they enjoy looking at our ancient and historical buildings and they enjoy our culture. At the same time, they go back dissatisfied with the arrangements that we have made for them. They are the people who advertise to their friends and relatives abroad. We are judged by what they say about the arrangements here.

It may be said that Rs. 40 crores is not a big amount. When we are in such a great need for foreign exchange, we should explore every possible source for earning foreign exchange. We should tap every possible source, however small the amount that it brings in may be. For instance, I was recently in Europe. There I found to my amazement, and jealousy as a matter of fact, that Thai silk was sold in large quantities in the market. Not only in England but in Europe and America yards and yards of Thai silk are imported by the people there for their clothing and things like that. Indian silk is far superior in quality. If only something substantial was done to export Indian silk in large quantities, that would have brought in a lot

of foreign exchange. It may not be crores and crores of rupees, but it would have brought in quite a lot of foreign exchange. We can easily do it if only somebody would take the trouble of going into the details of it and finding out the needs of foreign countries.

I feel, Sir, that our Trade Commissioners abroad are not really doing their job properly. It is the duty of our trade representatives abroad to find out what are the things that we can export to those countries. I know, for example, that in one foreign country—I do not want to mention the name because I do not want to get anybody into trouble—one dress manufacturer wanted to order from India yards and yards of raw silk and other varieties of silk. When he approached the Trade Commissioner of this country there, he got such a negative reply, such a discouraging reply that he dropped the idea of getting it from India. He was given the impression that Indians were trying to discourage the exports of their goods instead of trying to encourage them.

Having said this much about foreign exchange, I would like to touch upon one or two aspects of the Plan. Many hon. Members have spoken about the shortfalls in the Third Five Year Plan on the economic basis. I would like to look at it from another point of view. The Plan has also fallen short in its objective so far as education is concerned. After all, when we prepared this Plan, whom did we plan for? We were planning for the future of India. But it seems to me that we take such a lot of interest in the technical side and also in the economic side—of course, they are very very necessary—that we forget to think as to whom we have planned for. Who are the people for whom we have planned? Sir, the most important investment that we have in this country is the future citizens of India, the children of India. Therefore, we must give to these children all over India the right kind of care, the right kind of food and the right kind of health fac-

ilities, no matter who they may be. Statistics show that there is a considerable increase in the number of schools and school-going children in this country. There are more and more schools coming up in this country. This is a very good thing, because it would solve the problem of illiteracy. But it raises a very important problem and that is the problem of adequate teachers. I know that many many institutions have been started to train the teachers who are to teach these small children. But it is not enough if they have the requisite qualifications or the degrees. To be able to teach these small children they must be really good teachers. I know this is a matter under the State Government, but I would earnestly request the Union Government to impress on the State Governments that they should be very very careful in selecting the teachers who are to teach the small children. They are our future citizens, and all this Plan and our being in this House etc., is all because of them.

There is one other thing. I find that in India each State Government has its own policy with regard to education for children. I think there should be a uniform policy. As you know, in Gujarat recently they introduced a law by which English is not taught till the eighth standard. The result of this would be that the boys and girls of Gujarat will not have adequate knowledge of English to take higher examinations. For instance, the U.P.S.C. examination are conducted in English. Even though the candidates can now answer in Hindi also, there are few Gujarati boys and girls who are so good in Hindi. Therefore, there must be a uniform policy for education in India. We find that in some parts of India the students are more backward than in other parts. Therefore, until Hindi replaces English completely, English must be given proper importance in all the States.

Another reason why I am pleading for uniformity in the policy of our education is that it will help to build up national integrity in this country.

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As you will agree, our children have to be taught to be Indians first before being taught to be regional minded. What I mean is, the Bengali children, the Gujarati children, the Madras children and others have all to be taught that they are Indian subjects. If there is a sort of cementing force like education or a language in which they can communicate then I think it will go a long way. I am not saying that the regional languages should not be encouraged. In fact, I have come from Bengal, and I think it would be a very sad day if the Bengali children are not able to read and appreciate the wonderful literature in Bengali. What I am saying is that a uniform policy of education and language will act as a cementing force.

There is one thing which I think is very dangerous and very wrong. I find that politics is creeping into the lives of school-going children. This is not correct. This is absolutely wrong and this should not be encouraged. Indian children must be brought up to be Indian citizens first. They should not have any party affiliations. They have got nothing to do with the political life of our country. They must be kept free from politics until they come up to an age when they are able to make up their minds for themselves whether they want to go in for politics, whether they want to join any party, whether they want to have any political affiliations. They must be able to decide whether they want to have any party affiliations or remain as ordinary citizens. After all, there are so many in this country who do not belong to any political party. At the recent elections I was really disgusted to find that little children were made to shout party slogans, carry party flags etc. Sometimes they were used to make a crowd when somebody was speaking and enough people were not there. All this is very wrong.

Sir, I hope you will excuse me for expressing my view-points on the Plan. After all, everybody has been talking of the economic aspect of the

Plan. But, as I said, these children are very very important for us, and we must plan with great care for their health and for their education.

That is all, Sir, that I have to say. I only want to conclude by saying that many of us feel that those who are responsible for planning seem to have forgotten one thing, that the Plan is for the people and the people are not for the Plan.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Nath Pai's motion says: "This House takes note of the serious shortfall..." On this point I would like to submit my difference of opinion. I think that the Plan is an integrated whole and, therefore, the success or failure in individual sectors in themselves cannot really be judged. We must judge the attempt of the Government to carry out the Plan as a whole. Our main objective is to raise the living standards of our people, the 450 million people, to give them equal opportunities for education, for employment, for medical care, upbringing of the young etc.

The Plan is a strategy, an economic strategy, for India's future development. It is strategy to make the best and maximum possible use of our resources of land, man-power, capital and natural resources. However, there are some limiting factors which are inherent in our country, in our people, which we must take into account. There are certain social, religious and traditional conventions and beliefs which we have to admit. There is also the fact that, for some reason, perhaps due to long years of subjugation, perhaps because our land is beautiful and the climate is good, we are not capable of producing the same output of work as we find in other countries. The output per man-hour of work here is less than, for instance, in a country like Japan. So, when we make national plans, when we take into account certain conditions, we must also realise that the plan cannot be worked out in every

detail. There are certain constraints, certain pressures, economic constraints and political constraints. Just as in life every wish cannot be satisfied, so in a Plan every target cannot be reached. So, I would say that the Planning Commission and the Government have achieved much, though I would also say that they have much to achieve. There are some essential things, things which are *sine qua non* for our economic progress, things like steel, cement, coal, power, reliable communications etc. which we must take into account because they are essential for our plan and for our future economic development.

Now I come to the progress of the Plan. The first year of the Plan has gone by and we admit, judging by the performance, that the aggregate of 30 per cent increase in national income at the end of the Third Plan will probably not be reached. We also admit the serious situation of our external balances, the lack of co-ordination which has brought about confusion in transport, coal and power, that our agricultural production, which should have increased at the rate of eight per cent. has increased only by three per cent, that there are serious short-falls in production of cotton where while in 1960-61 we had a production of 54 lakhs of bales, in 1961-62 the production is only 40 lakhs bales and that the production of foodgrains has not made the progress we expected of that. But to the credit of the Government one can say that it has provided wider educational facilities, there has been an industrial expansion and that there have been substantial increases in the installed capacity of several important industries like aluminium, industrial machinery electrical equipment, fertilizers heavy chemicals and cement.

