

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume II, 1962/1884 (Saka)

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



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 9th May, 1962/19th
Vaisakha, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of the Committee on S.A. and
S.T.

- +
*547. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Achuthan:
Dr. B. N. Singh:
Shrimati Jamunadevi:
Shri N. B. Laskar:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Commission on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes has been fully examined by the Government.

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(c) what steps are taken or are being taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission are still under examination.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether an interim report was submitted by the Commission to the Government for consideration during the finalisation of the Third Plan, whether any consideration has been given to that interim report and, if so, whether the Plan outlay and its programme in respect of the development of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes were changed in view of this?

Shri Datar: Government are taking steps to carry on the development of the Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes even apart from these recommendations. After the recommendations were received they were placed on the Table of this House in November last. The whole thing was examined and the State Governments have been asked to submit their opinions in this respect. Then the Government will decide the final course of action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this report will be discussed in this House?

Shri Datar: It is hoped that it will be discussed during the next session of Parliament.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The State Governments have been asked to give their opinions about these recommendations. It was long ago that this was done. May I know by what target the recommendations will be coming and they will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Datar: Government hope that the State Governments would be submitting their opinions in the course of a month or so.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं क्या उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कोई विधेयक लाने का विचार

है और यदि है तो क्या उसके बारे में कुछ तैयारी की जा रही है ?

श्री बातार : जब सरकार निर्णय लेगी इसका भी विचार होगा ।

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that the problems of the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes are all handled together by one Commissioner at present, may I know whether the suggestion was made that there should be a separate Commissioner for the Scheduled Tribes alone? If so, what is the reaction of the Government so far?

Shri Datar: That is one of the recommendations made by the Commission. Government are giving their full attention to this question also.

Shri Ganapati Ram: What were the steps suggested by the Commission for the economic and educational development of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is in possession of a copy of this Report. I need not give a summary thereof.

Shri Kunhan: Has the Commission pointed out that the tribal people who were displaced as a result of the river valley projects have not been properly resettled?

Shri Datar: The interests of the tribal people in the tribal areas are fully taken into account in the Commission's report, and Government would try to implement as many of its recommendations as possible.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियों के इस प्रतिवेदन पर कोई निर्णय लेने से पूर्व, जिन-जिन जातियों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रतिवेदन में कुछ निर्देश दिए गये हैं विशेषतः उनको धार्मिक संरक्षण देने के सम्बन्ध में, उस समय तक सतर्कता बरती जायेगी ?

Shri Datar: Government would consider all the recommendations of this particular Commission.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether any time-limit has been given to the State Governments during which their opinions shall be sent to the Centre?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No time-limit as such has been fixed, but we want the State Governments to convey their comments as early as possible. I hope that it will be possible to discuss this matter in the next session of Parliament. In the meanwhile the Central Government is already looking into those recommendations and we will be making up our minds in regard to every recommendation within a month or a month and a half.

केन्द्रीय मद्य निबंध समिति

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*५४८. { श्री भक्त बशान :
श्री मे० क० कुमारन :
श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री सिंहासन सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २० मार्च, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न-संख्या १८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मद्य निबंध समिति द्वारा अब तक की गई मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) ये सिफारिशें को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) केन्द्रीय मद्य-निबंध समिति ने अपनी दूसरी बैठक में जो सिफारिशें की थीं उनकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी

गई है। [बेलिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १]।

(ख) जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या १६१ के उत्तर में कहा गया था सिफारिश सं० ४, ५, ६ और १० को लागू किया जा चुका है और बाकी ७ पर अभी विचार हो रहा है।

Some Hon. Members: The answer may also be read in English.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A copy of the recommendations made by the Central Prohibition Committee at its second meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 1].

(b) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 181, recommendations IV VI, IX and X have been implemented and the remaining seven are under consideration.

श्री भक्त बर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस मद्य निषेध समिति ने अपनी पिछली बैठक में जो छठी सिफारिश की थी उस में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी ताकि औषधियों के नाम पर जो माषक द्रव्यों का व्यापार चल रहा है उस पर किस तरीके से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी ने अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है ?

श्री बातार : उस कमेटी की नियुक्ति हुई थी और उस की एक मीटिंग हुई है और उस के निर्णय के अनुसार कार्य चल रहा है।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उस ने कोई निर्णय किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति ने किस तरह की सिफारिश की है और क्या ऐसी चीजों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: So far as the Subcommittee is concerned, it has stated

that along with the implementation of the prohibition programme, the Government should give attention to educating the public about the benefits of prohibition. According to that programme, the Planning Commission are making certain grants and certain conferences also are being held in this respect.

Shri Kumaran: The Revenue Minister of Kerala said in a Seminar on Prohibition, recently, that his Government would not be in a position to implement the programme unless the Central Government gave them assistance.

Shri Datar: I am hoping that it is not the final opinion of the State Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: According to the statement laid on the Table, the Central Prohibition Committee has said that "it is the considered opinion of the Central Prohibition Committee that there ought to be complete prohibition in India including the States and Union Territories, before the end of the Third Five Year Plan". The Minister, on the floor of the House, said the other day that the Governments of the U.P., West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala have asked for 100 per cent Central assistance to meet the loss in excise revenue plus the cost of enforcement and rehabilitation. Will this not constitute an insuperable hurdle in the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee?

Shri Datar: It is not an insuperable hurdle at all. The hon. Member will see that in August last, the Planning Commission and the Government of India have informed the State Governments that they would bear half the cost in respect of the shortfall caused by loss in excise revenue and thereafter, certain reactions have been received. The hon. Member will kindly note that the Central Prohibition Committee on which are represented all the States and certain Central non-official organisations have

taken a decision that there ought to be complete prohibition in the whole of India. What appears to be insuperable is likely to be got over after full discussion.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would like to know how many of the recommendations that concern the State Governments which have been made by the Central Prohibition Committee have been accepted by the State Governments and how many of them have been rejected or are under their consideration?

Shri Datar: I have placed the recommendations on the Table of the House. Copies of these recommendations have been sent to all the State Governments. We are awaiting their reactions to these recommendations. Then, the next meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee will take stock of the whole situation and will decide the further programme in this respect.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question has not been answered.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Was the Central Prohibition Committee fully represented in the sense that anti-prohibitionists were also members of this committee?

Shri Datar: On this committee are represented the Ministers in charge of prohibition in all the States. In addition, there are representatives of certain non-official Central organisations. Secondly, there are representatives of the other concerned Ministries also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My question was whether only prohibitionists were represented on that committee or there was also opinion contra so that pros and cons may be examined thoroughly.

Shri Datar: Pros and cons are always examined quite thoroughly. All the State Governments are represented on that committee. That itself is a very important factor.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: In view of the fourth recommendation, will the Government postpone the further extension of prohibition in other parts of the country?

Shri Datar: I am hoping that it will not be postponed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that permits are allowed to persons for drinking even in prohibited areas, and if so, whether these permits have not defeated the purpose of prohibition in these areas?

Shri Datar: That is a question more for the State Governments to consider. There are certain States where there is complete prohibition; there are others where there is partial prohibition. I am aware that all the States will take steps to implement prohibition to the extent that it is possible in their States.

Shri Tyagi: Has this committee made any recommendation for an intensive campaign of educative propaganda in temperance in the country, and if so, may I know whether Government are taking it up?

Shri Datar: Yes, my hon. friend is right in saying this. It was considered necessary that public opinion should be fully educated. The hon. Member is aware that for that purpose, a conference or a convention was held here, of all the workers in the cause of prohibition in the whole of India. Similar conferences are being held, and workers also are being trained in various camps.

Shri Tyagi: The workers do not drink. I am talking of those persons who are addicted to drink; I am talking of propaganda amongst those who are addicted to drinking. I am not talking of the workers.

Shri Datar: The workers have to carry on educative propaganda, wherever there are drunkards, and the drunkards are to be weaned away from drinking.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I find that there are as many as about twenty hon. Members more who want to ask supplementary questions. Therefore, I shall pass on to the next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have a special discussion on this.

Correspondence courses and evening colleges

*549. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to consider the details of the scheme of correspondence courses and evening colleges has submitted its report; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

I may, however, add that it is expected that the report will be submitted by the end of this month. I may also add that the expert committee has recommended in the meanwhile that the correspondence courses might be started at Delhi University from the next session, and other universities which have agreed to start correspondence courses might wait for a period of six months to watch this experiment and then undertake the work.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the correspondence courses have been started at the Delhi University, and if so, the details of the same? May I know how they are conducting them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said a little while ago, the Delhi University is expected to start the course in July next, and it is being worked out by the university.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : जो सान्ध्य कालेज और स्कूल करीब करीब सभी राज्यों में

चल रहे हैं, क्या इन सब का कोई एक सा पाठ्य-क्रम बनाने का विचार है, या भलग भलग परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अपने अपने पाठ्य-क्रम बनाने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : यह कमेटी इस विषय पर विचार कर रही है। जब इस की इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, तो सदस्य महोदय को उस की इत्तिला दे दी जायेगी।

Shri Tyagi: Will the facility of radio broadcasting also be availed of in this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, the radio also could be supplemented.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in some press reports to the effect that certain bogus institutions have also opened or are about to launch similar correspondence courses, and if so, what safeguards have been devised by Government against such institutions trading in such courses?

Mr. Speaker: The main question relates to the committee that was specially constituted....

Shri D. C. Sharma: How does my hon. friend know about the bogus institutions?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are press reports.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am asking the hon. Member to consider this thing. The main question relates to the recommendations of the committee that had been appointed to consider this, whether that report has been received, what the further programme is, and so on, and not about Government taking action against the bogus institutions that have started this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that the very action of Government in asking this committee to

report on this matter has had its consequence in that bogus institutions have already risen in the country, preparing to trade in such courses?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think the hon. Member is quite wrong. I am not aware that there has been any increase of bogus institutions during this year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There has been no increase?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government have several measures to arrest the growth of such bogus institutions which start in the country from time to time. Whenever the attention of Government was drawn to such bogus institutions, action has been taken against them, and action will be taken whenever attention is drawn to them. If my hon. friend has any information about these bogus institutions, he would be rendering a great service to the country if he would kindly draw the attention of the Education Ministry to such institutions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall pass it on.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that correspondence courses are likely to add to the deterioration of educational standards and comprehensive outlook that educational institutions are expected to build up in this country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No. Our hope is that that will not in any way lead to deterioration of standards. In fact, every possible measure will be taken to ensure that the standards are not lowered in any way, and the Committee which is examining this question is fully seized of the problem.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know to what extent the Government of India are prepared to meet the additional cost which is required for introduction of correspondence courses and evening classes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The additional cost will be met by the Universities

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Minister mentioned that action has been taken against the bogus institutions. I would like to know the number of such institutions against which such action has been taken.

Mr. Speaker: Even the question about bogus institutions was beside the point. Now we cannot enter into another aspect of it.

Shrimati Sarojini B. Mahishi: Will these correspondence courses be entrusted to Universities or will they be entrusted to private colleges also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are some Universities, nearly 10, which have agreed to start correspondence courses. It is presumed that as soon as we receive the report of the Committee, correspondence courses will be started in due course at these Universities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these evening colleges are going to be substituted for these correspondence courses or they are going to be a kind of addition to them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are two schemes. One relates to the evening colleges and another to correspondence courses. Correspondence courses will be given through correspondence, that is, by post. As far as evening colleges are concerned, they will be regular colleges where there will be regular attendance. The only difference is that most of the students will be working during the day and attending colleges in the evening.

Shri Hem Barua: The second part of my question was not answered. I am concerned about one thing. Educational institutes through a process of training build up a comprehensive outlook among students. These correspondence courses started by post would affect that comprehensive outlook. I want a reply to that.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have to judge it from experience of other countries. Correspondence courses

are not entirely a new thing. In the USA, Australia and other countries, this kind of correspondence courses has been in existence for several years. The experience is that these courses, if they are properly organised, do not lead to any kind of deterioration of standards. We need not have any apprehension on that account.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are advanced countries.

U.S.A. Loans to India

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*550. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Baghumath Singh:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government have authorised two loans to India totalling 120 millions (Rs. 57 crores); and

(b) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to utilise these loans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Government of U.S.A. had announced in March 1962 their intention to grant two loans amounting in 120 million. These two loans are (i) \$100 million to Government for financing commodity imports (ii) \$20 million as a loan direct to the Industrial Finance Corporation.

(b) The loan of \$100 million will be utilised for financing maintenance imports and the loan of \$20 million to the Industrial Finance Corporation is to be made use by the Corporation for giving medium and long-term credits to private sector industries in India for financing the foreign exchange cost of the machinery and other capital goods and services to be procured from U.S.A.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the total amount of the loan from the USA and what is the total amount utilised up to date?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The bulk of the aid now received from the USA is in the form of loans from what was previously known as Development Loan Fund and now known as Agency for International Development. Under that, since 1958, India has signed agreements for loans totalling nearly Rs. 260.48 crores.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether these loans are of a tied character, or whether we can purchase machinery from other countries also?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: These 120 million are tied; the imports that we make will have to come from USA.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The second part of the question of Shri Tantia was not answered. He wanted to know the amount of utilisation of the loans that have been granted up to date by USA.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: These loans have been catagorised into various forms. Some of the loans which have been given, like the loan to the IFC, have been completely utilised, and the IFC approached the Government of India to get more loans from this source. Other loans like the loan to the railways have been utilised. There are many other agencies which have not utilised, but I would like to have notice.

Shri Basappa: May I know in what way the present loan differs from the other loans in the matter of rate of interest?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This \$120 million?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. How this differs from the others.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is no basic difference in character, except that the name of the agency has changed. On the terms of that agreement, there is a long note here, but it will take a long time to read.

श्री रघूनाथ सिंह : यह जो २० मिलियन का लोन आई० एफ० सी० के द्वारा दिया जा रहा है उस में से प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी दिया जायेगा। चूंकि शिपिंग भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है इस लिये क्या शिपिंग को उस में से कुछ दिया जायेगा ताकि फारेन एक्स्चेंज द्वारा एक भाव जहाज बे ले सकें ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मेरे पास सभी बातें तो नहीं हैं कि किन किन को आई० एफ० सी० से लोन मिलेगा। यदि दूसरा सवाल पूछा जायेगा तो जवाब मिलेगा।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What will be the terms of repayment of these loans, and what is the rate of interest?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The IFC will repay the loan and the credit fee at 3/4 per cent per annum within 15 years including a grace period of one year, besides paying a charge in rupees 4 1/4 per cent per annum on the disbursed balance of loans to the Government of India. That is in regard to the IFC. For the \$100 million loans, the terms of repayment of which have not yet been signed, the credit fee will be 3/4 of one per cent per annum.

मद्य-निषेध

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*५५१. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री मे० क० कुमारन :
श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री तिहासन सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्य निषेध योजना अभी तक पूरी तरह सफल नहीं हो पायी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन राज्यों और जिलों में मद्य-निषेध लागू किया गया है, वहां अवैध रूप से मद्य-गान की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कानूनी स्तर की अपेक्षा सामाजिक स्तर पर भी इस दुर्व्यसन को रोकने के लिये कोई यत्न किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं का भी सहयोग प्राप्त किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसमें कहाँ तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री श्री बातार : (क) जिन राज्यों में मद्य-निषेध कार्यक्रम लागू किया गया है वहां इसे अत्यधिक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। राज्य सरकारें भी इस कार्यक्रम को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं।

(ख) सरकार के ऐसा विश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) : अधिकतर राज्यों में राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर मद्य-निषेध सलाहकार समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं जिनमें बहुत से गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल हैं। केन्द्रीय मद्य निषेध समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि मद्य-निषेध कार्यक्रम की प्रगति के लिये स्वेच्छा से कार्य करने वाले गैर-सरकारी समाज कल्याणकारी संगठनों की सहायता प्राप्त की जाये। केन्द्रीय मद्य-निषेध समिति की उप-समिति इस मामले पर तेजी से आगे कार्यवाही कर रही है।

I shall read the answer in English also.

(a) The Prohibition Programme has achieved success in a very large measure in the States in which it has been introduced. The State Governments are also continuously trying to make the programme more effective.

(b) Government have no reason to believe so.

(c) and (d). State and District Prohibition Advisory Committees with a number of non-official representatives have been set up in most

of the States. The Central Prohibition Committee has also recommended the enlistment of help of voluntary non-official social welfare organisations for furthering the prohibition programme. This matter is being further pursued actively by the Sub-Committee of the Central Prohibition Committee.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिन प्रदेशों में मद्य निषेध योजना लागू की गई है वहाँ अव्यय रूप से मद्य सेवन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है, और यह प्रवृत्ति यहाँ तक है कि वह स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक होती है ? यदि ऐसा है, तो सरकार ने इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की दिशा में क्या यत्न किये हैं ?

Shri Datar: What the hon. Member has stated is true to a certain extent. Wherever there has been such illicit distillation, it is being looked into very carefully with a view to its effective prevention.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अव्यय रूप में मद्यपानकी प्रवृत्ति किन किन प्रान्तों में बढ़ रही है ?

Shri Datar: It is not possible to say that it is confined to one place. There are certain States where there is absolute prohibition. There are others where there is partial prohibition. It is not possible to say whether illicit distillation is there. It might be here; it might be there.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : जिन जगहों में मंत्री महोदय की प्राहिबिशन की पालिसी की वजह से प्राहिबिशन हुआ है वहाँ शराब और दूसरी चीजों की चोरी से और दूसरी तरह से बिक्री हो रही है और लोग ऐसी चीजों को इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं जो स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी अवस्था में मंत्री महोदय यह सोचेंगे कि मौजूदा प्राहिबिशन पालिसी पर फिर से विचार किया जाये ?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has, in the earlier portion, given out his

opinion in more or less definite terms. Actual experience of the State Governments is not like this.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer the latter part whether Government is prepared to revise that.

Shri Datar: All the same I am pointing out that the State Governments are fully aware in this respect. While taking steps for carrying on prohibition, they are also seeing to it that illicit distillation is brought down.

Shrimati Sarojini B. Mahishi : May I know whether the increase in the number of prohibition cases or the decrease will go to prove the success of the prohibition scheme?

Shri Datar: That all depends on the conditions in each case. Sometimes the increase will show a better measure of detection.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Is it a fact that the partial prohibition in the surrounding States, on the contrary, have suggested an increase in the detection of illicit distillation?

Shri Datar: Sometimes it is true. Therefore, the States where there is absolute prohibition are anxious that the surrounding States also have at least a partial prohibition belt around their States.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: How can I accommodate all the Members here? Therefore, in this matter of prohibition, hon. Members must exercise some self-restraint.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल गृह-मंत्रालय है स्टेट या सेंटर के कमचारियों पर भी, जो चर्देश में काम कर रहे हों या विदेशों में, इस प्राविजन को लागू करने का कोई तरीका निकाला है ?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will see that there is also one resolution which relates to the question of

making some rules with a view to see that drinking is also treated as misconduct for government officers. That matter is also under examination.

श्री राम खेक दादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि वह सरकारी कर्मचारी जो इसको रोकने में लगे हैं उनमें भी शराब पीने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है ?

Shri Datar: Again, it is the same; it is more his opinion than facts.

Production of Rail Coaches in H.A.L.

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

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present the cost of production of Integral rail coaches by the H.A.L. is higher than the production of rail coaches by the Perambur Integral Coach Factory;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to reduce the cost of production;

(c) what is the difference of cost at present; and

(d) whether H.A.L. has any proposal to manufacture cheaper coaches?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Integral coaches being produced at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, are slightly different from the coaches built at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, and have better furnishings. The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur commenced production of this type of coaches in 1955 and ceased production in 1959-60. The cost of the coach built at the Integral Coach Factory in 1959-

60—the 5th year of production—was Rs. 1.56 lakhs each. H.A.L. commenced manufacture of the integral coaches in 1958. The cost of production in H.A.L. is being progressively reduced and the stabilised lowest cost will be reached in 1962-63. The cost of the integral coach produced at H.A.L. during 1961-62 is Rs. 1.78 lakhs and during 1962-63 it is likely to be Rs. 1.68 lakhs. While comparing the cost of the coaches built at the Integral Coach Factory in 1959-60 with the coaches built in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., in 1962-63, allowance should be made for the increase in the cost of the materials and wages which have taken place during this period. A substantial increase in wages was sanctioned to the HAL employees from 1-4-1960. Taking all these factors into account, the cost of the integral coaches produced at the HAL compares favourably with the similar type of coaches built two years ago at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the accounting systems prevalent in these two factories are quite different and so there is no possibility of coming to a firm decision as to the comparison of prices?

Shri Raghuramalah: As explained in the statement, the main difference lies in the fact that there is a difference in the cost of overheads and labour charges. There was an increase in the wage bill in 1960 quite considerably and that, naturally, reflects on the cost of manufacture.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the quality of rail coaches manufactured in the HAL is superior in interior furnishing and also anti-corrosive treatment and so the price of the coaches made here is more than the price of the coaches made in the Integral Factory at Perambur?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It is very embarrass-

sing to compare two government establishments.

An Hon. Member: What?

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is embarrassing to compare two government establishments in different parts.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether.....

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the point of order first.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister just now stated that it is embarrassing to compare the Government undertakings or something like that. In the statement presented to the House they have made a comparison. The point of order lies in the fact that they are overriding that statement by a statement made here.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly what was intended is this. The facts are given there. The hon. Member has urged the Government to give reasons why the prices differ and they are given in the statement. Everyone of us has read it. Now additional questions are put. In the statement it is clearly given as to why these prices differ. One was started earlier and other, later. The wage bills are different; the material costs have gone up. Perhaps these are the reasons given there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, again. When there are two Government of India undertakings one at Bangalore and another at some other place, why should there be embarrassment caused to the Government in telling the House that wages and cost of materials differ considerably as given in the statement? We want reasons for that.

Mr. Speaker: Government would not be reluctant and should not be reluctant to give those details. Government should give them out. I feel that

they have given the reasons in the statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I appeal to you again? I will read out the relevant sentence from the statement..

"While comparing the cost of the coaches built at the Integral Coach Factory in 1959-60 with the coaches built in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., in 1962-63 allowance should be made for the increase in the cost of the materials and wages which have taken place during this period."

Has there been a disproportionate and disparate increase in wages and the cost of materials in these two undertakings of the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: I should not go on answering the question. What I understood was this. One was started earlier. At that time the wages were different; the cost of the materials was also different. One was started in 1955 and the other was started in 1958. Then the wage bills were different and the cost of the material was different. From the very start one had to take dearer materials and pay a higher cost than the one that has been started earlier.

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon: The only objection seems to be: why should the Government say that it is embarrassing? ..(Interruptions). The fact is this. The Railways are a commercial undertaking; they would not pay HAL more money if either they could get it elsewhere or the commodity was not worth the money that they were paying. They are extremely satisfied with the coaches built in the HAL. What is more, they are increasing the orders on them to their fullest capacity.

Mr. Speaker: Is there some difference between them?(Interruptions).

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon: There is some difference; they are different manufactures.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should be some end to this discussion; we have heard enough of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the cost of an integral coach produced at HAL during 1961-62 is Rs. 1.78 lakhs and that during 1962-63 it is likely to be reduced to Rs. 1.68 lakhs. I want to know whether when the production in HAL increases, the cost of production is likely to decrease?

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir; it has already been stated.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua want to put a supplementary?

Shri Hem Barua: The objection was why he should say that it was embarrassing.

Mr. Speaker: I thought he wanted to put a supplementary.

Shri Hem Barua: I am so sorry, Sir. The statement says that the prices when the will become the minimum would come to Rs. 1.68 lakhs. But the prices charged at Perambur were Rs. 1.56 lakhs. Why is there so much disparity between two factories producing coaches? Even when the cost is progressively reduced and the stabilised lowest cost is reached it will still be Rs. 1.68 lakhs. The statement says that it is because of better furnishings. They should not cost so much.

Mr. Speaker: That is what we have been discussing so far.

Shri N. S. Nair: In view of the fact that the price in the Integral Coach Factory in Madras was only Rs. 1.56 lakhs and in view of the fact that the price at HAL in 1962-63 will be Rs. 1.66 lakhs, what are the reasons for which the Government decided to stop production in the ICF at Madras and to prefer the HAL?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As to why they stopped the production in the Integral Coach Factory is a question which my hon. friend may profitably put to the Minister of Railways. So far as we are concerned, it has been already explained that due to overheads and labour charges and the fact that it started production later, there is a difference in the cost. As a matter of fact this matter was considered by the Estimate Committee and it was pointed out and accepted by the Estimates Committee that the cost of direct material per coach in our factory is less by Rs. 1,000. The difference is really in overhead charges and labour charges.

Mr. Speaker: The question was, when the earlier production cost less, why the production was stopped there.

Shri Raghuramaiah: That question should be put to the Minister of Railways. It is under their control.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the present difference in price of a coach built in Integral Coach Factory and HAL, as compared with the price of an imported one?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I require notice to answer that question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the exact difference in the cost of production between coaches produced in Perambur and those produced in HAL?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already given it in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: That need not be repeated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I want a ruling from you on a very important matter. The Defence Ministry has, in the past, been in the habit of concealing information from the House on the ground of public interest or national interest. Now a new Phrase or word is coined, viz., "embarrass-

ment". May I request you to see that this new cover of "embarrassment" is not resorted to in future?

Mr. Speaker: I have already advised the Minister of Defence that this information should not be denied on that account. I have already said it, if only the Member has heard it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They should not do it in future also.

Mr. Speaker: What I have said is for the future and not for the past.

Shri Krishna Menon: No information is being denied. I was asked to express an opinion as to which was the better coach. That is for the consumer to decide. As mentioned in the statement, the coach manufactured by the Defence Ministry is different from the other coach.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Priya Gupta: I have been rising so many times.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I will take more care in future.

Simultaneous Voting for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

*553. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ballot papers for Lok Sabha and Assembly voting were given to the voters simultaneously;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a number of voters did not know the difference between the two ballot papers; and

(c) whether it is proposed to provide separate boxes for Lok Sabha and Assembly voting in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) The Assembly ballot paper was as a rule given to the vot-

er first and after he had marked it and put it into the ballot box, the Parliamentary ballot paper was given to him.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Election Commission does not at present consider it necessary to have two separate ballot boxes for the two elections when held simultaneously.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सूबों से इस बात का पता लगाया है कि मत-दाताओं को बैलट-पेपर किस प्रकार दिये जाते थे - एक साथ दिये जाते थे या अलग-अलग दिये जाते थे ।

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Instructions were issued by the Election Commission that they should not be given simultaneously and no complaint has been received by the Commission that at any place there was any departure from this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the observations made by the Prime Minister at the time when he went to cast his vote in Allahabad that this was a very bad system of having one box and two ballot papers? If so, may I know whether the Minister has taken note of it and what is the opinion of the Election Commission?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: It is a matter for the Election Commission to decide under the statute.

Mr. Speaker: His question is whether this particular fact was brought to the notice of the Election Commission and whether the Commission have expressed any opinion about it.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I have no information.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is the Government aware that the provision of two ballot boxes will result in considerable delay for exercising the votes?

Mr. Speaker: These are suggestions being made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know, Sir, what the Election Commission thinks but even I, a candidate for Lok Sabha, was given two ballot papers at one and the same time and I was asked to register my votes there and then. I do not know how it is that the hon. Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Is there any question to be asked?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, Sir. Is it not a fact that....

Mr. Speaker: That he has answered already.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, Sir. I want to know whether....

Mr. Speaker: On the strength of his own experience he wants to contradict what the Minister has said.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know whether any report from the Punjab has come to the notice of the Election Commission saying that the voting papers for the Lok Sabha and the Assembly were given to the voters at one and the same time?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: As I have already stated, no such complaint was received by the Election Commission from any State in India.

श्री प्रबल सिंह : १९५७ में जो चुनाव हुआ था उसमें लोक सभा के और विधान सभाओं के पत्रें भलग भलग दिये गये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि इस बार दोनों के एक साथ दिये गये ?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: As the rule states, Sir, the Election Commission from time to time devise new methods and they also try to reduce the cost. If at all at any time difficulty is experienced, I am sure the matter will be considered by the Election Commission and they will look into it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to part (b) of the question, has the

attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that millions of votes have become invalid, and have they ascertained whether the question put in part (b) is responsible for such a thing?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: The answer to part (b) has already been given. It is in the negative.

Mr. Speaker: What about the first part, whether there was a very large number of votes that became invalid?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: As I said, Sir, there have been of course many defective ballot papers, but it has not been ascribed to the giving of ballot papers simultaneously to the voters.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether it is a fact that in some cases the parliamentary voting papers were given first and in some other cases the Assembly voting papers were given first?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister does not admit it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चुनाव आयोग के सामने इस तरह की व्यवस्था रखी गई है जिससे दोनों मत पेटियां भलग-भलग हो जायें और बैलट पेपर्स रद्द न हों ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी कोई तजवीज नहीं है कमिशन के पास ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सरकार को कुछ ऐसे भी सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं कि लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन भी पृथक पृथक हों क्योंकि दोनों विधान मंडलों का कार्य और सोचने का ढंग भी पृथक-पृथक है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Sir, that would involve too much of cost, and that is also a matter for the Election Commission to decide. But at present elections have been held simul-

taneously and no difficulty has been experienced in the matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that counting of votes for Lok Sabha has taken double the time than it used to take earlier because of the one box system of voting? The Lok Sabha ballot papers and the Assembly ballot papers have to be separated first and then only counting can take place, and in West Bengal it has taken double the time than it used to take earlier.

Shri Bibundhendra Mishra: That depends upon the number of people that has been engaged for the purpose of counting. But the Returning Officers everywhere have taken due care to see that the counting was finished in time.

Joint Council in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

*554. **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 form Joint Council in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). I presume the Hon'ble Member means a Joint Committee of Representatives of employers and employees. Such a Committee has not been constituted yet. The management is in consultation with the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister has met the Labour Minister and discussed this issue; if so, whether this council or committee is likely to be formed immediately to discuss the various problems?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sorry, Sir, I did not have the advantage of discussing this matter with the Labour

Minister of Madhya Pradesh because the proposed visit of the Minister was cancelled. But I hope to discuss it on a later date.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the Madhya Pradesh Government is unfortunately a party to the dispute because of the particular recognised of the union, may I know whether the hon. Minister will discuss this matter with the Central Minister and arrive at a definite understanding about this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is in the mind of the hon. Minister to discuss it further in the future with the Central and State Ministers.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is what I said. At a later date, I hope to discuss it with the Labour Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that nearly 21 workers belonging to the union were served with show cause notice for dismissal? In the absence of any forum for discussion of their case, may I know how their grievances can be ventilated?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am afraid that is a completely separate question altogether. There are provisions in the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act for those who have been charge-sheeted and if they take any action the provisions of the law will apply.

Shri K. N. Pande: Can I take it that this Council will be utilised for resolving industrial disputes also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The functions of the Joint Committee are laid down under law and they will be able to do only that and nothing more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the workers affected by this discharge belong to a union which is not recognized, may I know whether any

opportunity will be given by the management to this union, even though not recognized, to discuss this matter with the employees' representatives?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Representations can always be made to the management. Now the hon. Member is evidently worried about the charge-sheets served on 21 workers. That is a different question altogether. I am sure, there will be fair departmental enquiry and necessary action will be taken. If there is any further grievance, the hon. Member might bring it to the notice of the Government.

Therapeutical Value of Yoga

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

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of medical experts set up by the Government of India to evaluate the therapeutical claims of Yoga has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main findings and recommendations therein; and

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

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 2].