Here I would like to say that while we are concentrating on rapid industrialisation, we are forgetting our rural economy. 85 per cent. of our population lives in rural districts. There are 500,000 villages and only about 15 per cent. of the population

lives in urban areas. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to improve the living standards of the people in rural areas. I further maintain that the industrial progress is in metropolitan areas and that this progress will in no way provide any kind of economic progress for the hinterland, nor solve our employment problem. Here I would like to give certain figures. During the last ten years we have had an increase of 50 per cent. in our industrial output. Whereas in 1950 only 6.5 per cent. of our national income came from industry, in 1960 about 9.1 per cent. of our national income came from industry. But what happened to our agriculture? Whereas in 1950 about 50 per cent. of our national income was from agriculture, in 1960 only 49.6 per cent. was from agriculture. And this in spite of the fact that 85 per cent. of our people live in rural areas. Here I would like to point out as I have no later figures available with me. In 1950 while 2.6 per cent. of the labour force was in industry, 72 per cent. were engaged in agriculture. Further, industries have a tendency to grow round metropolitan areas like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. So, they neither absorb the labour force of the surrounding districts nor do they provide economic progress for the surrounding areas. Industrial development, unless it is previously balanced by economic development of the rural areas, will not provide an all-round improvement in the living standards.

How are we to do this? Greater industrialisation, I do not think, is the answer for it will not reduce the hardship of the average man. In fact, it is estimated that with the annual population growth of two per cent, in 1965 unemployment will reach 28 million. Therefore, in order to improve rural economy, we must improve our agriculture. But agriculture by itself cannot provide a decent standard of living if the per capita output is not high enough. In India the ratio of land per capita is low and the method

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of agriculture is uneconomic. Therefore, the farmer has no surplus from his agricultural income to exchange his agricultural goods for his consumer needs. So, if we want to improve his lot, we must provide small industries in rural areas. By that I do not mean cottage industries, because I do not think that cottage industries in themselves are an answer; I mean industries like foot-wear or consumer articles which he uses. This has been tried in Japan where 25 per cent. of the total production from technical industries comes from small industries. Therefore, unless we have decentralisation of industries so that the industries grow in the rural areas, I am afraid that mere large-scale industrialisation will in no way solve our unemployment problem, nor raise the standard of living of the masses. Since the farmers are the chief consumers, unless their income level is raised, unless economic and industrial development is provided for them, industrialisation cannot automatically raise their standard of living.

Even if the Third Plan is worked out in every detail which it seems is not likely at this stage, I do not think that the unemployment problem can be solved. I am afraid, we rather have a tendency for following the pattern which prevails in Europe and America, but in Europe manpower is at a premium and therefore they require mechanised industries for future standardisation and automation. In our country our main problem is to provide enough employment and unless we provide some kind of economic growth in the rural areas, just industrialisation will not be of any help.

I am glad to hear that the Rural Industries Planning Committee which had been set up a few months ago has taken on about 46 areas and is going to look into this so as to do something about the development of small industries in the rural areas.

It is my sad experience to see: that around Bombay which is a big indus-

trial centre benefits of the Plan hardly reach the people. They have no communications. Employment is non-existent. Agricultural return is very little. I am afraid, the people there resent the obvious and unjust disparities. They resent the lack of employment opportunities when they compare their lives with those of the city-dwellers. I do not know what the answer is for this imbalance between the rural and urban areas. I am not an economist, I am afraid. But the Planning Commission is assisted by many experts and technical people and can find out a solution for this. My commonsense point of view tells me that until you improve the living conditions in the rural areas there can be no progress for the country and for the people as a whole.

Next I come to the resources for the Plan. Here I think the States must realise their responsibilities regarding the raising of resources and must also avoid inter-State jealousies. Whether economic conditions and local resources justify it or not, every State wants to have a big industry. The policy of the Planning Commission, I believe, is that in backward areas where it is uneconomic they will still go out of their way to provide a big industry. My point is that big industries in themselves are no solution at all. We must concentrate on smaller industries. That is probably the only way by which we can bring up the living standards of the people in the rural areas.

Regarding exports, the target is Rs. 1400 crores at the end of the Fourth Plan. It does not seem impossible. It has been done in such countries as Yugoslavia, Japan and a good many of the Western countries over a period of a decade. But our total exports instead of going up have gone down. In 1969 it was Rs. 729 crores and in 1961 it was only Rs. 623 crores. As against that our imports have gone up. One salient fact is that while the world trade has been expanding, India's exports have been

stagnant. About this I quote the Planning Commission itself:—

"In terms of volume, exports were higher in the Second Plan by 9 per cent; but this was not fully reflected in larger export earnings on account of less favourable unit values. It may be added that during this decade, while total world export trade doubled, India's share declined from 2.1 per cent. in 1950 to 1.1 per cent in 1960."

I am sorry, this was quoted earlier on.

The reason for our not being able to compete in the world market, I feel, is that some new competitors have come into the field. In jute we have Pakistan to cope with, in lac Thailand and in tea East Africa and Ceylon. They have increased their share in the UK market. In manganese ore also we have lost in the world market. We depend on export where world trade is expanding only slowly. Also, domestic consumption is fast catching up with production. Therefore we have less to export. Nearly half of our exports still consist of three traditional staples, namely, tea, cotton textiles and jute. Therefore I suggest that there should be some change in our export policy. Unless we go in for some revolutionary changes in our export trade, I am afraid, we will not be able to compete in the world market. Not only must we export at a lower price but we must also increase the quantity. Iron ore, coffee, fish, vegetable oils and invisible exports, like, tourism, as Her Highness Maharani Gayatri Devi suggested, would be very good. I feel that we must overhaul our Plan and we must be more realistic about our social and economic conditions. We are liable to be very idealistic in our notions. We must remember that we are an agricultural country. We must first of all improve and rationalise agriculture, encourage small industries in rural areas and decentralise industrialisation. Secondly, we must increase our export trade.

In conclusion, I would like to say that we are not only a rural society but that there is also in us, ingrained traditionalism and some very old and rigid social customs which we cannot escape from. We must keep this in mind. We must also remember that the people are much more politically awakened today than they were a decade ago. They are well aware of their rights and privileges. Large-scale unemployment is very risky. Government can no longer evade their responsibility and can no longer afford economic ill-successes.

It is suggested that we need not have a plan because we do not keep to a plan. I am afraid, I cannot agree with this because a plan at least gives us some clear ideas. We know our aims and objects and even if we do not achieve those objects we can consider where, how and why we have gone wrong. An unplanned economy is like an uncharted voyage, uncertain of direction and uncertain of destination.

With these words I do commend the effort that the Planning Commission and the Government are making. I also realise the difficulties that they face. With this I support the Plan.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, this time I have decided to speak in English because I want to bring to the notice of my brothers and sisters from the South the fact that sometimes their attitude towards Hindi in this House is not upto the mark. Whenever an hon. Minister tries to speak in Hindi, they try to put a check upon him. It means that they may allow we ordinary Members to speak in Hindi but they do not like that an hon. Minister should speak in Hindi. If these things go on. I am afraid, Hindi can never come up to the level of English in this House. That is the reason why I have decided to speak today in English.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why is the hon. Member speaking in English?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I am speaking in English, in order that I may be understood by those who are from the south, and who complain that the Hindi speaking people are not understandable to them.

Now, I come to the main points. I think that for the successful implementation of the Plan, five conditions should be necessary. The first is clean and efficient administration; the second is a thorough analysis of the factors that are expected to govern the implementation of the Plan with particular care about the hurdles to be met with. The third is avoidance of political use of the Plan and its proper implementation. The fourth is that the ways and means of implementation of the Plan should go to strengthen the integration of the country rather than its disintegration. And the fifth is that false motions should not be there in the minds of the leaders.