(c) The report is under print and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as printed copies are received. Meanwhile, 5 cyclostyled copies have been made available in the Parliament Library.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Government accepted the recommendations and the findings of the committee on this subject which are contained in the statement laid on the Table?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: They are under examination, but Government generally accept the recommendations of this committee.

Shri Oza: Is the Government aware that the Labour Minister has launched a programme which has met with success? Will the Education Ministry also take benefit of it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: May be. I am not aware of what has been done in that direction.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether private agencies will also be supported by the Government in carrying out these programmes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: All the agencies working in this field will be provided with assistance by the Government.

डा० गोविन्द बास : इस प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में जो भिन्न-भिन्न संस्थाएँ इस संबंध में चल रही हैं, और जिनकी अलग-अलग पद्धतियाँ हैं, क्या उन से भी कुछ परामर्श किया जायेगा ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : परामर्श बराबर किया जाता है। यह प्रश्न उस कमेटी के संबंध में था जो गवर्नमेंट ने नियुक्त की थी। जब उस कमेटी ने जांच की तो उन संस्थाओं को भी उन्होंने देखा और उन से परामर्श भी किया। जो यह रिपोर्ट निकली है वह पूरी जांच के बाद निकली है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even while the matter is under examination, as the Minister stated, is it a fact that another colleague of his, the Minister of Labour and Employment, has already incurred expenditure on this matter by sanctioning pilot projects of yogasanas for insured industrial workers by the Bharat Sevak Samaj with a grant in aid from the Employees State Insurance Scheme? This is the answer given by the Minister on the floor of the House two days ago.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I would welcome if other Ministries also take in-

terest in this matter. That would be welcomed by the Education Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question is, when it is under examination of one Ministry, before they finalise their decision in the matter, another Ministry has incurred expenditure on this matter. How is that possible?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government has been assisting these yogic institutes for the last several years. It is not something quite new. This committee was appointed with special terms of reference. They were to study and evaluate the therapeutic values of yogic practices and visit the institutions and recommend suitable measures for developing them on scientific lines. It is under these terms of reference that this committee has made its recommendations, and Government are examining these recommendations and will take necessary action when the examination has taken place, in consultation with the Ministry of Health.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the Government has taken action already.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the report submitted by the Committee, do Government contemplate to train teachers who would train young boys in this yogic practice all over the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Partly this is already being done, and Government will further promote this programme.

European Common Market

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- *556. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shrimati Maimona Sultan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Anjanapa:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Officer entrusted with task of remaining in

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constant touch with the negotiations being carried on between European Common Market countries and the British Government for the entry of U.K. into the E.C.M. has submitted any report to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, important points made in the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India's accredited representative to the European Economic Community stationed in Brussels is keeping us regularly and fully informed about the trend of negotiations between the U.K. and the Community. Communications received from our representative are of a confidential character and it is not possible to disclose any information therefrom.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Is the hon. the Deputy Minister in a position to give us an idea as to the extent and the nature of the progress that has been made so far in this respect?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Well, as I said in my original answer, we do receive reports from time to time. The negotiations are still in progress. It is very difficult for me to say anything about it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether our Economic Commissioner in Brussels has advised the Government of India to send a senior Minister to the European Common Market Council for safeguarding India's interests while these negotiations with U.K. are going on?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is difficult to say anything about these matters, because these are all delicate negotiations, and it is no use saying piecemeal what is happening and what is not happening.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that U.K. sug-

gested the association of Commonwealth countries with the ECM and that some of the ECM countries have resented that, saying that any and every Commonwealth country cannot join ECM. If so, what is the Government's reaction to that?

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, these are delicate negotiations. It is not possible for me to give any information about these matters at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. The Finance Minister will not even give the reaction of the Government, and he says that these are all delicate negotiations and cannot be divulged. I just wanted to know whether the U.K. has suggested the association of Commonwealth countries in the ECM—which U.K. has let out in the papers. And he can say 'yes' or 'no'. I do not understand this. Possibly . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member thinks that the information which he is asking has already been divulged in the papers. If he has that, then there is no need to ask for that information. And if he has not that information and the information has not been divulged, and if the Government thinks that it is at a delicate stage at this hour and it is not advisable to disclose it, then probably we should have patience and wait for some time. When those negotiations have progressed to a certain extent, then the information would be given.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that the U.K. press reports are correct, in the face of the silence of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary that the Government should commit itself whether they are right or wrong? If it comes from other sources, that has a different importance; if it comes from the Government, that might have a different significance. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put another supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I stood up thrice. My name is also there.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary that every Member . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: That was the convention.

Mr. Speaker: . . . whose name has been clubbed must be called.

Iron Price

*558. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken upto April, 1962 to control the rising prices of iron and to wipe out the black marketing trend on prices; and

(b) how long it would take the country to become self-sufficient in view of the present production of iron?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Apart from the recent increase due to the new excise duties, the controlled sale prices of most categories of iron and steel have remained stationary since 1957.

Increasing availability of most categories of steel is reducing mal-practices. Black marketing would amount to a violation of the Iron & Steel Control Order and be punishable under the Essential Commodities Act; and the State Government law enforcement authorities are competent to take cognizance of such offences.

(b) By 1965-66, it is proposed to set up a capacity to produce annually 10.2 million tons of steel ingot and 1.5 million tons of pig iron for sale, which would largely meet the requirements of the country at that time.

श्री बाल्मीकी : इस संबंध में कितने व्यापारियों को सजा दी गयी है और सब से ज्यादा किस राज्य में दी गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: How many were punished and which is the State that has the highest number of offenders?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have that information.

श्री बाल्मीकी : पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उत्पन्न हुए बोर्डे की कीमतों में कितना अन्तर है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. It is a common price for all the steel.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a information given in the *Capital* that one of the reasons why the share market has boomed is that there is going to be an immediate increase in the retention price of steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Does the hon. Member want me to contribute to that speculation further by making an answer?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is the Government aware that at the time when these steel and other quotas are allotted to the parties, whether stockists or non-stockists, at times it has been seen that the allotments are not available on the spot and that results in increase of demand in the market and that results in blackmarketing? Has the Government taken any steps to look into that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is because of scarcity of certain categories. The hon. Member may know that in respect of most of the categories we have sufficient materials now. But, there are certain scarce categories in which these difficulties arise. It is our hope to increase production of these categories also.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any direction has been sent or whether the Government receives

a report on the prosecutions launched in the States, because it is a Central subject? May I know whether the Government has sent any direction to get information from the States regarding the number of prosecutions launched and the number of punishments awarded?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have that information here. If the hon. Member is interested, certainly I can gather that information and make it available.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I want to know whether any direction has been sent to send reports.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have that information.

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the information just at present.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: While the steel price in the private sector and the public sector is the same, may I know whether the cost of production in the public sector is comparatively favourable with the private sector and if not, whether we are selling under cost in the public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would respectfully submit that this does not arise. Still, I would answer. In the public sector projects, we have not gone into full production yet. Therefore, it will not be possible to compare the cost of production at this stage as between the public sector cost and the private sector cost.

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

SHORT NOTICES QUESTION

Breach in Ankleshwar Pipeline

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SNQ. 6. { **Shri Yajnik:**
 { **Shri P. R. Patel:**

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

(a) whether the pipeline connecting Ankleshwar oil fields to the

Panoli terminal has been breached at some places;

(b) the approximate quantity of oil that has leaked from the pipe each day;

(c) the reason for the breach in the pipeline; and

(d) action taken against those responsible for breach in the pipeline?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A leak had been observed at one point, Sir.

(b) About 100 tons in all most of which has been collected.

(c) Perishing of the flange gasket.

(d) No responsibility for this can be ascribed to any individual.

Shri Yajnik: May I know the reason for the breach in the pipeline? My impression is that these pipes have been welded only a few months before, and I do not see any reason why the pipe should have broken and the leak should have taken place.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know; normally, the pipes are not broken; sometimes, the gaskets perish or they decay within the pipeline. It is a usual thing with pipes in oil-fields. There is nothing unusual which has happened here.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the party which was responsible for the construction of this pipeline, whether the construction was done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission or by some contractor, and whether any action has been taken against those people who were responsible for the construction of this pipeline?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No action need be taken against anyone.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Who is the gentleman who was responsible for the construction?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Oil and Natural Gas Commission was responsible for the construction of this pipeline, and they do it generally by small

contracts. These things are part of the game. Sometimes when some trouble is discovered in an oil-field, and it is found that oil is leaking; attempts are made to recover it. It might be that a ton or two might have been lost. In the early stage of these installations and organisation of the oil-field, these troubles should be expected.

Shri Yajnik: May I know for how many days the leak continued?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know; I have not got that information with me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scholarships to poor students

*557. **Shri Bassappa:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many poor but meritorious students have been given scholarships in 1961-62; and

(b) whether this number is going to be raised in 1962-63?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 3].

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*559. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 44 on the 15th March, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the breakdown of the Blooming and Slabbing Mill on the 6th December, 1961 at Rourkela Steel Works has been completed;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has also been held into the reasons and responsibility for delay in obtaining the

necessary spare parts from West Germany?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Orders for spare parts were placed in time but there has been some delay in respect of supply of some items and this is being looked into by Hindustan Steel Limited.

Manufacture of Helicopters

*560. { Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have entered into agreement with foreign firms for the manufacture of helicopters; and

(b) whether any of the countries from which Government have purchased helicopters have in their agreements proposed the manufacture of helicopters for India?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. Negotiations are in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

High Pressure Boiler Plant in Madras

*561. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Namblar:
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state the progress made so far with regard to the scheme for setting up a High Pressure Boiler Plant in the public sector in Madras?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Preparatory work for the construction of the High Pressure Boiler Plant has

been taken in hand. Land required for the project has been taken over. Levelling and dressing of the site is in progress. Six Indian Engineers are associated in the preparation in Czechoslovakia, of the Detailed Project Report.

Copper Smelter Plant

*562. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the Project Report submitted on copper smelter plant at Khetri;

(b) when orders are likely to be placed for the above; and

(c) what progress has so far been made in this project?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the time schedule given in the Project Report the procurement action will be completed within a period of 24 months from the date of communication of the decision on the Project Report to the Consultants.

(c) The following progress has been made, namely:—

(i) Drilling for further confirmation of reserves of ore upto a depth of 2,500 feet is in progress.

(ii) Bid documents, drawings and specifications for the shafts to be sunk have been received from the Consultants and are under examination by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

(iii) Investigations of ground water in the Singhana and Jodhpura areas to meet the requirements of the project are in progress.

- (iv) Arrangements for supply of power are in an advanced stage of examination in consultation with the Rajasthan Electricity Board and the Central Water and Power Commission.
- (v) Sites for the township and plant have been selected and application for alienation of Government land and acquisition of private land have been made to the Government of Rajasthan.
- (vi) An application for a mining lease has also been made to the State Government by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

Personnel on Official Language (Legislative) Commission

*563. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons appointed by Government on the Official Language (Legislative) Commission;

(b) the name of the person who has been selected to represent Punjabi; and

(c) whether any effort was made to get the names of suitable persons from the Government of Punjab?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The following appointments have been made in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission:

(i) **Shri C. P. Sinha—Chairman.**

Shri B. G. Murdeshwar—Vice-Chairman.

Shri Mauli Chandra Sharma	} Members
Shri Ghanshyam Singh Gupta	
Shri S. N. Bhattacharya	

(ii) **Part-time Members:**

1. Prof. G. C. Venkata Subbarao
2. Shri P. L. Shome

3. Shri Yashodhar N. Mehta
 4. Shri K. Padmanabhan
 5. Syed Nazir Ahmed Shah
 6. Shri G. C. Sharma
 7. Shri S. N. Agrawal, M.L.A.
 8. Shri S. S. More, M.P.
 9. Shri Bal Krishna Member-Secretary.
- (b) **Shri Mauli Chandra Sharma**
- (c) Yes; Sir.

Oil Pipeline to Barauni

*564. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether laying of pipeline for linking the oil refinery at Barauni with the oilfields has been completed; and

(b) if so, when pumping of crude oil from the oil wells to the oil refinery is expected to be started?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The pipeline is at present under construction; it is scheduled to be commissioned in the early part of 1963.

Detention of Naga Tribals in Manipur

*565. **Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga tribals of Manipur detained by the Manipur Administration in 1962 under the preventive Detention Act;

(b) the grounds of their detention;

(c) whether the Advisory Board has examined the grounds of their detention; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Six Nagas of Manipur were detained under the Preventive Detention Act in February last with a view to pre-

venting them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order and the security of the Union Territory of Manipur.

(c) and (d). Yes. The Advisory Board has reported that in its opinion there is sufficient cause for their detention.

सरकारी अलकालाइड कारखाना, गाजीपुर

*५६६. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १९६१ के अनुराकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३१ उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजीपुर में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकारी अलकालाइड कारखाने का जो नवीनीकरण होने वाला है उस का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उक्त नवीनीकरण से और कितने आदमी उक्त कारखाने में काम पा सकेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). योजना पर अभी विचार हो रहा है और व्योरे की बातों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

College for N.C.C. Women Officers

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

(a) whether the need for setting up a college for N.C.C. women officers has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A scheme to set up a college for training women N.C.C. officers is under examination.

Emotional Integration

*568. { **Shri Siddiah:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring about emotional integration in the country; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Government of India set up a Committee in May 1961, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sampurnanand, to examine the role of education in promoting emotional integration in national life and to suggest suitable programmes in this regard. The final Report of the Committee is expected soon. Necessary steps, in so far as education is concerned, will be initiated on receipt of the Committee's Report.

Jamshedpur Engineering and Machinery Manufacturing Company

*569. **Dr. U. Misra:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the area occupied by the Jamshedpur Engineering and Machinery Manufacturing Company at Jamshedpur;

(b) the company's capacity for production of rolls;

(c) its present production; and

(d) to what extent these rolls are now being imported into our country and what is the amount of foreign exchange spent during the last three years i.e. 1959, 1960 and 1961?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). M/s. Jamshedpur Engineering and Machinery Manufacturing Company are licensed for the

manufacture of 320 tons of castings per month. Their capacity for production of rolls has not been separately assessed or fixed. They are producing cast iron rolls to a limited extent.

(d) The imports of rolls for the last 3 years are:

April 1959—March 1960—Rs. 107 lakhs.

April 1960—March 1961—Rs. 118 lakhs.

April 1961—March 1962—Rs. 152.5 lakhs.

फ्रांस में भारतीय इंजीनियरिंग विद्यार्थी

*५७०. श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने फ्रांस सरकार से यह व्यवस्था की है कि भारतीय इंजीनियर छात्रों को उनमें देश में शिक्षा मिल सके ;

(ख) ऐसे छात्रों को किस आधार पर छांटा जायेगा ;

(ग) कितने छात्र हर वर्ष इस प्रयोजन हेतु भेजे जायेंगे ; और

(घ) यह सुविधा फ्रांस सरकार ने कितने वर्षों के लिये उपलब्ध की है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी नहीं, लेकिन इंडो-फ्रेंच टेक्नीकल कोऑपरेशन प्रोग्राम के अधीन इंजीनियरी के भारतीय अध्यापकों को फ्रांस में सीमित तादाद में ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये फ्रांस सरकार के साथ व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ख) ये अध्यापक भारत में इंजीनियरी तकनीकी इंस्टीट्यूशनों द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं और उनका चुनाव योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) अब तक हर साल एक से चार तक उम्मीदवार चुने गये हैं।

(घ) फ्रांस सरकार ने यह नहीं बताया है कि यह व्यवस्था कितने साल तक चलेगी।

दिल्ली में पुरातत्त्वोप सुरंग

*५७१. { श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल :
श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की एक प्राचीन मस्जिद में एक पुरानी सुरंग मिली है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त सुरंग लाल किले, कुसुब मीनार और आगरे में मिली हुई बताई जाती है ;

(ग) क्या इस सुरंग के विषय में और कोई विशेष जानकारी भी मिलने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त सुरंग में कुछ हथियार भी मिले हैं और यदि हां, तो वे कितने मूल्य के हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० म० मा० दास) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(घ) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण को ऐसी किसी खोज की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

Archival Legislation Committee

*572. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the recommendations made by the Archi-

val Legislation Committee some months ago has been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that serious difficulties are encountered by intending researchers on account of the existing rules of access to documents; and

(c) if so, whether early steps will be taken in the matter?

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

(b) No serious difficulties have come to Government's notice.

(c) Does not arise.

C.I. Sheets for Bihar

*573. **Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets supplied to the State of Bihar during the year 1961-62 and the quantity to be supplied in the current year; and

(b) whether the Central Government have received any representation from the Government of Bihar for the increase of such quota in view of the growing public demands as a large number of villages have recently been destroyed by fire in that State?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 5,795 metric tons of Galvanised Corrugated sheets were despatched (supplied) during the period from April, 1961 to February, 1962, against all quotas and including despatches to the Controlled Stockists in the State. It is not possible to indicate the expected supplies during 1962-63, at present.

(b) Yes, Sir, to the extent possible, as this is an item which is in short supply.

Development of Roads in Nagaland

*574. **Shri S. C. Jamir:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Road Development Board has started its work in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the number of roads taken over by the Board;

(c) progress made so far in the construction of the roads; and

(d) the approximate time required for completion of the roads?

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

(b) to (d). It is not in the public interest to disclose these details.

Production in Steel Plants

*575. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel up-to-date for each of the three steel plants in the public sector and the earnings therefrom; and

(b) to what extent the plants have undertaken export of the then production and what are the export earnings therefrom?

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

(a) The production of steel ignots in each of the three public sector plants from the commencement of production upto 31st March, 1962, was:

Bhilai	1.27	million tonnes
Rourkela	.634	" "
Durgapur	.63	" "
Total :	2.534	" "

The earnings for the same period amount to about Rs. 1182 million, including sale of pig iron and by-products.

(b) About 3 lakh tonnes of iron and steel have been exported up to March

31, 1962 from the three steel plants, and the foreign exchange earned amounts to about Rs. 84 millions.

Technical Scholarships

*576. **Dr. Melkote:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of scholarship for technical studies sanctioned has not been distributed to the scholars in the various Technical Colleges, including the Regional Engineering Colleges, even after a lapse of nine months;

(b) whether the colleges did not decide on the issue of awarding scholarships to the deserving students till February, 1962;

(c) whether parents of poor students have complained to the Ministry regarding such abnormal delay in settling scholarship issue; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take (i) for expeditious payment to the scholars and (ii) for early decision in future?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Some of the institutions did not send their proposals till January–February 1962 and this led to the delay in awards, but by February 1962, a majority of the scholarships had been awarded.

(c) Representations were received from students in one Regional office.

(d) Wherever recommendations for award of scholarships were not received in time, the institutions concerned were asked to expedite.

Suitable measures for avoiding delays in future will be formulated in consultation with heads of technical institutions.

National Professors Question

*577. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research

and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Professorships awarded by Government during 1961-62;

(b) the total number of National Professorships to be awarded during 1962-63;

(c) the up-to-date strength of National Professors; and

(d) the amount paid to the National Professors?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No National Professor was appointed by Government during 1961-62.

(b) One National Professor was appointed in April, 1962. There is no proposal at present to appoint any more during 1962-63.

(c) Five.

(d) The National Professorship carries a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month.

National Discipline Scheme in Modern School, Delhi

*578. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the National Discipline Scheme physical labour is introduced in the Modern School, Delhi on an experimental basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of this a student of the above school got a leg crushed under heavy roller; and

(c) if so, the details of the incident and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Neither the National Discipline Scheme has been introduced in the Modern School, Delhi, nor physical labour has been adopted as a part of this Scheme;

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

Teachers Participating in Active Politics

*579. Shri Balkrishna Wasmik: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teachers were being found taking part in active politics and election campaigns; and

(b) if so, whether Government desire to take any action in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Chinese Nationals in Delhi

*580. { Shri Bade:
 { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Chinese nationals residing in Delhi were expelled recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many Chinese nationals are presently residing in Delhi; and

(d) whether Government are proposing to put some restrictions on these Chinese nationals?

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

(a) Five Chinese nationals were required to leave India during 1961 and 1962, out of whom three have left under their own arrangements, one had to be deported and the case of the remaining one is still under consideration.

(b) Anti-Indian activities.

(c) Two hundred and seventy eight, including fifty-four minors, but excluding holders of Diplomatic passports.

(d) The restrictions applicable to foreigners under the Foreigners' Act 1946 and the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 are considered adequate for the present.

Trade in Nicobar Island

*581. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire trade in Nicobar Island is in the hands of a single contractor;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an abnormal rise in price of food-stuffs;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to the heavy rise in the price of rice, people are living only on coconuts; and

(d) whether Government will consider the desirability of opening fair price shops in the island?

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

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Fair Price Shops operated by the Trading Companies are already functioning in all the islands except Chowra, which has a population of only 1,000 and which has no safe anchorage for loading and unloading of goods.

Chinese National

*582. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request from Shri Liang Pei-Chang who had been asked by Government to leave India for his anti-Indian activities for extension of his stay in India; and

(b) if so, what final order has been passed in the matter?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Wagons for Coal

*583. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the quota of 2100 coal wagons allot-

ted to Moghul Sarai direction, 200 wagons per day were given to down country consumers;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) what has been its effect on the manufacturing industries in Northern India;

(d) whether Government propose to restore the cut immediately; and

(e) whether in view of the expansion of industries in the above Moghul Sarai direction, Government propose to increase the quota of movement of coal wagons to 2300 per day immediately and afterwards raise it progressively to 2500 wagons per day?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). For coal movement in the above-Mughalsarai direction, the Railways have offered a ceiling capacity of 2100 wagons per day. However, the bulk allotment made by the Coal Controller in this direction was about 140 wagons less during the months of March, April and May. The revision was necessary on account of the revised allocations for various priorities which have been effected recently. Efforts are, however, being made within these revised allocations to see that every consumer gets supplies at least to the level of 1961.

(d) and (e). The question of increasing the allotments in the above-Mughalsarai direction, to the extent of the present ceiling, is being examined. So far as the Third Plan is concerned, the target is to raise this ceiling to 2600 wagons per day by 1965-66.

Air Crash Near Ambala

*584. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Air Force aircraft was smashed in an accident near Ambala on the 26th April, 1962;

(b) if so, what was the loss of life and property involved; and

(c) what was the cause of the accident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The pilot, who was the sole occupant, was killed. The aircraft was destroyed. The exact extent of the loss involved and the cause, of the accident will be known only when inquiries are completed.

Thermal Station at Talcher (Orissa)

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

(a) whether any discussion has taken place between the National Coal Development Corporation and the Government of Orissa regarding supply of coal to the proposed Thermal station at Talcher;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached; and

(c) if so, what is the nature of the agreement?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Yes, recently such a discussion was held, in the context of a new coal-mine to be opened by the National Coal Development Corporation in Talcher. The main points considered were the cost of operation of the mine and the economics of the thermal power station which is to get coal from the proposed mine. The discussions were inconclusive and are to be continued after a further examination of the mining project has been completed.

Najafgarh Nala

*586. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while laying down a pipeline to connect Najafgarh Nala with other drains near Gur-ki-Mandi (civil lines) the pucca houses of 8 harijans are going to be demolished and a new curb has

been given to the originally demarcated line; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Elections

*587. { Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of the Election Commissioner, made on the 28th March, 1962 and published in the issue of *Hindustan Times* of 29th March, 1962 to the effect that more power was desirable for effective supervision over the Returning Officers at the time of counting of votes and declaration of results; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No formal proposal has so far been made to Government by the Chief Election Commissioner who, it appears from the report, is still considering the matter as well as the specific powers which should according to him, be conferred on him.

झरिया कोयला खानों में आग

*५८८. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :
क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झरिया क्षेत्र में अनेक आग पाम की कोयला खानों में जो हाल में ही आग लग गयी थी वह अब बुझ गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसे बुझाने के क्या यत्न किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस आग से खानों में पर्याप्त कोयले का भण्डार को हानि पहुँच चुकी है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आग को बुझाने के लिये सरकार दूसरे देशों के विशेषज्ञों से भी कुछ सहायता प्राप्त करना चाहती है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) हाल ही में झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र में कोई आग का घटना नहीं हुई है। उपर्युक्त कोयला क्षेत्र में १५ आग लगे हुए इलाकों में से ८ इलाकों में कोयला-बोर्ड द्वारा वचाव के तरीकों से आग पर काबू पा लिया गया है। शेष आग लगे हुए ७ इलाकों में आग पर काबू पाने के लिये वचाव के उपाय प्रगति पर हैं।

(ख) आग पर काबू पाने के लिये अपनाये गये वचाव उपायों में डैम एवं नाकाओं (dams and barriers) का निर्माण, पृथक्करण खाइयों का कटाव, अग्नि से न जलने योग्य सामग्री से आग लगे हुए इलाकों को खाली करना, रेत को डालना और खानों को पानी से भरना आदि शामिल हैं।

(ग) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि झरिया-कोयला-क्षेत्र के कुल संचयों की आग के कारण होने वाली हानि ०.५ प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगी।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Book Entitled 'the Lotus and the Robot'

*589. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Koestler has written a book entitled 'The Lotus and the Robot';

(b) if so, whether it is also true that the book contains objectionable remarks on Gandhiji;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the copies of the book have been imported into India in considerable numbers; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Government have no information about the number of copies imported into the country.

(d) The entry of the book into India has been prohibited.

Labour Laws in Steel Plants

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

(a) whether labour laws have been fully implemented in all the Steel Plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela;

(b) if not, what are the acts of provisions of acts which have not yet been implemented; and

(c) reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). By and large, all the labour Acts have been implemented in the three steel plants. ;

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

***591.** { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) have entered into a contract with a British firm for the sale of "know-how" developed in the FACT; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited have been able to develop specialised know-how in the manufacture of ammonium sulphate out of by-product gypsum raised during the production of phosphoric acid. There are very few manufacturers in the world to-day employing this by-product gypsum for conversion to ammonium sulphate. As such the Company is in a position to sell their know-how to new-comers in the field. For this purpose the company has entered into a bipartite agreement with Messrs Power Gas Corporation, U.K. who will utilise this know-how in the designing and manufacture of plants employing this process. In consideration thereof M/s. Power Gas Corporation will pay to the Indian Company a fee amounting to one and a quarter percent of the total value of the contracts entered into by them for the designing and supply of the equipment required for such plants anywhere in the world. The fee will be subject to a minimum of £5,000 per contract. This Agreement which was finalised on 15th March 1962 is valid for a period of ten years and will be renewable at the end of ten years by mutual consent.

Manufacture of Trainer Aircrafts

***592. Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the manufacture of low cost trainer aircraft in larger number in order to cater to the needs of the flying clubs; and

(b) if so, what is their number?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

H.A.L. has produced a low cost aircraft the Pushpak which are being used by some flying clubs. The Indian Air Force have designed and produced a multiple purpose 4 seater Aircraft which has passed all tests and is ready for manufacture. The Kanpur II has unique features and may be used by flying clubs, for agricultural purposes, for communication flights or as an ambulance. The production of these planes is under active planning.

Fertilizer Plan in Namrup (Assam)

*593. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state the progress in regard to the setting up of the public sector fertilizer plant in Namrup (Assam)?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 4].

Tractor Manufacturing Factory in U.P.

*594. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government regarding erection of a factory for manufacture of tractors in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Government have approved in principle a scheme for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of 3,000 Nos. per annum of 'Renault' agricultural tractors. The import of capital goods and components/raw materials for this scheme will be on the basis of payment through exports of suitable goods of Indian origin to France. The details of the exchange of goods are, at present, under negotiation.

Transportation of Coal

*595. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri Brahmjeet:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under study to transport coal by Road;

(b) whether Transport and Communications and Railway Ministries have been duly consulted regarding this for the smooth implementation of this new scheme;

(c) what is the experience gained so far in transporting coal by sea;

(d) whether it has incurred more expenditure; and

(e) whether it has helped to augment the coal supplies to South India and other places?

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

(c) to (e). The movement of coal by sea was of the order of about 1 million tons per annum prior to May, 1961 when it was decided to move an additional one million tons of coal by sea. The main difficulties encountered in the movement of coal by sea are the shortage of coastal tonnage and low draft of the Hooghly river. The total quantity of coal shipped from Calcutta during 11 months from May 1961 to March 1962 was 1,408,106 tons which gives an average of 1.28 lakh tons per month i.e. about 77 p.c. of the monthly target of 1.66 lakh tons. The difficulties have been overcome to a considerable extent and the actual movement was 1,66,042 tons in March, 1962. The cost of movement of coal by sea is no doubt more than that of movement by rail, but the additional cost incurred by the consumers in moving coal by sea is largely offset through a subsidy given by the Government of India.

Children's Museums

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Children's Museum to develop creative talent in the children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Government is setting up a Children's Museum at Delhi.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Children's Museum in Delhi is being set up as a supplementary institution to the Bal Bhavan in the 10.8 acre plot at Kotla Road, New Delhi. It will be an educational service and will provide children with opportunities for organised art activities. It will arrange exhibitions for children, on children and of children's work. It will serve as a resource centre for teachers for information, materials and supplies. It will also undertake training of Museum personnel.

Work on the construction of the Museum building has not yet started, and the office of the Museum is for the time being housed in the Bal Bhavan building. When completed, the Museum building will comprise an Administrative Block, a Special Exhibition Gallery and a Multipurpose Hall. The cost on construction is expected to be within Rs. 10 lakhs. The Museum is expected to start its regular service from 1st October, 1962.

The Museum is administered by an autonomous Board which also jointly administers the Bal Bhavan. The Government of India meets the expenditure on a cent per cent basis.

(c) Does not arise.

Means Test

***597. Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group appointed to investigate into the conditions of the weaker sections in the village community has recommended that in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribes the Means test should be abolished for the purpose of giving educational facilities; and

(b) whether Government accept that recommendations and will abolish the Means test for the purpose of awarding post-matric scholarship to those castes and tribes for the year 1962-63 and subsequent years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Study Group have recommended that in respect of all development schemes, a means-test should be applied for determining the weaker sections of village community: they have however, expressed the view that, as whole groups, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be taken to be part of the weaker sections, and hence, no means-test is necessary in their case.

(b) The recommendations are being examined by Government and decisions will be taken in due course. There is no means-test for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes even at present, in the scheme of post-matric scholarships.

'Wear White at Night' Campaign

***598. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a "wear white at night" campaign has been started at Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the specific purposes of such a campaign, and whether this has been given sufficient publicity?

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

This Question will be answered by the Minister of Transport & Communications on a subsequent date.

Coal for Glass Industries

***559. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the quota for glass industries in the down country, i.e., below Moghul Sarai direction, coal movement has been increased from 170 wagons per month to 290 per month with effect from March, 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for quota of glass industries for Up country, i.e., above Moghul Sarai direction, coal has been cut by near about 200 wagons per month;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for it;

(d) whether the hardship caused to glass industry in the Up country has been taken into consideration; and

(e) if so, what immediate steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No.

(b) and (c). For coal movement in the above-Mughalsarai direction, the Railways have offered a ceiling capacity of 2100 wagons per day. However, the bulk allotment made by the Coal Controller in this direction was about 140 wagons less during the months of March, April and May. The revision was necessary on account of the revised allocations for various priorities which have been affected recently. Efforts are, however, being made within these revised allocations to see that every consumer gets supplies at least to the level of 1961.

(d) and (e). The question of increasing the allotments in the above-Mughalsarai direction is being examined. So far as the Third Plan is concerned, the target is to raise this 445(Ai) LSD—3.

ceiling to 2600 wagons per day by 1965-66.