I could give one or two examples about each. So far as the question of clean and efficient administration is concerned, everybody in this House should admit that it is far below normal. We have had past experiences and recent experiences as well. In the past, there has been the Bhakra-Nangal scandal of engineers and so on and so forth. Only recently, we had the scandal about the Rajasthan Canal material. Although our Prime Minister often says that corruption is at the bottom and not at the top, we have already emphasised it more than once that corruption is all round. So long as corruption is there, the implementation of the Plan must be facing difficulties. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see how far he can tackle this point.

The second point is about the analysis of the various factors. I might quote the example of cotton and oilseeds. It is said that the vagaries of weather are there. Naturally, this is the most important

item to be taken into consideration. And if this has not been taken into consideration, where then can we say that we have actually thought of the factors governing cotton production and oilseeds production? Cotton production is at its brink; on the one side, while this thing is going on, on the other side, sugar production has gone up, but the consumption is not there, and we are facing the difficulties of exporting it. Naturally, within three years, we have failed to plan the balance between the two, and no argument can satisfy us on this point.

The third thing is about the means of strengthening the integration of the country. It may not be strictly relevant here, but I think that if we see the far-reaching effect of certain things going on in India, we must admit that we have not thought of the effect of that on the Plans. From the south, a movement has started. There are hon. Members in this House who say that the south is to be separated from India, although at the present moment, they are not here in the House. That is what the DMK people say. They say that the southern culture is different, and they have nothing in common with us. They also say that if we fail to give them independence, they will go to the UNO. This is the position. We may laugh at them now. One day, we were laughing at the people who were demanding Pakistan. They were in the minority at that time. If those people who are to day in a minority become a majority tomorrow, what will happen to the whole Plan? The whole will be upset. So, I have thought of bringing this also to the notice of the Minister of Planning, although he may not be directly concerned with this.

Then comes a false notion. The other day, on 15th August, the hon. Prime Minister in his speech on the Red Fort said that the life expectation of the people of India had increased because people were having good food. This reason does not hold

good anywhere. The life expectation has increased because there have been other steps taken for preserving the health of the people, like checking epidemics etc.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): He did not say good food alone, but something more.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: No, Sir. The main thing was good food alone. Good food, I may say, is far from the reach of the poor people in this country. It may be within the reach of Members here, in the sense that they get pure ghee here, but it is far from the reach of the people in the villages and cities, far from the reach of the people here. Even the officers I think do not get good food even if they pay much for it. Otherwise, why was there so much hue and cry the other day about adulteration and so on?

Now I come to the targets. First I take coal, and the transport problem. This very morning we were told that coal production last year had not been even as much as that of the previous year.

15.57 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE** in the Chair]

At the same time, the transport problem has become more acute. As I have mentioned earlier, when we do not visualise what factors govern the whole problem from the beginning, these things come about. We had fixed a target of two million tons to be carried by ships. That has totally failed. The reasons are not given now. They say that the vessels were not available, or the shipping charges are very high. More than one reason is given for that, but could they not visualise it earlier? They ought to have visualised the whole thing. Now they are trying another thing, to carry it by road and then by river to Allahabad, 700 tons a day they say. I am unable to understand how these tit-bit methods can go to solve the problem.

Then about the rail transport itself, 50 per cent of the whole transport system of the railway is used for our steel plants. On the one side, our demand for coal is increasing they say, but we do not know where and in what sector the increase is. Whether it is a planned or an unplanned increase in demand we have to ascertain. There are no figures given for that.

Then we say that furnace oil should be used in areas near the sea. Formerly, shipping was to be used, now furnace oil is to be used. I fail to understand how it can replace coal all of a sudden in so many factories.

Last of all, I say there is no co-ordination between these steps at all. If there had been co-ordination, the difficulty of transport would not have been as acute as it is.

Now, Sir, I come to the agricultural side. The other day I read in the papers that in U.P. last year 100 crore maunds of sugarcane was produced as against about 99 crore maunds the previous year, but the yield was much less than that of the previous year. It means that instead of increasing the per-acre yield of sugarcane, we have failed and it has decreased. If this is the position, it naturally means that the acreage under sugarcane cannot be easily reduced. Otherwise, there will be a shortfall in the production target of sugar. So, we are badly failing in our targets on the agricultural side also.

As pointed out by Shri Dhebar, animal husbandry and the agricultural side of the rural area is more or less neglected in comparison with what we are doing for industries.

So far as rural industries are concerned, I may frankly say, and it may not be liked very much, that it is a big hoax played on the people. We have seen how the Khadi Commission has been working the village industries schemes in the villages, for the last 15 years. There has been no

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evaluation of it. If an evaluation is made, we will cut a very sorry figure indeed. Now, comes the addition, the rural industries programme. Unless we materially and basically change our concept of rural industries we may not have any rural industry in the rural areas at all. I do not know what are the classifications. This is a very simple question that should have been dealt with; but it has not been done.

16 hrs.

Production of khadi has been going on in the same old way. New spinning devices have not been invented nor are they being allowed to be invented because of the taxation question and excise duty and all that. All these factors are there. Hence, I say the rural industries programme is nothing but a slogan and a hoax. It will prove so if we go on like this.

They are creating department after department, a Central department, a State department, a department at the district level and so on. But the industries are not to be found anywhere.

They have tried to have surveys of 46 areas. I do not know what these surveys mean. These surveys should have been carried out much earlier than now. The rural areas have been there. As Gandhiji said, people live mostly in the villages and they must be looked after first. Why this survey after such a long time? The hon. Minister himself is a Sarvodaya man and he must have done it long before.

About power. The Rihand project is there. Five generators have been set up and only one is being used and 4 are not being used. They say that transmission lines have not, as yet been, drawn up. If this is the way of planning, I do not know how we can use any other word for waste.

Coming to the question of roads, on the one side, we are building up our

roads and extending them and having new roads. On the other side, we are totally neglecting them. Everybody knows that if there is a road constructed, there must be bitumen treatment after 2 or 3 years. Thousands of miles of roads must be there where traffic is going on and where roads are becoming waste because there is no bitumen treatment.

I will give you a nearer example. There is a 20-mile road in Rajasthan; 8 miles of it have not bitumenned. And, that does not find a place in the Third Five Year Plan. The result is that every year Rs. 25,000 are being spent from the pockets of the poor by way of increase in motor fares because this is used for purchasing tyres. On the one hand Rs. 25,000 is coming from the pockets of the poor people, the passengers of buses, and, on the other, foreign exchange is being lost. These tyres which should have been used for other purposes are being used for this because of this malady.

Then, after 5 years these roads will have to be reconstructed. Anyway, Rs. 2 lakhs extra would be spent by way of new construction. But now there is this waste. What else can be a more glaring example of misuse and unplanned way of working?

Then, I come to the problem of Rajasthan. My colleagues from Rajasthan here must be knowing that Rajasthan is in a very peculiar position at present. I may say that we are rather going back here. The Plan may be curtailed by about Rs. 50 crores. This is the latest information. Why? Because there have been overdrawals there. Why was this allowed and on what basis? Simply because a political issue was there? As I have already mentioned, they wanted the election to be fought and if they had not done that they could not have formed the Government. In spite of spending so much of overdraft,

they have shown such a poor performance of the Government acting there. But for that, I think the Government would not have been formed there. That is the position in Rajasthan. Everywhere there is going to be a cut. Unemployment is increasing. Why was such a Plan formulated when the resources were **not** there? The Planning Commission has to look into these things, if a State Government does a thing in the wrong way.

Lastly, the people's car episode is there. For the last so many years we have been told that a people's car was coming up for the ordinary people. They say that foreign exchange is available and the foreign firm is available. But steel is not available and raw materials are not available with us and so we cannot give priority. Having done so much propaganda earlier, we decide to drop it. Does it bring a good name to us? What will that firm think? They had done the best they could; they offered the best terms. This is glaring example of bad planning.