Promotions to Regular Commissions

***600. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities available to the ranks for promotions to the Regular Commission;

(b) whether any proportion has been fixed in the matter of filling up vacancies by promotion and direct recruitment; and

(c) the number of persons promoted in each of the services in the year 1961-62?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No: 5].

Demolition of Houses in Azad Bhawan, Delhi

***601. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that houses of 36 families who have got documents to prove that they have been residing in this land since 1940 have been demolished without giving them any notice or warning, in front of Azad Bhawan near the Power House;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have not been given any warning to take out their belongings from their houses;

(c) whether any written notice was given to them and if so, on what date;

(d) what steps Government is taking in this connection; and

(e) whether they will be allotted lands for their houses and for growing vegetables, which is their occupation?

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

(a) to (e). The question will be answered by the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply on a subsequent date.

Rural Institutes of Higher Education

***602. Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether extension and research departments (for rural institutes of Higher Education) have been set up as recommended by the National Council for Rural Higher Education; and

(b) what experience has been gained in running rural institutions of higher education?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Rural Higher Education, nine Rural Institutes were established in 1956. Two followed in 1957 and 1959 and two more were established in 1961, making a total of 13. Extension and Research Departments exist in ten Rural Institutes.

On the basis of these six years' experience, the Rural Institutes have learnt to plan and implement extension activities in the surrounding villages and to apply their learning to the solution of rural problems. The extension and research departments have enabled them to document local situations and initiate social action in the reconstruction of village society.

Inter-Departmental Committee on Working Conditions of Government Servants

***603.** { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to the Starred Question No. 110 on the 20th March, 1962 and state whether the recommendations of the inter-departmental committee on working conditions of Government Servants have been implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The recommendations of the Committee are still under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

***604. Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether anything has been done in the matter of workers' participation in the management of Hindustan Steel Ltd.;

(b) whether Industrial relations in the various steel plants call for greater improvement; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) The question of workers' participation in the management of Hindustan Steel Ltd. can be given consideration when unions have been recognised and have fully stabilised.

(b) and (c). Improvement of industrial relations is constantly engaging the attention of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. As a first step toward workers' participation in management, a scheme is under consideration to form a three-tier council for joint consultation at the Departmental level, General Superintendent's level and Management level.

Lathes Manufactured in H.M.T.

{ Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
***605.** { Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

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

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., have received orders from foreign countries for lathes manufactured by them;

(b) if so, which are those countries; and

(c) the terms of the sale agreements?

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

(a) to (c). The Hinuustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore have arranged to export lathes valued at over a million Swiss francs to Switzerland. It would not be in the interests of our exports to disclose the terms of sale agreements.

Patherdih Coal Washery (Bihar)

***606. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government have granted a loan of Rs. 2 crores to cover the foreign exchange requirements of the proposed new coal washing plant at Patherdih in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far to construct the project?

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

(a). The U.S. Government have announced their intention to authorise a loan to cover the foreign exchange cost of the washery at Patherdih.

(b) the contractors, M/s. Roberts & Schaefer Company of U.S.A. have started work at the site.

Mid Day Meals

***607. { Shri Siddiah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the allotment of funds made by the Central Government to each of the States and Union Territories for the purposes of providing

mid-day meals to the pupils of the primary classes in the year 1962-63;

(b) the basis on which it is made; and

(c) whether all the State Governments have agreed to introduce the scheme during the year 1962-63?

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

(a) It is not possible to state the central assistance for the scheme of mid-day meals because central assistance is given, not scheme-wise, but for the plan as a whole.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

*६०८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष के अन्त तक राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना में कितने विद्यार्थियों को लिया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना धीरे धीरे पर्याप्त लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार योजना को भविष्य में और भी विस्तृत रूप देने के लिये विचार कर रही है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले शिक्षणालयों की ओर से कुछ शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनके निराकरण की क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) नौ लाख से अधिक

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) केवल एक शिकायत आई थी, जो निराधार पाई गई।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Carrying Night Soil

*609. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to eliminate the practice of carrying night soil as head loads in cantonment areas;

(b) whether the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee has made concrete suggestions to mechanise the process; and

(c) the names of cantonment areas where the scheme has been implemented?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme is being implemented in all Cantonments and will be completed as shortly as possible.

Money Found on Dead Woman in Delhi

924. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an old woman residing in the suburbs of Delhi was found dead with Rs. 10,000 tied up to her waist;

(b) the reasons of her death; and

(c) whether the money will be deposited with Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Shrimati Parbhathi, an aged widow was found dead in her house in Pahar-

ganj on 13th April 1962. The police recovered a sum of Rs. 10,000/- from her person in the course of an inquest on her death.

(b) According to the post-mortem examination, she died a natural death due to coronary occlusion.

(c) The money was deposited in the Government treasury on 13th April 1962.

भारतीय ग्रंथों का अनुवाद

६२५. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनेस्को ने जिन भारतीय ग्रंथों के अनुवाद का कार्य हाथ में लिया था, वे प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनके कब तक प्रकाशित होने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). यूनेस्को के अपने आदर्श रचनाओं के संग्रह के अन्तर्गत, अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच में अनुवाद और प्रकाशन के लिये जिन ५० भारतीय उत्कृष्ट रचनाओं की सिफारिश की गई थी उनमें से ११ रचनाओं का अनुवाद और प्रकाशन हो चुका है तथा कुछ अन्य रचनाएँ अनुवाद और प्रकाशन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं।

‘इंडियन लिटरेचर’ का प्रकाशन

६२६. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या वैज्ञानिक और अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साहित्य अकादमी का अर्ध-वार्षिक पत्र ‘इंडियन लिटरेचर’ नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसे समय पर प्रकाशित करने के लिये अकादमी क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) जी हां, सिवाय टैंगोर विशेषांक के, जिसमें १९६१ का पहला और दूसरा अंक शामिल था और जो मार्च, १९६२ में निकाला गया।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

भारतीय छात्रों को विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियाँ

६२७. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष के आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक कितने छात्रों को तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिये छात्रवृत्ति दे कर विदेश भेजा गया है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने छात्र अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं ; और

(ग) कितने छात्र मध्य प्रदेश के हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) तीन।

(ख) एक।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश का भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण

६२८. श्री कुट्टे मणो : क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़, दतिया और छतरपुर जिलों का कोई विस्तृत भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या रिपोर्ट है और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का कब सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा टीकमगढ़, दतिया और छतरपुर जिलों का १"-१ मील के पैमाने पर भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण किया गया है। पाये गये खनिजों का रिकार्ड निम्नप्रकार है :—

टीकमगढ़ :

बैराइट (Barytes), कच्चा लोहा,

दतिया :

सीमाभास्म (galena), चिकनी मिट्टी, कच्चा लोहा, गेरूआ मिट्टी, (ochres) निर्माण-सामग्री।

छतरपुर :

कच्चा लोहा, चूना पत्थर, चीनी-मिट्टी, पांडराईटम, स्लेट-पत्थर, सेलखड़ी और संवर्णज (Molybdenite)

खोजे गये खनिजों की किस्म और संवय राज्य समुपयोजन के योग्य नहीं हैं और वे प्राइवेट पार्टियों के मंजूर करने के लिये उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Welfare of S.C. and S.T.

929. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was surrendered as unspent by the U.P. Government in 1959-60 and 1960-61 under the State and Centrally sponsored programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the amount year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There are no Scheduled Tribes in U.P. as regards welfare of

Scheduled Castes, the information is as follows:

Development Head	Amount surrendered by the Government of U.P. during	
	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
State Plan Scheme	0·324	0·26
Centrally Sponsored Programme	8·65	4·15
Total	8·974	4·176

Teaching of English in Schools

930. **Shri Solanki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) from what stage (or standard) English is being taught in the schools in different States;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that English is being taught from Standard VIII in Gujarat State;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the discontent prevailing against this; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A Statement showing the position in different States is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 6].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The matter primarily concerns the State Government.

Mahatma Gandhi Rural Vidyodaya College

931. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the grant sanctioned to the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Vidyodaya College, T. Narasipur, Mysore State for the construction of the building and for the purpose of purchasing equipment; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the entire amount has been utilised by the institute?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) None, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Literature for Neo-Literates

932. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes formulated regarding the production of literature for neo-literates;

(b) whether the schemes have been implemented in all the States and Union Territories; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to the State Government of Mysore for the above purpose during 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1. Scheme for prize Competition for Books and Manuscripts for Neo-literates.

2. Unesco Prize Competition Scheme for New Reading Public.

3. Production of Basic and Cultural Literature.

4. Scheme for the production of Significant Books.

5. Scheme for the production of Social Education Literature in Hindi on 50:50 basis.

6. Scheme for the Organisation of Sahitya Rachnalayas for Neo-literates (Sahitya Shivirs).

(b) These are all Central schemes implemented by the Government of India in collaboration with the States and Union Territories, wherever necessary.

(c) Nil.

Houses for Scheduled Castes in Punjab

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

(a) the number of houses constructed for the Scheduled Castes in the flood affected areas in Punjab during 1961-62;

(b) the names of places where such houses have been constructed; and

(c) the number of families which have so far taken the occupation of the Houses?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the information becomes available.

Displaced Political Sufferers

934. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme for giving facilities to displaced political sufferers;

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

(c) whether Government have received any representation from any organisation of displaced political sufferers for their rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). No special scheme has been introduced for giving facilities particularly to displaced political sufferers. Relief and rehabilitation of political sufferers in general is the responsibility of State Governments who have formulated their own schemes and allowed concessions to them in the form of lumpsum cash grants, land grants, life pensions, re-

fund of fines, restoration of confiscated property, rehabilitation loans etc. In individual cases of hardship, recommended by the State Governments, assistance in the form of small lumpsum cash grants is also given from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant. The children of political sufferers are also eligible for educational concessions for which central assistance is given to the State Governments to the extent of 50 per cent.

(c) and (d). An appeal, which was received from the displaced political sufferers of West Bengal, was forwarded for consideration to the State Government.

Scientific Research in Universities

935. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Universities to give them a periodical account of the Scientific researches they undertake each year in their laboratories;

(b) whether prior intimation is given to Government before any research in applied science is taken up; and

(c) whether there is any device to have an integrated picture of the research work undertaken so as to avoid traversing the same field?

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

(b) No, Sir. This is not necessary, as Universities are free to take up research in any of the topics depending on the facilities available.

(c) The annual reports obtained from the various Universities are circulated among the other Universities to keep them informed of the research work going on elsewhere.

It is not however intended to prevent Universities from undertaking research in similar fields, as some

duplication in scientific research is both unavoidable and desirable. The approach to the same problem will be quite different with different groups of workers because of their different background and approach. Besides, some competitive thinking and work in matters of research is to be welcomed.

Supply of Articles to Government Employees at Fair Price

936. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what arrangements have been made by Government in different colonies of Government employees to supply articles of daily life at fair price?

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

गजेटियर

६३७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले ६ मास में कितने गजेटियर प्रकाशित हुए हैं और उनमें से कितने गजेटियरों के हिन्दी संस्करण भी प्रकाशित हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों के गजेटियरों को हिन्दी में जो छापने का निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब से इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाने वाली है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (डा० म० मो० दास) पिछले छः महीनों में दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट गजेटियर प्रकाशित किये गये। हिन्दी का कोई संस्करण प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). यह सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट गजेटियरों के हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने का निश्चय किया है। किसी दूसरी राज्य सरकार से ऐसे निर्णय की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता

६३८. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता में कुल मिलाकर हिन्दी के प्रकाशनों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) पुस्तकालय में गत ६ मास में कितन नये हिन्दी के प्रकाशन और आयें हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि हिन्दी के प्रकाशनों की संख्या कुछ बढ़ रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस अनुपात से ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). नेशनल लाइब्रेरी, कलकत्ता में मार्च १९६२ तक हिन्दी की किताबों की संख्या करीब २३००० थी। इन में से २,४६५ किताबें पिछले छः महीनों में यानी अक्टूबर, १९६१ से मार्च, १९६२ तक आयीं। इसके अलावा लाइब्रेरी में इस समय ८६३ सामाजिक पत्र-पत्रिकाएं भी आ रही हैं।

(ग) डिलीवरी आफ बुक्स (पब्लिक लाइब्रेरीज) एक्ट १९५४ के अधीन पुस्तकालय को देश में छपने वाले हिन्दी के सभी प्रकाशनों की एक-एक प्रति प्राप्त करने का हक है।

(घ) सबाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Naya Paisa Coins

939. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to mint one naya paisa coins in some metal other than copper;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision;

(c) in what other metal the new coins will be minted; and

(d) what the effect will be on the cost side of minting the coins in some other metal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. The new coins have already been put into circulation on 22nd March, 1962.

(b) This decision has been taken to economize in the foreign exchange expenditure on import of copper for coinage purposes.

(c) In nickel-brass alloy recovered from the anna-pie coins withdrawn from circulation

(d) The metal value of 1000 pieces of naya paisa coins will decrease from Rs. 4.06 to Rs. 2.49.

Dearness Allowance to U. P. Teachers

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

(a) whether State Government of U.P. have asked for some financial help/aid for increasing the dearness allowance payable to teachers both of higher secondary and primary schools in U.P.;

(b) if so whether the Central Government have agreed to this; and

(c) the amount sanctioned during 1961-62 and allotted for 1962-63?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The State Government have recently informed the Government of India of a proposal regarding dearness allowance to Secondary school teachers which the State Government has under consideration.

(b) The Government of India have intimated to the State Government the extent of help that can be given.

(c) The question does not arise at this stage.

Arrears of Various Taxes

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

(a) whether the arrears of income-tax, wealth tax and gift tax as on 1-1-1961 in Kanpur have since been realised;

(b) if not, the amount still outstanding; and

(c) the amount realised in 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The arrears are in the process of realization.

(b) The amount outstanding on 1-3-1962 was Rs. 193.8 lakhs.

(c) The outstanding demand has been reduced by Rs. 23.23 lakhs during the year 1961.

Foreign Exchange Position

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

(a) whether the foreign exchange position has considerably improved; and

(b) if so, what further steps are being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, as stated in para 5 of my Budget Speech on the 23rd April, 1962, the foreign exchange situation "remains acutely difficult".

(b) Among the measures taken are:—

- (1) increasing the country's earnings from exports; (Certain fiscal measures which will serve as incentives for exports and disincentives for domestic consumption have been proposed in the Finance Bill before the House. Several other measures such as special allotment of raw materials, transport, etc. are being

taken to push up exports and make them more competitive)

- (2) restricting imports to the inescapable minimum;
- (3) securing additional external assistance from friendly foreign countries and international institutions; and
- (4) restricting the expenditure on 'invisibles' by tighter control on travel, etc.

Leave to Industrial Workers.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding grant of leave to industrial workers have not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reason for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Reghuraiah): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to leave entitlements of industrial workers, other than earned leave, have been accepted and orders issued. In regard to earned leave, decision has been reserved for the time being.

L.S.S. And N.C.C.

944. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the advisory committee of U.P.N.C.C. and Lok Sahayak Sena was ever held within the last two years; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Reghuraiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are two separate State Advisory Committees, one for N.C.C. and the other for the Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena.

The Committee for the N.C.C. did not meet mainly because there was

no item of such importance as to warrant a discussion in the Committee.

The Committee for TA and LSS could not meet because a date suiting the convenience of all concerned could not be fixed.

Seminar on Museology

945. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the re-constituted Central Advisory Board of Museums suggested that every year seminar on museology be held; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration

Cheap Houses for Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh

946. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has given some financial aid to U.P. for the construction of cheap houses for the scheduled castes people;

(b) number of houses constructed upto the 1st January, 1962;

(c) amount given upto the 1st January, 1962; and

(d) the rent of such houses?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The required information has been called for from the State Government. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House when the information becomes available.

हिन्दी टाइप और शार्टहेड का प्रशिक्षण

६४७. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के लिये हिन्दी टाइप और हिन्दी शार्टहैंड प्रशिक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) यदि अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, तो वह कब तक की जाएगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) और (ख). प्रशिक्षणाधियों की संख्या कम होने के कारण शिमला में अभी तक हिन्दी टाइप और हिन्दी शार्टहैंड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र नहीं खोला जा सका है । पर हिन्दी जानने वाले तथा हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों को यथा संभव हिन्दी टाइपराइटर का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ।

Archaeological find at Sind Kheda Village (Vidarbha)

948. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine underground halls have been discovered in the village of Sind Kheda in Buldhar district of Vidarbha, the birth place of Chhatrapati Chivaji's mother; and

(b) if so, the historical value of the discovery?

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

(b) The underground halls are not of any outstanding historical importance.

Drive Against Juvenile Smoking

949. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in U.K. drive against Juvenile

smoking has been launched on a big scale; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering some measures to check Juvenile smoking in India?

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

(a) Government have no information.

(b) The matter is for the consideration of the State Governments.

Prohibition in Delhi

**950. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any petition has been received from the citizens of Delhi demanding enforcement of total prohibition in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Copper Mines in Andhra

951. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospecting operations of Copper mines in Gani area of Andhra Pradesh have since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(b) Detailed structural mapping and exploratory drilling to the depth of 140 metres carried out so far have not yielded encouraging results. The existence of deposits at greater depth in the same area, exploration of which

requires deep drilling, is not yet excluded. The question of taking up this work will be considered when the exploration of other promising areas in the country has been completed.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

952. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more emphasis is given to the manufacture rather than assembling of imported components in Bharat Electronics Ltd. Bangalore; and

(b) whether greater attention is paid towards research and development section of this concern?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

953. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether still there is loss in the production of Sindri fertilizer factory; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the production there?

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

(a) The old plants (completed in 1951) are working to full capacity. The expansion plants (completed in 1958) are however working only on one (out of the two) streams due to the following difficulties:

(i) difficulty in transporting adequate quantities of Dishergarh coal;

(ii) improper layout of the coke handling system;

(iii) inadequate capacity of the Lean Gas Plant; and

(iv) defects in the new ammonia synthesis converter:

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve production:

(i) The Railway Board has been approached for transfer of allocations of wagons surrendered on the Eastern Railway to South Eastern Railway so as to ensure adequate supplies of Dishergarh coal;

(ii) a contract has been awarded for relaying the coke handling system;

(iii) additional Lean Gas Producers are being ordered; and

(iv) the defective synthesis converter has been repaired and is being commissioned.

अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

६५४. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन १९६१-६२ में कितनी अफीम अफीम पकड़ी गई ; और

(ख) सब में अधिक मात्रा में अफीम किस राज्य में पकड़ी गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) ६,५३५ किलोग्राम ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थियों की नाट्य-मंडली

६५५. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बत से आए हुए शरणार्थियों की नाट्य-मंडली कितने दिनों से देश का भ्रमण कर रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन्हें कोई सहायता दे रही है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबीर) : (क)

१९६१-६२ के दौरान दो नाट्य मंडलियों ने देश का दौरा किया : अम्डो-तिब्बतन कल्चरल ड्रामा ग्रुप, मसूरी ने करीब छः महीने तक और तिब्बतन रिफ्यूजीज कल्चरल एंड ड्रामेटिक इंस्टीट्यूट, धर्मशाला ने करीब चार महीने तक ।

(ख) पहली नाट्य मंडली को ६००० रुपये और दूसरी को ५००० रुपयों का अनुदान दिया गया ।

हिन्दी में नोट और ड्राफ्ट लिखना

६५६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी में नोटिंग और ड्राफ्टिंग का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य के लिये प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में नोटिंग की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृहकार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मार्च, १९६१ में यह अनुदेश जारी किया गया था कि चुने हुए अनुभागों में जिनमें कि अधिकांश लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं, अंग्रेजी के अलावा प्रयोगात्मक रूप से, हिन्दी में भी टिप्पण करने को छूट दे दी जाये । इस दिशा में की गई प्रगति की पूरी सूचना सब मंत्रालयों में अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है ।

Sanskrit as National Language

957. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards Dr. K. N. Katju's pleas for making San-

skrit as the national language of India during his convocation address to Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya;

(b) if so, whether any thought has been given by Government on this matter; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Government have seen the reports that have appeared in Newspapers. Various steps have been taken by the Ministry of Education for the promotion of Sanskrit studies. No further action appears necessary at present.

Copper Project Khetri

958. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people employed in the copper project at Khetri;

(b) whether any preference is given to the local people; and

(c) whether any policy has been formulated in this connection?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The total number of people employed so far in the Khetri Copper Project is 44 including 10 unskilled labour.

(b) & (c). The Khetri Copper Project is being implemented by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., which is an autonomous body. The Corporation recruits unskilled labour and Class IV employees locally, utilizing the Employment Exchange. Higher appointments are generally made either by selection on an All India basis after applications are invited through open advertisement or by deputation of experienced officers from other services.

Panjabi Books in Central Secretariat Library

959. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published in Punjabi added to the Regional Language sections of the Central Secretariat Library during 1960 and 1961; and

(b) the number of the books referred to in part (a) above which were published in 1960 and 1961?

The Minister for Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 804 books in 1960 and 16 books in 1961.

(b) 91 books published in 1960 and 2 books published in 1961.

Military Personnel in Nagaland

960. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many Military Personnel operating in Nagaland were (i) killed, (ii) injured and (iii) found missing during the year 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

Court Martial Cases

961. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received, considered and finally disposed of under sub-clause (a) of article 72 of the Constitution of India during 1961 and 1962 so far;

(b) the number of cases in which pardons, reprieves, respites or remission of punishments were granted or the sentences were suspended, remitted or commuted of persons convicted of different offences during the same period; and

(c) the number of cases still under consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No application was received and disposed of during the period in question under sub-clause (a) of Clause (1) of Article 72 of the Constitution.

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

505 Army Base Workshop

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some casual employees of 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantonment were retrenched in the month of February, 1962; and

(b) if so, whether Government have provided any alternative employment to them?

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

(a) Yes Sir; 15 casual Mazdoors who were employed for specific jobs of short duration of not more than a month were retrenched on the 1st February 1962 on completion of that work.

(b) They were not entitled to alternative employment under the scheme of adjustment of surpluses and deficiencies. However, two of them have since been re-employed on being sponsored by the Employment Exchange in 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantonment, against their fresh requirements.

Indian Technical Personnel Abroad

963. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in possession of and give statistics indicating:—

(i) the number of Indians now receiving technical education, both theoretical and practical, in foreign countries;

(ii) those who have completed their training in foreign countries;

(iii) those who have secured employment outside India;

(iv) those who are staying outside seeking avenues of employment preferably in foreign countries;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to utilise the talents of these trained personnel by trying to persuade them to return to India; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an agency such as National Employment Bureau to maintain constant contact with such trained personnel and see that their services are placed at the disposal of their own country or other less-developed countries, who look up to India for sympathetic co-operation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) (i) to (iv). Government do not have accurate information, but over 3000 persons who are at present abroad have registered themselves in the Indians Abroad Section of the National Register, registration in which is voluntary. Information about these persons is periodically published in the Technical Manpower Bulletin and Indian Abroad Directories, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(b) and (c) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 410 on 1st May, 1962.

Prohibition in Delhi

964. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister for Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the figures released by the Delhi Administration showing the results of the first phase of Prohibition programme introduced in Delhi six years earlier;

(b) if so, how Government account for the increased consumption of both foreign and country liquor; and

(c) in the light of their findings, whether Government propose to have a general review of the results achieved in all the States and devise an appropriate policy for achieving real social benefits?

The Minister of State in the Minis-

try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The increase in the consumption of both foreign and country liquor can be due to many reasons like:—

(i) Increase in population.

(ii) Visits of more foreigners to Delhi either as delegates to International Conferences, Exhibitions etc. or as tourists.

(iii) Various measures adopted by the Delhi Administration for checking the illicit sale of liquor have also resulted in an increase in the sale of illicit liquor.

(c) This will be considered by the Central Prohibition Committee at its next meeting.

S.C. & S.T. Persons for I.A.S. and I.P.S.

965. Shri Rishang Keisbing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes selected for I.A.S. and I.P.S. from March, 1957 to March 1962;

(b) the number of persons appointed and posted during these years;

(c) whether any special attention is given to recruit more persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; and

(d) if so, how?

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

Service	Total Recruit- ment	Schedule Castes	Schedule Tribes
I.A.S.	446	26	15
I.P.S.	257	19	3

On the result of the examination held in 1961 it is proposed to appoint this year 22 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and 4 belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the I.A.S.

(c) and (d). The I.A.S./I.P.S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, and the I.A.S./I.P.S. (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1955, provide for the reservation of 12½ per cent and 5 per cent of the available vacancies in favour of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Under the Rules/Regulations referred to above, the Union Public Service Commission are empowered to recommend for appointment to the reserved vacancies such of the S.C./S.T. candidates who though not qualified by the general standard, are considered suitable by the Commission with due regard to the maintenance of the efficiency of administration.

Schools in Manipur

966. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lower primary, junior basic and middle English schools converted and established and given grants-in-aid by the Manipur Territorial Council in 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the number of teachers appointed for these schools;

(c) whether several instances have been cited and complaints have been made that a large number of unqualified persons were appointed on production of false certificates; and

(d) if so, the number of such persons against whom action or proceedings have been undertaken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Manipur Territorial Council through the Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Iron and Steel for Andhra

967. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for iron and steel for irrigation Projects in the years 1957 to 1961 year-wise;

(b) the allotment made by the Central Government; and

(c) the quantity supplied year wise?

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

(a) and (b). Government of India do not make separate allotments for the various projects of any State. A bulk quota is placed every half-year at the disposal of the State Government and the Central Water & Power Commission, who allocate it to the various projects, including the irrigation projects, according to their priority. From 1960-61, allotments are made only in respect of restricted categories viz., B.P. sheets (thinner than 14 gauge), G.P./G.C. sheets and wire. No authorisation is necessary for the acquisition of the relaxed categories. Consumers can obtain their requirements either from the Stockists or indent on the Iron and Steel Controller for planning on Producers. Indents for relaxed categories are generally met in full.

For the major irrigation projects steel is allotted by the Central Water and Power Commission and for the minor irrigation projects by the State Government. Demands received from both these authorities include all projects and it is not possible to furnish information separately for irrigation projects only. The demand and allotment for irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh excluding requirements of hydro-electric projects are:—

Year	Demand Allotment	
1957-58 .	19,879	12,027 Tons
1958-59 .	18,522	17,905 Tons

year	Demand	Allotment Tons
1959-60 . . .	14,508	13,757
1960-61 . . .	16,777	16,597
		M. Tonnes
1961-62 . . .	916(*)	251
		M. Tonnes

(*) Restricted categories only

(c) Information is not available separately regarding the actual supplies of steel to irrigation projects only for any particular State. Details of despatches (supplies) of steel to Andhra Pradesh against the State and Central Government Developments Schemes during the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 is given below:—

year	In Metric Tonnes
1957-58 . . .	6,543
1958-59 . . .	8,051
1959-60 . . .	21,275
1960-61 . . .	48,401
1961-62 (April 1961 to February, 1962) . . .	41,067

About 4,045 tons have also been released from D.L.F. imports.

Iron Ore in Andhra

968. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated at Tallapalli, Guttikonda, Tumrukolu villages of Palnadu Taluq, Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh the availability of Iron Ore;

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

(c) whether any licences have been issued; and

(d) if so, when?

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

(b) Reserves of iron ore deposits west of Tummarkota and north of Tallpalle have been estimated at 86 million tonnes with 35 per cent. iron content. Iron ore occurring in fault

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breccia at Guttikonda is not of economic significance.

(c) and (d). Information required has been sought from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Overtime pay of ESD (M) Kankinara Workers

969. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial workers in the establishment of ESD (M) Kankinara 24 Parganas, West Bengal have not been paid their overtime pay for work done in June, 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are proposed to expedite measures for paying these dues?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Normal working hours in the Military Engineer Store Depots are 48 a week. As this limit was not exceeded in the case of E.S.D.(M), Kankinara, in June 1960, the industrial employees concerned are not entitled to any overtime pay, under the rules.

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

Coal Wagons allotted to Kerala State

970. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coal wagons allotted to Kerala State during the years 1959 to 1962 so far; and

(b) what were the total requirements of Kerala during the above period?

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

despatches to Kerala during the years 1959 and 1962 are given below:—

Year	Quota	Despatches
	(In wagons)	(In wagons)
1959 .	1802	1126
1960 .	1878	722
1961 .	1878	880
1962 (Upto March)	470	194

Enrolment as Voters in Tripura

971. Shri Dasartha Deb: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims submitted in Tripura for enrolment as voters during last November, December and January;

(b) number of claims accepted and number of claims rejected; and

(c) the grounds on which such claims were rejected?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) The number of claims submitted in Tripura for enrolment as voters during the months of November, and December, 1961, and January 1962, was 18,939.

(b) The number of claims accepted was 6,919; and the number of claims rejected was 12,020.

(c) The main grounds of rejection of the claims were:—

- (i) want of Indian citizenship certificate in case of immigrants;
- (ii) want of satisfactory evidence of nationality in case of some other residents;
- (iii) non-appearance on the day of hearing and non-production of evidence in support of the applications; and
- (iv) being below the age of 21 on the qualifying date.

Court Case against Displaced Persons in Agartala, Tripura

972. Shri Dasartha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether court cases have been instituted against the displaced persons in Agartala, who went on hunger strike in 1960;

(b) whether any representation was made to the Union Home Minister when he visited Agartala last for the withdrawal of these court cases; and

(c) if so, steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The cases were not withdrawn.

Gazette for Tripura

973. Shri Dasartha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any organisation has been set up for the editing and publication of a gazette for Tripura;

(b) if so, what is the progress of work of that organisation; and

(c) when it is expected to complete its work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (The question obviously refers to the District Gazetteer and not the Gazette for Tripura).

(a) Yes. An Advisory Committee was set up in 1959 in Tripura for the compilation of the District Gazetteer.

(b) Following chapters were completed and sent by Administration to Government of India for comments and suggestions:

- (1) General or Introductory Chapter.
- (2) The people.

- (3) Places of interest.
- (4) SocioEconomic factors; and
- (5) History.

Government of India suggested some modifications and the work of re-casting these chapters is in hand now.

(c) The work is likely to be completed in about a year more.

Boarding Stipends to Tripura Tribal Girl Students

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

(a) whether the guardians of the Tribal girl students of Khowai Government High School, Tripura, have made any petition to the Chief Commissioner, Tripura, for the grant of boarding stipends; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Universal Primary Education in .. Tripura

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

(a) whether any pilot project is under operation in the sub-division of Kamalpur (Tripura) for the introduction of universal primary education;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made about the progress of that project;

(c) if so, what are the results of that assessment; and

(d) whether similar projects would also be taken up in the near future in all other sub-divisions of Tripura?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Third Plan Target for 93 per cent. enrolment at the primary stage has nearly been achieved by 1961-62 in the Block.

(d) The Territorial Council has under consideration a proposal to start one more Block as a research-cum-action project during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

Area Committees in the Sub-divisions of Tripura

976. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Administration has made any recommendation for the setting up of area-committees in the sub-divisions of Tripura; and

(b) if so, steps taken in the matters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan Granted to Tripura Displaced Persons

977. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of loan advanced by Rehabilitation Finance Administration to the Displaced Persons of Tripura;

(b) total amount of interest claimed upto 1st March, 1962 for these loans;

(c) whether the Displaced Persons are in a position to make payment of it; and

(d) if not, whether the Central Government would declare cancellation of this interest?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 15 lakhs approximately.

(b) Rs. 4 lakhs approximately.