About employment in the rural areas, I may frankly say that the methods that have been adopted till now do not at all give any employment to those people, whatever appears on paper. It mostly lead to corruption because the statistics shown are not correct; they are more or less false. I have also to lay stress on the proper functioning of the political party in power. Unfortunately, I have examples where the party uses the Plan for its own purpose. In my own district rural electrification was done that was not provided for in the Plan—from areas where two ministers were fighting the election. Both were defeated; that is another matter. But they took electricity to their areas without caring for the results of the Plan as a whole; nobody questioned them about it.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): It continues even after their defeat.

1611 (Ai) LSD—8.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: It is more or less forsaken now the same speed is not there.

Fixing the targets of fulfilling them does not mean that the Plan is successful; it is successful only when it gives results. Common people do not realise that they are getting any benefit of the Plans. There is the glaring instance of electricity failure in Delhi. That has led every one to the conclusion that there has been no planning so far as Delhi is concerned. That is, we must remember, the capital city. The transformer plant here is owned by the Punjab Government and we cannot say anything about it. We have to depend upon them. The inter-State link is also there. If that is the fate of a Plan for the capital city of Delhi, what to say of rural areas? Dr. Rao referred to these things and his whole speech resulted in one thing: there are so many gaps in the Plan. He is an experienced hand; and he himself points out these gaps. So, our planning is defective to a very large extent. If we examine these things, or, if an examiner is there to examine these things, I do not think he will gave more than a third division mark for all this planning. So, if we require a second or a first division, the implementation of these plans should be very practical.

With these words, I close.

Shri K. C. Pant (Naini Tal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have before us a subject which is of great interest not only to hon. Members of this House but to a very big audience outside. The third Plan is already a year and a half old and there are nearly three and a half years to go. The country is anxious to know how it is progressing and what its ultimate size and shape is going to be like.

The hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta and the hon. Member who spoke before me had a few hard things to say about the way in which our Plan targets are formulated. I need hardly say that planning is a

[Shri K. C. Pant]

continuous exercise which has to take into account numerous variables over some of which the planners themselves do not have complete control. As such, there is nothing like a perfect plan with immutable targets. It is true, on the other hand, that if targets tend to be too wide of the mark, they lose all meaning and sanctity. So, the Plan targets have to be formulated with great care and scientific objectivity and after taking into account all relevant factors. This is so obvious that I was greatly surprised to find the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, saying in the course of his speech that the shortfalls and failures of the second Plan were not taken into account while formulating the third Plan.

It is true that all the 1960-61 figures contained in the tables of the third Plan document relate not to actual performance but to Plan targets. The reason for that is obvious: that the plan document was prepared two years before the end of the second Plan. Once the second Plan came to an end both its successes and failures were laid bare and there was no question of ignoring the shortcomings of the second Plan. However, I would submit that at that stage, the planners were faced with a very difficult choice whether to scale down the Plan targets in order to accommodate the failures of the second Plan or to proceed on the assumption that with greater effort and the gathering momentum of the third Plan, the backlog of the second Plan would be made up in the course of the third Plan. In my humble opinion, the compulsions of the economic situation did not permit any scaling down of the third Plan targets at that stage. The colossal problem of unemployment, the high rate of increase of population, the rising aspirations of the people, the growing demands of defence and, above all, the need to maintain a steadily spiralling tempo of development dictated a rapid and sizeable growth in the economy. It is against this back-

ground that we have to view the formulation of the targets of the third Five Year Plan.

I am glad that the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, also stated categorically that he did not consider the third Plan to be overambitious. In fact, he expressed himself strongly against any pruning of Plan targets. This would lead one to expect that he considers the targets to be within reach. However, he goes on to contradict to himself by casting doubts on the feasibility of attaining those very targets.

It appears that Shri Nath Pai's doubts stem from the modest performance in the first year of the third Plan. He may or may not be right in drawing the conclusions that he did, but I would like to point out that all our plans started slowly and they picked up the momentum only as they progressed. The first Plan, for instance, did not really get into its stride before the middle of the Plan period, whereas the second Plan reached its peak in its fourth and fifth years. Even so, I would not like to underplay the serious difficulties which are now confronting the Plan.

The results of the first year of the third Plan have been frankly disappointing. Agricultural production has gone up by 1.6 per cent as against the target of 6 per cent. National income has increased by about 3 per cent as against the target of 6 per cent. The problems of coal, transport and power have proved to be difficult nuts to crack, thereby casting a shadow of uncertainty upon the future. With no final decision about the Bokaro steel plant and with no orders placed for the expansion of two of the three steel plants, the outlook on steel is also rather bleak. This is a matter for concern, because shortage of steel will have a widespread effect on the Plan.

Another regrettable factor is that despite the setback in agricultural targets, the target of nitrogenous ferti-

sers in the third Plan has been reduced from 800,000 tons to 650,000 tons whereas the demand at the end of the Plan period is estimated at one million tons. It has to be examined very carefully how far this reduction is going to effect the attainment of our agricultural targets.

Along with heavy industry, agriculture constitutes the back-bone of this third Plan. It is a matter of gratification that we are now concentrating on cash crops like oil-seeds and cotton. This is indicative of the fact that we have confidence that we have already got over the hump in the matter of food production. As regards cotton, there are certain varieties—the long staple variety—which we have not been able to manufacture in adequate quantity in this country so far and for which crores of rupees of foreign exchange have to be spent every year. I understand after talking with those who are experts and who know, that a part of this foreign exchange—20 to 30 per cent—can be saved if the long staple cotton is substituted in part by synthetic fibre to be manufactured inside this country.

I now come back to the main question raised by Shri Nath Pai, i.e. whether or not the third Plan targets are going to be reached. I heard the Minister very carefully this morning and I have gone through many of the pronouncements of his colleagues in recent months. It is becoming increasingly clear from official pronouncements that there are going to be certain targets which are not going to be reached in the course of the third Plan. That has got to be accepted and we find ourselves in a similar position as the one which existed in the second year of the second Plan. Once again we have to draw up a list of priorities and fashion out the core of the Plan.

I now turn, briefly, to the matter of implementation, which is really the most important matter. The Government is constantly seized of this problem, and there have been seve-

ral recent announcements of useful measures which have been taken or are to be taken. To my mind, the basic task before us is to create a burning sense of urgency at all levels in the machinery entrusted with the implementation of the Plan. Unfortunately, this cannot be done merely by appealing to patriotic sentiment. An element of ruthlessness must enter into the method and manner with which we deal with matters like inefficiency, corruption and failure to deliver the goods. Both the State and society must react with greater vigour against those who, whatever their field of activity or position in life, act in a manner which is prejudicial to the public good.

Sir, there is another aspect of implementation on which I wish to touch very briefly. Another test of a good administrative set-up which is necessary for implementing the Plan is the speed with which it reacts or responds to a crisis or emergency. The other day, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, our Minister without Portfolio, mentioned the need for having something like the control room at a factory as the nerve centre of the planning apparatus. That idea appealed to me very much, and I would wish that such a control room did exist, though not like one of the control rooms in the railway yards at the moment. But, judging from the fact that out of Rs. 1,150 crores of foreign aid that was available to us during the Second Plan period as much as Rs. 350 crores were allowed to spill over into the Third Plan, one does not think that any such control room exists at the moment.