(c) and (d). Generally speaking, the Displaced Persons who utilised the loans usefully are in a position to repay. Due consideration is given to cases where recovery proceedings are likely to cause hardship.

C.I. Sheets to Tripura

978. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage in the supply of C.I. Sheets to Tripura;

(b) if so, the causes of this shortage of supply; and

(c) steps taken to remove these difficulties?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. There is a general shortage of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets.

(b) Insufficient production.

(c) The quantity available is equitably distributed. Efforts are being made to import galvanised Corrugated Sheets within the limited foreign exchange available as well as under barter.

Coal for Tripura

979. Shri Dasartha Deb: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of different varieties of coal sent to Tripura during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) whether this amount was adequate;

(c) what was the price fixed for each variety of coal; and

(d) steps taken to increase the supply and lower the price of coal?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). The figures of quota and despatches of coal are maintained industry-wise and State-wise and not for different varieties

of coal. The following figures show the despatches of coal and coke to Tripura under various priorities during 1960-61 and 1961-62:—

Priority class	Despatches (in wagons)	
	1960-61	1961-62
Tea	179	130
Engineering works & foundries	4	1
Small-scale industries	6	22
Domestic soft coke	78	54
Brick-burning	419	296
Miscellaneous	69	24
Total	773	527

In order to supplement these supplies, which have at present from the Bengal-Bihar fields, additional quantities of coal have been offered to Tripura from the coalfields in Upper Assam.

The pithead prices of coal are fixed by the Government of India under the Colliery Control Order, 1945, and the question of lowering the price for any State does not arise.

दिल्ली में जनगणना

६८०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की जनगणना के आंकड़ों को श्रेणीबद्ध कर के छांट लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बात्सर) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित सारणीकरण योजना के अनुसार दिल्ली की जनगणना के आंकड़े छांट लिए गए हैं किन्तु प्रकाशन के लिए उनकी अन्तिम जांच व संकलन का कार्य पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है ।

Petitions for Divorce

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

(a) the total number of petitions instituted with the prayer for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act since it came into force; and

(b) the number of divorces granted, number of cases or appeals pending and the number of cases in which the prayer for divorce was rejected?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). The subject matter of marriage and divorce being in the concurrent field of legislation, the administration of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 rests with the State Governments and with the Union Territory Administrations and they are not required to supply to the Central Government any statistics in relation to divorce etc. The information sought for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as practicable.

Central Reserve Police

982. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the places other than Neemuch where the Central Reserve Police is stationed and why; and

(b) how many Deputy Inspector-Generals are in charge of the several battalions and why they are not stationed at Neemuch?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) For administrative and operational reasons, the headquarters of Central Reserve Police Battalions have been located at Ajmer, Bharatpur, Rampur, Deoli and Mokameh Ghat.

(b) There are two Deputy Inspectors General in the Central Reserve Police. For administrative convenience, their headquarters are at Ajmer and New Delhi.

Ban on Foreign Publications

983. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ban has been imposed on the entry of publications or documents of any foreign countries into India or the State of Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the type of literature which are prohibited; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Notifications have been issued from time to time under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, prohibiting the entry into India from any country of publications, documents, etc. which, are scurrilous, grossly indecent or obscene or which question the frontiers or the territorial integrity of India or which are likely to undermine the friendly relations of India with foreign States or which are otherwise considered objectionable.

Women Employees of Bhilai Steel Plant

984. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state the number of women employees working in Horticulture and Road Division Sections of the Bhilai Steel Plant as work-charged employees and what wages they get?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The number of workcharged women employees working in Horticulture and Road Divisions of Bhilai Steel Project is 111 and 91 respectively. They get a consolidated pay of Rs. 48/- per month.

Distribution of Passenger Fare Tax to States

985. Shri Maheswar Nalk: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the collection on account of passenger fare tax is distributed among the various States;

(b) the total amount of collections received under this head for each of the years since the imposition of the tax; and

(c) how the collections have been shared in each year by the recipient States?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (c). During the period 1957-58 to 1960-61 the net proceeds of the tax on Railway Passenger Fares were distributed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Act, 1957. With the abolition of the tax on Railway passenger fares from 1-4-1961, States are paid an ad hoc grant of Rs. 12.5 crores in lieu thereof in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission.

(b) 1957-58	Rs. 48059 lakhs.
1958-59	Rs. 1173.29 lakhs
1959-60	Rs. 1282.33 lakhs
1960-61	Rs. 1565.04 lakhs

(Figures are provisional).

Tribal Graduates

986. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of graduates among the tribals, State-wise up to the end of the year 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Information regarding the educational standards of Scheduled Tribes have been collected in the 1961 census only in respect of those living in urban areas. This information is being tabulated and is expected to be published by the Registrar General of India, by the end of 1962.

बीकानेर में सीमेंट का कारखाना

६८७. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले को सीमेंट के कारखाने के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान समझा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस कारखाने की स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रमण्यम) : (क) राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने के लिए इंडस्ट्रीज (डिवेलपमेंट एण्ड रेगूलेशन) एक्ट, १९५१, के अधीन लाइसेंस हेतु अभी तक कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) अतः यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में भूतपूर्व हरिजन सैनिकों को भूमि दिया जाना

६८८. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने भूतपूर्व हरिजन सैनिकों को काश्त के लिये भूमि दी गयी है, और कहाँ कहाँ ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ ऐसे भी सैनिक हैं जिनको भूमि देने के आदेश दे दिये गये परन्तु भूमि नहीं दी गयी है ; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ ऐसे भी सैनिक हैं जिनसे भूमि की रकम पूरी ले ली गयी है परन्तु भूमि का कब्जा अभी तक सरकार ने नहीं दिलाया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु रामैया) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान सरकार से सूचना मंगाई गई है. और प्राप्य होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Purchase of Electric Furnace

989. Dr. U. Misra: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent for enabling Jamshedpur Engineering and Machinery Manufacturing Company to purchase an Electric Furnace in 1954;

(b) for what kind of production this furnace is now being used; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that the furnace is not lying idle?

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

(a) to (c). M/s. Jamshedpur Engineering and Machinery Manufacturing Company were granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the Manufacture of 320 tons per month of steel castings as "new article" in their existing undertaking at Tatanagar, in 1954. During the same year they were also granted an import licence for the import of an electric furnace valued at Rs. 3,76,300/-. The Company has not started production of steel castings and the furnace is not being utilised presently for the production of any article.

All Kerala Library Conference

990. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received the resolution of the All Kerala Library Conference held on the 21st May, 1961 which was inaugurated by him; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) As the matter referred to in the resolution mostly concerns the State Government, the Kerala Grandhasala Sangham, Trivandrum, has been requested to contact the State Government direct in this behalf. However,

an application of the institution for financial assistance from the Central Government is under the consideration of this Ministry.

Aid to Kerala Grandhasala Sangam

**991. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3025 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the request of the Kerala Grandhasala Sangam for financial assistance in respect of Hindi schemes was considered; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

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

(b) A grant of Rs. 30,660/- has been sanctioned to the Sangam in October, 1961 for the following schemes:—

- (i) Starting of Hindi Wings in 50 Libraries.
- (ii) Allowance for 50 Librarians @Rs. 10/- p.m. for 9 months.
- (iii) Addition of Hindi Section in "Grandhalokam" magazine.
- (iv) Celebration of "Hindi Day" in 50 Libraries.

Cases against Akalis in Delhi

**992. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Akalis against whom cases were registered in Delhi on the 12th June, 1960 and afterwards;

(b) the number of those out of them against whom the police did not put up the challans till the 31st March, 1962 with reasons in each case; and

(c) the number of those against whom the cases are pending in various courts and since when?

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

(a) 4725 (including 829 against whom cases were registered on 12th June 1960).

(b) One case registered against five persons could not be sent to court as it was under investigation. It has since been dropped.

(c) Cases are pending in courts against—

41 persons since 20-4-61.

2 persons since 3-5-61.

2 persons since 10-5-61.

13 persons since 23-5-61.

9 persons since 2-6-61.

3 persons since 28-6-61

102 persons since 11-7-61

172

Museum at Vaishali

993. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a museum at Vashali;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what action has been taken so far in that direction?

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

(b) Rs. 2,80,120/-.

(c) The Government of Bihar has been asked to transfer land in their possession.

Army Officers with Civilian Service

994. Shri S. Swamy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of Defence forces had been allowed to work in civilian departments and have rejoined the army;

(b) whether service and seniority of all such officers have been counted in their regular course of service;

(c) if not, how many of them are remaining still to be considered for their civil service periods;

(d) whether any representations have been received by the Ministry to include their civil service to their military service; and

(e) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b). Service officers are sent on deputation to civil departments from time to time and on completing the period of deputation they return to their parent service, namely, the Army, Navy or Air Force. In all such cases one of the terms and conditions of deputation is that the period of service in the civil departments will reckon as Army, Navy or Air Force service as the case may be for all purposes.

It is presumed, that the question has reference to the cases of certain non-regular Army officers who were temporarily released from the Army during the year 1944 for service in a civilian capacity with the civil administration in different states, after they had volunteered for such service and were later recalled to Army service. If so, the number of such officers is 35. The terms and conditions of their release from the Army *inter-alia* provided that—

1) they would not relinquish their Army commissions but their commissions would be held in abeyance and they would remain subject to recall to army service; and

(2) in the event of their being recalled to Army service, the period of their service in the civil administration will not count towards their Army service.

On their recall to Army service, the service rendered by 4 of these officers with the State Governments has been counted for their seniority in the Army while the service rendered by the remaining 31 officers has not been counted for the purpose.

c) to (e). No case is pending consideration at present. Representations were received from some of the 31 officers referred to above but they have been rejected by Government for the following reasons:—

(1) The officers in question were all volunteers for civilian employment. During their civilian employment, they were not allowed to wear military uniform, they did not draw Army pay and they were told in clear terms that the period under civil employment would not count for pay or promotion or non-effective benefits if they were recalled for Army service. They chose to serve under civil administration with full knowledge of these terms and conditions. They have, therefore, no claim for a revision of these terms and conditions subsequent to their re-absorption in the Army.

(2) At one stage it had come to the notice of Government that 4 officers had already been given credit for their civilian service and the necessary notifications had also been issued accordingly by mistake. The number of officers involved being small and on the understanding that there would be no repercussions if a relaxation were made in their cases, the Government decided to let the officers retain the benefit already granted by mistake. When it was later discovered that there were more officers involved, the question was seriously considered whether

the sanction given in the case of the 4 officers should be withdrawn but it was decided not to do so because the concession had been given and to withdraw it otherwise that on disciplinary grounds would not be quite fair.

(3) The restoration of seniority in the case of the remaining 31 officers will upset the existing seniority of hundreds of officers. These latter officers have been allowed higher positions in the seniority list for a considerable time and it would be incorrect now to pull them down in seniority for no fault of theirs.

Election Petitions

995. **Shri S. Swamy:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) how many Election petitions of 1957 general elections are still pending in various courts of India;

(b) how many of them are pending in the Supreme Court of India and the constituencies they belong to; and

(c) the causes of such delay in disposing of all the election petitions before the Third General Elections, 1962?

The Minister for Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). Only one election petition of 1957 general election, relating to Keppal Parliamentary constituency in Mysore, is still pending in appeal stage in the Supreme Court, since the record of the appeal has not yet been received by that court.

अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

६६६. श्री प० ला० बालूपाल : क्या बिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भटिण्डा जिले के दो गांवों में पांच मन अवैध अफीम पकड़ी गयी थी ;

(ख) यह अफीम कहाँ से लाई गई थी ;

(ग) क्या अन्य किसी स्थानों में भी कुछ अफीम पकड़ी गई है ; और

(घ) पकड़ी गयी अफीम से सरकार को क्या आमदनी हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख) इससे बरे में अखबारों में खबर छपी थी, लेकिन भारत सरकार के मादक द्रव्य विभाग (नार्कोस डिपार्टमेंट) का पंजाब सरकार के सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से अभी ब्यौरा नहीं मिला है। जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, मभा को मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया जायगा जिसमें ब्यौरे की बातें दी रहेंगी।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) इससे भारत सरकार को कोई आमदनी न होगी, क्योंकि जन्त की गई अफीम पर राज्य सरकार का अधिकार होता है।

Coal Deposits in J. & K.

997. { **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

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

(a) whether any survey of coal deposits in Jammu and Kashmir State has been held in recent years;

(b) what is the estimate of such deposits; and

(c) what steps are being taken to exploit the same on a large scale?

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

(b) The Geological Survey of India has proved 56.56 million tonnes of quarriable reserve of lignite (Brown Coal) in Nichhaom, Chowkibal and adjacent areas in Kashmir Valley and 6.7 million tonnes of coal at Kalakot in recent years.

(c) Schemes for the exploitation of the coal and lignite deposits are being undertaken by the State Government.

Tenure of Military Personnel

998. **Shri P. N. Kayal:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the time for which a high military officer is generally stationed at a particular place;

(b) whether there are any hard and fast rules about their transfer of promotions; and

(c) if so, what are those rules, cadre-wise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Senior military officers are generally stationed at a particular place for a period of 2 to 4 years.

(b)(1) There are no hard and fast rules to regulate transfers but by and large these are determined by one of the following factors:—

(i) Promotion or completion of tenure.

(ii) Medical grounds.

(iii) Disciplinary grounds.

(iv) Compassionate grounds.

(v) Reasons of career planning so as to give officers experience in various types of appointments before they come up for promotion to higher ranks.

(vi) New commitments.

(2) There are definite rules laid down by Government for promotion.

(c) Promotions to the ranks of Colonel to Major General both inclusive are made from among eligible officers on the recommendations of the Selection Board constituted for the purpose. Selection of officers for promotion to the ranks of Lieut-General and General is made by the Government. To be eligible for promo-

tion to the various higher ranks, officers must have completed a prescribed length of service as given below:—

Rank	Minimum Service limits for promotion	
	Actg.	Subs.
Colonel	8 1/2 years (with a minimum period of 2 years' service in the rank of Lt. Col.)	20 years
Brigadier	12 years (with a minimum period of 3 years combined service in the ranks of Lt.Col. and Colonel)	23 years
Maj-Gen.	20 years	25 years
Lt. General	25 years	28 years
General	(No restriction)	

सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, कोटा (राजस्थान)

६६६. श्री बरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा स्थित सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की चांदमारी की जगह कौन सी है ;

(ख) वात उच्च जगह के पास ही एक हाई स्कूल चलता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विद्यार्थियों को खतरे से बचाने के लिये चांदमारी को अन्य स्थान पर क्यों नहीं किया जाता ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) अंगरक्षक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (गार्डज ट्रेनिंग सेण्टर) कोटा की, लघु-आयुद्ध वर्गीकरण, चांदमारी भीमगंज मंडी नाम के एक क्षेत्र में स्थित है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). चांदमारी से लगभग एक मील परे, उत्तर-पूर्व में, हाल ही (जनवरी १९६२) में, एक बहुप्रयोजन स्कूल खोला गया है, और वह चांदमारी के संकटमय क्षेत्र से बाहर है । इसलिये चांदमारी को, पिछले ३० वर्षों से वहां स्थित है. हटाने का इन नहीं उठता ।

Fixation of Seniority in New Mysore

1000. **Shri Chandriki:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the fixation of seniority and equation of the services of Government of new Mysore; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for delay and how much time it will require?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) No.

(b) The Government of India can pass final orders in respect of equation of posts and seniority only in consultation with the appropriate Advisory Committee, who would consider the representations, made by the aggrieved personnel. The State Government have started forwarding representations only recently.

Cement Factories in Mysore

1001. **Shri Chandriki:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two more cement factories have been allotted to the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, whether the places of their location have been determined?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) Two more schemes for setting up cement factories in Mysore State have been approved.

(b) The proposed locations are Ammasandra (Tunkur District) and Nagargalli (Belgaum District).