Now I wish to touch, briefly, on certain aspects connected with the Plan which, to my mind, deserve attention. One aspect which is coming increasingly and, if I may say so, menacingly, to the fore is that under the pressure of having to find ever larger resources for financing succeeding Five Year Plans the States are casting their eyes on resources which so far had been within the firm and unchallenged grip of

[Shri K. C. Pant]

the Central Government. Assam, for instance, put its foot down in the matter of oil royalties. Now Bengal is seeking to establish its claim over coal deposits lying within its area. I do not wish to comment on the merits of these cases, one of which is pending before the Supreme Court. Moreover, in case there is any apprehension, I have every sympathy for Bengal and Assam which have many problems of their own. But I feel strongly that at this moment, at this stage in our development, the reins of the economy must be firmly in the grasp of the Centre, particularly in view of the centrifugal forces that are putting at the States.

Another aspect of the same problem is the manner in which the States canvass for the location of industrial units within their boundaries. Very few among the States scruple to use political pressure to influence decisions which should be based purely on techno-economic considerations. Take the case of the policy decision of the Government to locate one fertilizer factory in every State. I fail to understand the principle behind this policy, and I do not know how it can be justified on techno-economic grounds. It would be an unbelievable coincidence if every State in India were to offer identical techno-economic advantages for the location of fertilizer units. It is far more scientific to locate large giant fertilizer units at places which offer the maximum techno-economic advantages and to locate smaller fertilizer mixing units within agronomical zones which can take into consideration the soil, crops, rainfall etc. These smaller units could manufacture tailor-made combinations of fertilizers to cater to the specific and particular needs of the zones within which they were located. In my humble opinion, this would serve the long-range interests both of the farmers and of the country very much more than the present arrangement.

Having said all this, I would like to add that though one may criticise one

aspect of the Plan or the other, I think it is not proper to create an atmosphere of scepticism about the whole Plan in general. These Five Year Plans are very much more than masses of statistics or collections of projects. They have, in fact, come to symbolise the faith of the people in the future of India. It would be no exaggeration to say that the Five Year Plans have saved democracy in this country. It is no secret that though democracy has taken firm roots in India, it has passed through periods of acute public scepticism, particularly when China announced its era of leap forward and Pakistan in the first flush of military dictatorship, trumped its success in curbing prices and anti-social activities. But the success of the Five Year Plan has sustained and strengthened the faith and belief of the people in the process of planning and in democracy itself.

In the end, I would like to say that to the people of India the Third Plan is a charter of hope, of promise, of fulfilment; it represents the concerted and unbending will of the nation to march forward with courage, with dedication, with determination and with perseverance to achieve its cherished and chosen goal.

With these words, I support the motion standing in the name of my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
सभापति महोदय, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण अंगों को स्पर्श करने से पूर्व मैं कुछ सामान्य सुझाव इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात जो विशेष रूप से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि प्रायः यह देखा जा रहा है कि जितनी भी सुविधाएँ सरकार की ओर से योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दी जा रही हैं वह सब गाँवों से सिमट कर

शहरों की ओर आती चली जा रही है। इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हर पड़ा लिखा व्यक्ति आज गांवों को छोड़ कर शहरों की ओर अपना मुंह उठा कर चल रहा है। यदि इसी प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति बराबर बढ़ती रही तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि दस वर्षों के पश्चात् धीरे धीरे गांव खाली हो जायेंगे और वह इस देश की योजना के लिए और इस देश के शासकों के लिए भी पर्याप्त चिन्ता का विषय बन जायगी। इसलिए हम अपनी योजनाएं बनाते समय इस बात को भूल न जाय कि हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग गांवों में रहता है। इसलिए जो सुविधाएं और व्यवस्थाएं इस योजना के अन्तर्गत चल रही हैं उस का उसी अनुपात से गांवों को भाग मिलना चाहिए जितनी संख्या में कि इस देश में गांव हैं।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिए जितनी संख्या निर्धारित की थी दुःख है कि हम उस में सफल नहीं हो पाये। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी हम ने कुछ संख्या निर्धारित की है लेकिन पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में बेरोजगारों की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए जो हम ने पग उठाये थे उस में जितनी कम सफलता मिली है उस आधार पर मेरा विश्वास है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी हम अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुंच पायेंगे। यदि बेरोजगारों की संख्या इसी प्रकार देश में दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती चली गई, तो हमारी ये योजनायें हमारे लिए बहुत बड़े संकट का कारण बन जायेंगी। मेरा अपना अनुमान यह भी है कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या जो बहुत बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उस का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे अपने मस्तिष्कों में, और विशेषकर हमारी शिक्षा में, श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा का सर्वथा अभाव होता जा रहा है, लोग मेहनत से

बहुत दूर हो रहे हैं और कुरसियों पर बैठ कर हुक्म चलाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। इस प्रकार सरकारी सर्विसों की ओर झुकाव हो रहा है। यही कारण है कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारों की समस्या या यह कहिये कि देश में लोगों को नौकरियां मिलने की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर रूप धारण करती चली जा रही है।

जहां तक समन्वय का सम्बन्ध है, मैं एक आवश्यक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि दो योजनायें समाप्त कर अब हम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन देखा यह जा रहा है कि आज हमारे देश में तीन वर्ग स्पष्ट हैं, जो कि एक दूसरे के साथ समन्वय करने और कच्चा लगाने को तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारे देश में एक वर्ग तो है जनता का है, दूसरा सरकार का और तीसरा सरकारी कर्मचारियों का। सभापति जी, अगर आप मुझे आज्ञा दें, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में एक चौथा वर्ग नेताओं का भी है। दुर्भाग्य से इन चारों वर्गों में आपस में किसी प्रकार का समन्वय नहीं है। जनता अपने को सरकार से पृथक् समझती है। इसी प्रकार सरकारी कर्मचारी भी अपने को सरकार से पृथक् समझते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह है कि हमारी जितनी योजनायें हैं, उन में समन्वय के अभाव में पर्याप्त सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। जहां तक पहले तीन वर्गों और चौथे वर्ग में, जो कि देश का नेतृवर्ग कहलाता है, उस में समन्वय और सहयोग की परम अपेक्षा है, वहां एक बहुत बड़ी अपेक्षा यह भी है कि हमारे शासन के विभिन्न विभागों में भी समन्वय हो।

उदाहरण के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय और विद्युत मंत्रालय की ओर ही मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मैं एक ऐसे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध रखता हूं, जिस में गांवों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। वहां इस प्रकार की विषम स्थिति उत्पन्न होती रहती है कि जिस समय किसानों को खेती के लिए विजली

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

की आवश्यकता होती है, तो विद्युत मंत्री की ओर से आदेश तथा निर्देश दूसरे ढंग के निकलते हैं, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि कृषि को, जिस का विकास होना चाहिए, समय पर पानी नहीं मिल पाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि कृषि मंत्रालय और विद्युत मंत्रालय को एक बनाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इन दोनों को पृथक रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इसी तरह शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान मंत्रालयों को पृथक पृथक दो स्थानों पर रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि दोनों एक जैसे ही विषय हैं। उन में परस्पर समन्वय न होने के कारण उन में कार्यभिन्नता होती है और काम में हानि भी होती है।

जहां तक उद्योग मंत्रालय और परिवहन मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है, उद्योग मंत्रालय अर्थात् उत्पादन करने वाला विभाग दूसरा है और उस उत्पादन की ढुलाई करने वाला विभाग अर्थात् परिवहन मंत्रालय दूसरे हाथों में है। नियोगी समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उस में भी उस ने इस ओर संकेत दिया था कि परिवहन के क्षेत्र में जो विकास हुआ है, वह उद्योगों के साथ ताल-मेल नहीं खाता। इसलिए मेरा विचार है कि यदि उद्योग मंत्रालय और परिवहन मंत्रालय को भी एक कर दिया जाये, तो अच्छा है।

इसी प्रकार सांस्कृतिक-कार्य और सूचना तथा प्रसारण के मंत्रालयों के एक होने से दोनों को परस्पर बढ़ने और विकसित होने का अवसर मिलेगा। मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि समन्वय की भावना जहां जनता और जन-नेताओं में अपेक्षित है, वहां प्रशासन में भी अपेक्षित है।

सभापति जी, मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम ने अपने संविधान में प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि पंद्रह वर्षों में हम अपनी भाषा में

अपना कारोबार शुरू कर देंगे। नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उस समय हमारे मस्तिष्कों में जो पवित्रता थी, वह आज क्यों समाप्त हो रही है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि जब तक जनता का कार्य जनता की भाषा में नहीं होगा, देश का विकास और प्रगति करने में हमें अधिक सफलता नहीं मिल सकती। अभी चार पांच दिन की बात है कि हमारे पब्लिक-सर्विस काउंटर से, जहां से सदस्यों को लोक सभा की ओर से या सरकार की ओर से छपने वाली कुछ सामग्री दी जाती है, एक पुस्तिका सदस्यों को दी गई, जिस में यह बताया गया है कि गांवों में सस्ते मकान कैसे बनाये जा सकते हैं। वह पुस्तिका अंग्रेजी में छपी हुई है। अब आप ही बताइये कि कितने गांव वाले इस पुस्तिका को पढ़ कर इस से लाभ उठा सकेंगे। जब मैं जनता की भाषा में जनता का कारोबार करने की बात कहता हूं, तो मेरा आग्रह विशेष रूप से हिन्दी के लिए ही नहीं है, बल्कि मैं क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रोत्साहन की भी इच्छा रखता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश का कारोबार हमारी अपनी भाषा में बढ़ाना चाहिए और उस के विकास का शीघ्र से शीघ्र अवसर मिलना चाहिए। सभापति जी, आप मुझे इन दुखभरे शब्दों को कहने की अनुमति दें कि संविधान बनाते समय हमारे मस्तिष्कों में जो पवित्रता थी, दुर्भाग्य से वह पवित्रता आज हमारे मस्तिष्कों से हिल चुकी है। इस का परिणाम यह है कि जिस सात्विक भाव से हम ने व्रत लिए थे, आज हम उन को उस सात्विकता के साथ पूर्ण करने के लिए उद्यत नहीं हैं।

इस के बाद मैं अपने देश के नैतिक स्तर के विषय में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। आज हम अरबों खरबों की योजनायें तो बना रहे हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश का नैतिक स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। इस के लिए उपाय किये जाते हैं पुलिस प्रशासन के द्वारा,

गुप्तचर विभाग के द्वारा और दूसरे अन्य विभागों के द्वारा, लेकिन जब तक हम अपने देश में नैतिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए उन भावनाओं को फिर से नहीं जगायेंगे, जिन भावनाओं की पृष्ठभूमि में पहले हमारे पूर्वजों ने, हमारे ऋषियों और सन्तों ने, इस देश का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा उठा रखा था, तब तक हम अपनी योजनाओं को पूर्णतया सफल नहीं कर पायेंगे। वह भावना है अपने देश में परमात्मा का विश्वास जगाने की प्रवृत्ति। आप उस को दूसरी भाषा में कुछ भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि आज हमारे देश में धीरे धीरे नास्तिकता बढ़ती जा रही है और आस्तिकता से हमारा देश धीरे धीरे दूर होता जा रहा है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि आज देश में भ्रष्टाचार और इसी प्रकार की अनेक बुराइयाँ फैल रही हैं, जिन के कारण हमारी योजनायें पूर्णतया सफल नहीं हो पाती हैं।

हम ने अपनी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने समय इस बात का ध्यान क्यों नहीं रखा है कि मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि हो रही है, उस पर किस प्रकार नियंत्रण रखें। जिस समय हम इस योजना पर विचार कर रहे थे, उस समय यह स्थिति थी कि २७ अप्रैल, १९६२ को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में मूल्य-सूचक अंग १२४.७ था और मई को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में वह १२७ हो गया, जबकि अप्रैल में पहले ही ११.५ की वृद्धि हो चुकी थी। योजना आयोग का कहना इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि तीसरी योजना में मुद्रा में तीस प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि से कीमतों पर कोई बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जब इस सदन में बजट प्रस्तुत होता है और नये नये कर लगाये जाते हैं, तो उस के साथ ही देश में मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो जाती है, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारे देश के निम्न वर्ग और मध्यम वर्ग दोनों मूल्य-वृद्धि से कठिनाइयों में फँस जाते हैं कि यदि योजना बनाने वालों

ने योजना बनाते समय इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा, तो आगे चल कर इस के और भी कुपरिणाम हो सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना को कार्यान्वित करने से पूर्व आज हम इस बात पर गम्भीरता से निर्णय लें कि हम मूल्यों में वृद्धि को किस प्रकार रोक सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक परिवहन-सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने पहले भी नियोगी समिति के इस कथन का उल्लेख किया है कि उद्योगों की जरूरतों और परिवहन सुविधाओं के विस्तार में आपस में ताल-मेल नहीं है। उस का परिणाम यह है कि हमारे देश के उत्पादन पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है और उत्पादकों में भी निराशा की भावना फैलती है। १९६१ में हमारे देश में लगभग दो करोड़ टन माल की दुलाई की सुविधा नहीं मिली। उत्पादन पर उस का प्रभाव पड़ना स्वाभाविक था। इस योजना के अन्त में राष्ट्रीय आय १६,००० करोड़ रुपये करने की प्रतिज्ञा की गई है, जबकि शुरू में वह १४,५०० करोड़ रुपये थी, अर्थात् इस योजना में हम राष्ट्रीय आय में ३१ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने जा रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय आय में १ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पर परिवहन-सुविधा ढाई प्रतिशत बढ़नी चाहिये और इसलिये अगर हम राष्ट्रीय आय में ३१ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने जा रहे हैं, तो स्वाभाविक है कि परिवहन-सुविधाओं में ७८ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होनी चाहिये। लेकिन योजना आयोग ने जो योजना प्रकाशित की है, उस को देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि रेलवेज की तरफ तो उन्होंने ने कुछ ध्यान दिया है कि किस प्रकार से वैगन्ज बढ़ायें और कैसे दूसरी सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जाय, लेकिन पानी के द्वारा परिवहन और सड़क-परिवहन की सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस योजना में कुछ इस प्रकार की त्रुटियाँ रह गई हैं, तो

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बुद्धिमत्ता इसी में है कि हम समय पर उन को सम्हालें ।

आयात और निर्यात नीति के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ विशेष रूप से इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि १९६१-६२ में १०७० करोड़ रुपये का आयात हुआ, लेकिन उस में से केवल १५० करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी का आयात हुआ । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम अपने देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करना चाहते हैं और हम यह चाहते हैं कि उत्पादन की दृष्टि से हमारे देश को दूसरों को मुंह न ताकना पड़े, तो हमारे लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आयात में हम केवल इसी प्रकार की चीजों का आयात करें, जिन से हमारा देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने में समर्थ हो सके और उस को इस विषय में परमुसापेक्षी न होना पड़े । इस दृष्टि से उपभोग्य वस्तुओं के आयात को हम जितना कम कर सकें, उतना ही अच्छा है । दूसरी बात यह है कि आयात नीति को जिस समय हम निर्धारित करें तो निर्धारण से पूर्व एक साथ ही बिना सोचे उस की घोषणा न कर दिया करें । अभी ऐसे हुआ है कि आयात नीति की हम ने घोषणा की और उस में पचास प्रतिशत की कटौती की लेकिन पचास प्रतिशत की इस कटौती के पश्चात् फिर आप को उस में सुधार करना पड़ा और एक्स-रे फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में तथा किताबों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ रियायतें देनी पड़ीं । ये तमाम बातें ऐसी थीं जिन के बारे में आप को पहले ही सोच लेना चाहिये था ।

अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए और एक बात आवश्यक रूप से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । जहां तक सरकारी क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, उस में हमारे देश की गाढ़ी पसीने की कमाई का पैसा तथा विदेशों से लिये गये ऋण का जिन को सरकारी उद्योग कहा जाता है, उन में फंसा हुआ है ।

१९६१ तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों पर ६०५ करोड़ रुपया हमारा देश लगा चुका था । मार्च १९६३ तक २६३ करोड़ रुपया इस में और लगने को सम्भावना है, ऐसा निश्चय किया गया है । इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि ८७० करोड़ रुपया उस में लग जायगा और इतना अधिक रुपया लगाने के पश्चात् भी जो आय उससे होगी वह केवल ३ करोड़ २२ लाख अर्थात् ४ प्रतिशत ही होगी । जबकि हमारा देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से इतना दुर्बल है और हम विदेशों से पैसा मांग मांग कर अपने देश का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं, इतनी भारी मात्रा में पैसा फंसा देना जिस से आय इतनी कम हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण पग नहीं होगा ।

जहां तक कृषि का सम्बन्ध है, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह निश्चय किया गया है कि दस करोड़ टन अनाज के उत्पादन का हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिये । लेकिन देखने से प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि कृषि के अन्दर दस करोड़ टन का जब हम ने लक्ष्य रखा है, तो कृषि के उपयोगी साधनों को जहां हम को बढ़ाना चाहिये था, कृषि के उपकरणों को जहां हमें बढ़ाना चाहिये था, वहां हम यह देख रहे हैं कि हम बहुत कुछ निर्भर कर रहे हैं इन बात पर कि रासायनिक खाद अधिक से अधिक जितना हमें प्राप्त हो सके हो, ट्रैक्टर आदि और कृषि में भी मशीनी युग आरम्भ हो । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने देश की पुरानी कृषि सम्बन्धी परम्पराओं से इस मशीनी युग में सर्वथा दूर न होते चले जायें । यह यही है कि उत्पादन के मामले में खास कर इस प्रकार के उत्पादनों में जो मशीन के द्वारा होते हैं, हम मशीनों पर निर्भर करें लेकिन जहां तक कृषि उत्पादन का संबंध है, उसके लिये हम को विशेष रूप से अपने देश की उस शक्ति पर भी निर्भर करना पड़ेगा जो हमारे देश में बैलों की शक्ति

कही जाती है तथा उन के द्वारा उत्पन्न होने वाली हरी खाद पर भी निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। आज अमरीका तथा दूसरे देशों का अनुभव इस बात का साक्षी है, कि हम रासायनिक खादों पर सर्वथा निर्भर नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता हूँ तो इस साल मैं अमरीका के कृषि सम्बन्धी विवरण पढ़ते हुए देखा था कि अमरीका में जिस धरती पर रासायनिक खाद का निरन्तर प्रयोग किया गया कुछ वर्षों के पश्चात् वह जमीन धीरे धीरे बंध्या होने लगी और उन लोगों को निश्चय करना पड़ा कि रासायनिक खादों का प्रयोग एक निर्धारित मात्रा से अधिक नहीं करना चाहिये। हमारे देश में देखा जा रहा है कि पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में बैलों की शक्ति का, गाय की शक्ति का जितना विकास होना चाहिये था, उतना विकास नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आप का विशेष ध्यान जाये।

सभापति जी, कृषि सम्बन्धी इस बात को कहने के पश्चात् मैं एक और बहुत आवश्यक बात आप के सामने रखना चाहूँगा। अभी हमारे पन्त जी निदेश दे रहे थे कि कल परसों बंगाल के लोगों ने अपनी कुछ समस्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने रखी, असम ने भी अपने तेल की रायल्टी का सवाल हमारे सामने रखा, मध्य प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट ने भी इस प्रकार की कुछ समस्याएँ रखीं। यह जो प्रान्तीयता की भावना धीरे धीरे बढ़ती चली जा रही है, अथवा यह जो पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति धीरे धीरे बढ़ती जा रही है, उस में कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारी जो योजना है, उस के नीचे इस प्रकार का कोई विस्फोट कर दे जिस से सारी की भारी योजना खी रह जाये। हमारा सीमाय है कि हमारे पास अभी पुरानी पीढी के कुछ इस प्रकार के नेता हैं जिस से सारा देश कम से कम ऊपर से एकता के सूत्र में बंधा हुआ है। परमात्मा न करे कि कल को उन का हाथ हमारे सिर पर न रहे तो क्या होगा? लेकिन अगर

कहीं ऐसा हो गया तो यह जो पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति है इसी प्रकार बढ़ी तो हमारी जो अखंडता है वह खंडित हो जायेगी और हम छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में विभक्त हो जायेंगे, जो कि हम में से कोई भी नहीं चाहता है। इस लिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि समय रहते देश को सम्भाला जाय, ऐसी मनोवृत्ति पर रोक लगाई जाय। चेतावनी के रूप में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने देश की एकता को अगर सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं, तो इस पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति के ऊपर हम नियंत्रण करें, और इस पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगायें। ऐसा करने के लिये हमें क्या करना चाहिये, कौन से उपाय काम में लाने चाहियें, यह एक दूसरा ही विषय है, जिस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं यही कह कर अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूँ कि हमारी योजना चौराहे पर खड़ी है, इस के लिये थोड़ी बुद्धिमत्ता के साथ हमें पग उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I heard the speech, so eloquently delivered by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka. He has practically supported every aspect of the Plan and criticised the very wording of the motion brought forward by my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai.

I am a supporter of the Plan and I know that the success of the Plan should be there and we should do our best to see that the Plans succeed. A careful perusal of the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and, now the Third Five Year Plan, will reveal that much of the things which were promised during the Plans have not been achieved. I do not want to tire the House by mentioning the same statistics which have been mentioned either against certain achievements of the Plan or for the achievements of the Plan. After all, I view the entire

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

thing from the viewpoint of the common man.

What is the feeling which is prevalent in the mind of the common man? What does he think when he is taxed to the bone and is asked to pay more and more taxes, either by the Centre or by the State Government or even by some corporation or municipality in the name of planning?

An agitation is going on in most of the States against additional taxation. It may be said in this House by the ruling party that this agitation has been started by those who belong to the Opposition parties and those parties do not want the ruling party to succeed. But a careful study of the taxation proposals of the Punjab Government or of any other State Government will clearly reveal that this taxation was not necessary at all.

The question may arise, 'What will happen to the Plan?' After all the Centre cannot give more money to the State Governments for their own plans. And, naturally, the State Governments have to augment their resources and, in order to do so, tax the poor people.

What has happened in the Punjab in the name of taxation, in the name of planning? A new tax has been levied there called the profession tax. I do not know how they could possibly justify this taxation. A question was put in this House to the Planning Minister whether he had any consultation with the State Chief Ministers or the Finance Ministers and whether some advice was given to the State Ministers to levy this taxation or to have additional taxation. Sir, I put a question to the hon. Minister whether there is strict opposition to these taxation proposals or the taxes levied by the State Governments and whether the Central Government proposed to hold another meeting of the Chief Ministers to know . . .

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): This is a State matter and a

State matter cannot be discussed here. The State is independent to levy taxes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Probably, the hon. Member was not here when this question was asked. The Deputy Minister replied to this question. I am simply mentioning what was answered in this House. I am not mentioning about a State subject at all. A conference of the Chief Ministers of all the States was held here in Delhi and the Planning Minister also attended it. There, the taxation proposals were discussed. I am only referring to a question which I put whether a similar meeting would be held to discuss why there was so much agitation in the various States. The hon. Minister replied that this is not the intention of Government. The agitation is there. I do not want to tell the House about it. My hon. friend Shri Nandaji for whom I have the greatest regard because he is a sane planner is laughing, and he says that there is no opposition. There is opposition.

Shri Nanda: I have been misunderstood. I said that we want tax revenues for the Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But the question is whether the money realised from the people has been utilised correctly or not, whether the Plan is made for the people or the people for the Plan, whether the standard of life of those people who are taxed has gone up or not. These are basic questions which we have to answer when we go out to the people. It is said that the standard of life of the common people has gone up: statistics show that a man who was getting Rs. I before now gets Rs. 1.5, and so his purchasing capacity has gone up. But in this House only the wholesale prices are quoted. I do not think even a Minister, much less a common man, or a Member of Parliament purchases things at wholesale rates. I have never seen a common man purchasing five maunds of wheat or rice; we generally buy in seers or kilos. Now,

it was admitted by the hon. Deputy Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Thomas, that the difference between wholesale and retail prices was about Rs. 2 per maund; that was the minimum; in certain places it was about Rs. 4-5, Rs. 3 can be taken as the average. Why is this difference? Government has miserably failed to check the soaring prices and it is said that in an developing economy that will be the position. Who is going to check the prices? When we demand a price stabilisation committee to check the prices and to assess the situation properly, that is denied and no such committee is appointed. If the Plan has to succeed the workers have to give their best. But whether it is the Pay Commission or the wage boards for the industrial workers, they do not at all consider the realities of life. I am still quoting that figure and I shall go on quoting that figure as long as I am in this House or even outside: I am yet to see any rural or urban area in this country where 32 ounces of commodities can be got for 56 nP. That is what the Pay Commission has given to its employees; that is what is given to the textile worker and the sugar worker and the bank employee. Their reports are all based on that wrong statistics of 56 nP: that was given by one eminent economist Dr. Patwardhan. What does it get? 15 ounces of wheat or rice, three ounces of pulses, four ounces of millet, six ounces milk, 1.5 ounces of sugar or gur, 1.5 ounces of ghee and butter and one ounce of groundnut. If I go to any shop and say to him: This is the Pay Commission's formula and so please give me 32 ounces of commodities for 56 nP, I am sure he will hand me over to the police saying that I am a mad man, The Pay Commission's recommendations have unfortunately become a bible for the wage boards and other people. If planning has to succeed in this country and if the worker has to give his best for that purpose, this formula has to be changed. Let us accept the minimum wage agreed to by the 15th Labour Conference: that the worker has a right to live: that

the people who work should have a place in society. Tell them frankly and fairly "You are entitled to so much money, but we are unable to pay." I can understand that frankness; I can understand that honesty. But in the name of planning, a section of the people should not be wronged.

The question about extravagance arises. What has happened in this country? In Punjab, where Rs. 8 crores are being levied as additional taxation, in Chandigarh itself I have seen that a lake has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs. That amount could have been spent on the construction of houses for Harijans on whom a levy has been imposed now. As a result of this, there is going to be a division among Harijans and non-Harijans, and that goes against the canons of justice and secularism. That should not be done at all. But this extravagance is there.

Then, take the question of foreign exchange. What is happening? I had a balance-sheet with me. That would show what the company previously known as the National Jute Company was doing. They are exporting jute goods, or rather, jute carpets. Jute carpets have a great market in the United States. Under-invoicing is going on. When they are caught and fined, immediately, orders are issued from the Central Government to the effect that the jute goods should be allowed to go! I saw the balance-sheet and I was surprised to see that when the sale was about Rs. 1.5 crores, the profit was about Rs. 2 lakhs. Then, when the sale rose from Rs. 1½ crores to Rs. 2 crores odd, the profit was Rs. 13 lakhs. But when the sale went up to Rs. 6 crores, the loss was Rs. 6 lakhs! This is surprising. When these goods are being sent, under-invoicing is continuing in this country. The powerful IJMA is powerful enough to check the customs officers. I have in my possession several cases which will reveal what this IJMA is doing and what these jute magnates are doing, and because of under-invoicing they are saving money.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

What about foreign assets? What is happening in this country when this country is short of foreign exchange? When jute has become a good foreign exchange earner, under-invoicing is going on. I request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to see to this and also see that underinvoicing is checked and the people are punished heavily.

17 hrs.

A question was asked in this House about the Mahalanobis Committee. Also, on the issue of licences, a pertinent question was asked by me. I wanted to know how many licences were issued during 1961 and how many of them were issued to a particular group known as Birla group. The hon. Minister, Shri Kanungo, said, "I have no information". Then, another question was asked by another hon. Member. I think it was Shri Morarka—I do not remember. The question was whether there was a concentration of income or not. The hon. Minister, Shri Kanungo, said, "No." I raised a point of order and said that the Planning Minister admitted in this House in his own sweet, nice way that there is something wrong and there is some concentration. If there was no concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people, there was no need of appointing a committee and asking Mr. Mahalanobis or anybody else to see to it. One Minister says there is no concentration. In the matter of licences, I want to know whether it is a fact that a secret letter has been sent by the Planning Commission to the Commerce and Industry Ministry that all those people who do not fulfil the conditions and who have been issued licences should be given show-cause notices. I think on the 28th—2 or 3 days after—licences are going to be issued. I want that complete details should be laid on the Table of the House showing how many houses have got licences. My information is, more than 60 per cent of the licences are issued to some groups of houses. If licences are issued to

some groups, does that not indicate that there is concentration and there is bound to be concentration which will defeat our concept of socialism, as we envisage in our country? I would like to know all these details.

In the end, I would once again assure the Planning Minister and through him the Prime Minister that we, on behalf of the working class, will do our best to help this country . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): We also represent the working class. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not say you do not represent the working class. All of us, including Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and Shrimati Renuka Ray, represent the working class.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Congress Party represents the working class.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Congress Party does represent the working class, but I am afraid they do not represent the working class in Kanpur. Otherwise, a man like me could not have secured the highest vote in Kanpur.

I wish to assure the Minister that the working class is out to help the planning in this country. The working class is going to defeat the ideas put forward by the Swatantra Party or by communal organisations who are out to sabotage our Plan. But at the same time, we do not want butter on both sides; we want at least a hot meal every day. If that is assured to the working class, I am sure the Plan will succeed in this country.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August, 27, 1962/Bhadra 5, 1884 (Saka).

Saturday, August 25, 1962/Bhadra 3, 1884 (Saka)

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) A copy of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1087 dated the 18th August, 1962, un-

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der sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications :—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1063 dated the 11th August, 1962 under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(ii) The Central Excise (15th Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1067 dated the 11th August, 1962, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1083, dated the 18th August, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED

3979

Fifth Report was adopted.

MOTIONS RE: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

3979—4100

Further discussion on the Motion re: Third Five Year Plan moved by Shri Nath Pai on 22nd June, 1962 was resumed. Shri Morarka moved another motion re: Third Five Year Plan in connection with the statement thereon laid on Table on the 22nd August, 1962. Both the motions were discussed together. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1962 BHADRA 5, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the motions re: Third Five Year Plan.