Nationalisation of Mines

1002. **Shri Chandriki:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to assume management of many more mines situated in various States

of India as was done in the case of Kolar Gold Mines; and

(b) if so, whether the Minister would place the list of such mines on the Table?

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

(b) Does not arise.

I.A.S. Cadre

1003. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers recommended for inclusion in I.A.S. cadre by the Mysore Government during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961; and

(b) how many of them were approved by the Home Ministry and how many of them belonged to Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) the number of officers recommended for inclusion in the I.A.S. cadre by the Mysore Government is as under:

Year	No. of officers recommended
1959	—
1960	—3
1961	—

(b) All the three officers recommended were appointed to the Indian Administrative Service Cadre of Mysore. None of them belonged to Scheduled Castes.

Grant for Development of Sanskrit and Tribal Languages

1004. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants given by the Central Government and the State Governments, State-wise, for Sanskrit Education and its developments during the first two Five Year Plan periods and the grants to be made during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) total amount of grants, if any, given by the Central Government and the State Governments, State-wise, for the development of Tribal Languages, State-wise, for the previous two Five Year Plans and the grants for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the grounds on which these grants are given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Kanpur Harness and Saddlery Factory

1005. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kanpur Harness and Saddlery Factory is running third shift by the workers of the first and second shifts by payment of overtime;

(b) if so, since how long this practice has been going on;

(c) at what rate overtime is paid in relation to normal wage rate;

(d) why Government could not start proper third shift which will offer more employment and result in substantial saving in the wage bill; and

(e) how many other production units in Defence Organisations are running on overtime basis regularly?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Harness and Saddlery Factory is working two shifts with overtime as necessary on both shifts. This arrangement commenced in 1961-62.

(c) Under the Factories' Act, 1948 the rate of overtime payment to industrial workers who work beyond 48 hours a week is double the normal rate. For work beyond the normal weekly hours of 44 but up to 48

hours a week, workers are paid at normal rates.

(d) DGOF is finding it difficult to get suitable staff even for double shift working. The question of working a third shift cannot, therefore, be considered for the present.

(e) Overtime working in Ordnance Factories is not a regular feature but is only resorted to in order to cope with the situations in the Services demands as also to meet emergent demands more speedily. It is also resorted to in the case of Sections where the capacity of machines or manpower is insufficient to keep with the production of other Sections.

"Central Paper Technological Research Institute"

1006. { Shri Bade:
Shri Brahmjeet:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Research Institute of Paper Technology in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof??

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Minerals in Maharashtra

1007. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a region rich in mineral has been discovered on the borders of Nagpur and Bhandara districts in Vidarbha (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, what are the minerals found there;

(c) the extent of the resources of each of these minerals found in that area; and

(d) what action is being taken to exploit these deposits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri (Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir, Minerals occurrence have been recorded in that region.

(b) Presence of chromite, copper, placer gold, iron ore and antimony ore have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India.

(c) and (d). Chromite deposits are at present being exploited. Other deposits are not workable.

Archaeological Remains of Dimapur in Nagaland

1008. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Department has included the historically important and old capital of Kachari Kingdom at Dimapur in Nagaland for preservation under the Monuments Preservation Act; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Girls' Education during Third Plan

1009. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special schemes have been formulated for the advancement of girls' education in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what financial assistance is proposed to be given to each of the States and Union Territories during 1962-63?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The schemes have been included in the State Sector.

(b) On the recommendations of the National Committee on Women's Education, the Government have suggested the following special programme for consideration of the State Governments in preparing their plans for the development of the education of girls and women.

(1) Construction of quarters for women teachers in rural areas;

(2) Village allowances for women teachers working in rural or backward areas;

(3) Appointment of school mothers, especially in co-educational schools, when women teachers are not available;

(4) Grant of attendance scholarships (in kind), prizes, etc. to needy girls and the grant of clothing in deserving cases;

(5) An attendance allowance to teachers on the basis of the average attendance of girls;

(6) Provision of special amenities like sanitary blocks in co-educational schools;

(7) Educating public opinion on the need of educating girls;

(8) Free tuition to certain categories of girls;

(9) Establishment of hostels for girls from rural areas;

(10) Full freeship to certain categories of girls;

(11) Free or subsidised transport where hostel facilities do not exist;

(12) Introduction of diversified courses suited to the special requirements of girls.

(13) Provision of stipends to women trainees in training institutions for teachers; and

(14) Provision of condensed educational courses for adult women for securing more women teachers.

(c) For 1962-63, Central assistance to States for special schemes for girls education would be on the basis of 100% on the outlay included in the State Annual Plans. In the case of Union Territories, the entire expenditure on the schemes will be met from the respective Area Demands.

भारत के राजपत्र का हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में साथ-साथ प्रकाशन

१०१०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के निश्चय के अनुसार गजट आफ इंडिया के जिन-जिन भागों का अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में प्रकाशन होता है क्या निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा उसके लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) क्या उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही होनी आरम्भ हो गई है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी टाइप और शीघ्रलिपि जानने वाले कर्मचारी

१०११. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग में अलग-अलग कितने कर्मचारी हिन्दी टाइपिंग तथा हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपि का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके हैं और कितने इस समय प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं ; और

(ख) जो व्यक्ति ऐसा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके हैं क्या उन सभी से हिन्दी का काम लिया जा रहा है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग के चार कर्मचारी पहिले ही हिन्दी टाईपिंग और हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपि का प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर चुके हैं। निर्वाचन आयोग के कर्मचारियों में से इस समय कोई भी कर्मचारी ऐसा प्रशिक्षण नहीं ले रहा है।

(ख) तृतीय साधारण निर्वाचनों से सम्बन्धित काम की अधिकता के कारण प्रशासनिक रूप से अब तक यह संभव नहीं हो पाया है कि ऐसे लोगों को हिन्दी में काम करने के अवसर दिये जायें।

हिन्दी में विभागीय काम

१०१२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय में अभी ऐसे कौन से कार्यालय हैं जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को विभागीय फार्म हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिये नहीं भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार कार्यालयों से अभी कितने फार्म आने शेष हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) कोई भी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cultural Agreements

1013. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) with how many countries India has entered into cultural agreements so far during the last five years and the names of these countries;

(b) whether there is any set standard for selecting members of the cultural delegation which are sent abroad;

(c) whether these members are duly instructed prior to leaving for foreign countries;

(d) what amount we have spent

during the last five years on receiving cultural delegation in our country; and

(e) what is the reciprocal benefit we have received from those countries?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Nine, viz, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, United Arab Republic, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 14,43,861/- has been incurred in this Ministry during the last five years.

(e) The benefits are intangible but important. Mutual understanding between the countries is established, old cultural contacts are revived and existing friendly relations are further strengthened.

S.C., S.T. and Other Backward Class Students Selected for Scholarships

1014. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward class students selected for foreign scholarship during 1961; and

(b) whether there is any increase in the number of scholarships during this year?

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

(a) Scheduled Caste .	6
Scheduled Tribe .	5
Other Backward Class .	4
Total	15

(b) The number of scholarships varies from year to year and it is not possible to say whether there will be any increase in the number of scholarships during 1962 as all the selections have not yet been finalised.

African Students in Indian Universities

1015. **Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of African students (excluding those of Indian origin) at present enrolled in Indian Universities and institutions of higher learning;

(b) the number of each University;

(c) how many of these receive scholarships from the Government of India; and

(d) what programmes the Indian Council of Cultural Relations have undertaken for the welfare of African students in India and for enabling them to understand and appreciate Indian Culture?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

पुनर्वेलन मिलें

१०१६. **श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें भारत को पुनर्वेलन मिलों की उत्पादन क्षमता, जोकि कुछ वर्ष पूर्व निर्धारित की गयी थी और १९५८, १९५९, १९६० और १९६१ के वर्ष में पुनर्वेलन करने वालों की आवंटित किये गये विलेट्स की मात्रा बताई गई हो ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जे० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : पुनर्वेलन मिल की विलेट्स ठीक ठीक क्षमता निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि वर्ग या अनुभाग विशेष में बने जाने से उत्पादन में परिवर्तन आ जाता है। पुनर्वेलन मिलों की उत्पादन क्षमता के कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं।

पुनर्वेलन मिलों के लिये विलेट्स का आवंटन निम्नलिखित था :—

	टन
१९५८	३१७,७००
१९५९	४०९,३१५
१९६०	*८०६,०२५
१९६१	४८७,६०९

(*१९६० में अत्यधिक सप्लाई का कारण नये इस्पात संयंत्रों के बेलन मिलों की तैयार माल की क्षमता के विकास में समायोजन था।)

पुनर्वेलन मिलें

१०१७. **श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब से लोहे और इस्पात पर नियंत्रण का आदेश जारी हुआ है तब से पुनर्वेलन मिलों पर अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस में क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जे० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रण आदेश, १९५६ की धारा १६ के अधीन प्रत्येक पुनर्वेलन मिल की संयंत्र उपकरण या विल्डिंग में वृद्धि करने के लिये अनुज्ञा प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है। वर्तमान संयंत्र का सदुपयोग करने से उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। विलेट्स का सम्पूर्ण उपलब्ध को ध्यान में रख कर इकाइयों की क्षमता में विस्तार पर गुणानुसार विचार किया गया है।

फिर ऐसी भी छोटी इकाइयों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये जो स्थानीय उपलब्ध का उपयोग करती हैं—जिस में विलेट्स जिस की सप्लाई

कम है, की मांग में वृद्धि न हो—और जिन में ५० से कम आदमी काम करते हैं, को १९६० में अनुज्ञा प्राप्त करते से छूट दे दो गई थी।

Ex-Servicemen in Kerala

1018. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen who are un-employed in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether there is any proposal to rehabilitate them;

(c) whether Government will consider the desirability of providing reservations in the matter of appointments in Public Services; and

(d) whether it is a fact that at the time of their enrolment they were assured of employment opportunities on release?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) 3341, according to the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in Kerala.

(b) The facilities for rehabilitation available to the ex-servicemen of other States are also available to the ex-servicemen of Kerala State and every effort is made to rehabilitate them as far as possible. ●

(c) Under the Constitution of India, no such reservation is permissible for ex-servicemen as such.

(d) No such assurance was given.

National Discipline Scheme

1019. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a training centre in Kerala under the National Discipline Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of delegates from 445 (A) LSD—5.

Kerala who took part in the Seminar on National Discipline Scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

1020. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the enquiry against Shri S. P. Jain of Calcutta for the violation of foreign exchange rules;

(b) if completed, the details of the same; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The enquiries are still in progress.

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

Mass Insurance Scheme

1021. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India's proposal to launch a scheme of mass insurance has been put into practice; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The feasibility of introducing a scheme of Mass Insurance is still under the examination of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Cultural Agreements with African Countries

1022. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have concluded cultural agreements with any countries in Africa since 1956;

(b) if so, the names of these countries and the nature of these agreements; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the absence of such agreements?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes Sir, with one country so far.

(b) United Arab Republic. The Agreement provides for development of closer cultural relations between India and the United Arab Republic through the institution of scholarships and fellowships; training of each other's personnel in Scientific, Technical & Industrial institutions; establishment of cultural institutes and exchanges in educational, cultural and scientific fields.

(c) does not arise.

S.C. & S.T. in Central Government Offices

1023. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of Central Government; and

(b) their percentage, class-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The percentages as on 1st January 1961 were:

Scheduled Casts	14.63%
Scheduled Tribes	1.98%

(b) The class-wise percentages on the same date were as follows:

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I	1.44%	.21%
Class II	2.44%	.67%
Class III	7.49%	.92%
Class IV	21.55%	2.98%

Coal Deposits in Bijapur (Mysore)

1024. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri S. B. Patil:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there are deposits of coal and raw material for cement near Talikot in Bijapur District of Mysore State; and

(b) whether Government propose to have a proper investigation in this matter?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No coal deposits near Talikot have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India. However, limestone deposits of cement grade have been recorded.

(b) As a result of work carried out by the Geological Survey of India, a reserve of about 300 million tonnes of limestone of cement grade has been estimated.

Discovery of Harappa and Mohenjodaro Period Sites

1025. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sites of the Harappa and Mohenjodaro period have been discovered in the Indian territory; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of indications which have led to the discovery?

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

(b) Harappan potteries and other associated finds

Naval Prize Money

1026. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Naval prize money allotted to India;

(b) what was the basis on which the amount was disbursed among the claimants; and

(c) the number of officers and ratings who are yet to receive the prize money and the amount outstanding?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 7].

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED RELEASE OF I.A.F. AIRMEN BY NAGA HOSTILES

Mr. Speaker: I have got four calling-attention-notice from Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Priya Gupta, Shri Hem Barua and Shri P. C. Borooah.

I shall call upon Shri S. M. Banerjee to read it out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have not got the form.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I believe that it has been withheld.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the hon. Member because I thought that some information that might be available just now or just at present might be given to the House, and if further information is available, that can be given afterwards. This notice is about the release of our airmen by the Naga

hostiles. Can the hon. Prime Minister give that information?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have heard from our Embassy in Rangoon that the Burmese Government have informed them that the four Indian airmen were handed over to them on the 5th of May, on the Indo-Burmese border by the Naga hostiles. We have not got more information yet. But it is presumed that they will be taken to Mandalay soon, in a day or two, possibly; because they have had a hard time they might be hospitalised there for a day or two to rest, and then they will be taken to Rangoon where they will be handed over to our Embassy and then transported here. That is all the information that I can give now.

May I express my gratitude to the Burmese Government for their help in this matter?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any intimation has been sent to their relations or their parents about their release?

Mr. Speaker: Let us have them first on the 14th instant, and then probably it would be better that that information might be given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They will be very happy to receive this information. The parents of one of the captains are at Kanpur, and his mother is actually on the death-bed.

Mr. Speaker: We hope that they will be handed over to us. Let us wait for three or four days before we can give them the information. If something intervenes, then what would be the position?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This much information at least can be given to them.

12.05 hrs.

RE: MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek a clarification from you? I submitted a privilege motion on *China Today* publishing the Peking Note of April 30, and said that before it was laid on the Table of the House, before the House had been apprised of it, it has been published by *China Today*, official organ of the Chinese Embassy here, and printed in the *New Age* Press in Delhi. This is a very serious matter and I wanted to move a motion of privilege on this because we are denied the right to have this note first.

You often say that Members should explore other avenues whenever adjournment motions are tabled. Yesterday I tabled a calling attention notice on this subject and it was refused. Today I have tried a privilege motion. I do not know what has exactly happened to that. Supposing it is rejected, I shall have to give notice of a Short Notice Question. But nobody knows what will happen to that.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member not been informed of it?

Shri Hem Barua: That is my submission. We are informed like that. But after exploring all avenues, we find ourselves in a very tight corner not knowing what to do.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have said it so many times that if any hon. Member is dissatisfied with any decision that I take, he can come to my Chamber. Now that my decision has been conveyed to the hon. Member, does he expect me to come to a different decision now when he stands up and says something? When he knows already that he has been communicated that decision, what does he expect me to do? Does he expect me to say something different from what has been conveyed to him already?

Shri Hem Barua: My submission was different.

Mr. Speaker: He wants me to say what avenues are open to him.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not a legal adviser to give opinions to Members as to how to guide them. If they send me something in the form of a notice, then I have to decide on that notice, as to whether it is admissible or not. I have to decide on concrete questions as they arise and come up before me. I cannot give advice. If he comes and discusses with me, I will certainly be available for that and will say why I have rejected it. Then probably he might get some help, if I am in a position to help, because he knows much better than myself.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make this submission? In future, may it be your ruling that whenever motions of serious import are disallowed, instead of merely conveying that decision to Members, the Speaker may be pleased to assign the reasons also, so that Members might know where they stand? Otherwise we are quite lost in darkness.

Mr. Speaker: There is a matter of breach of privilege brought up by a Member and the Speaker considers that there is no breach of privilege. That is conveyed to the hon. Member. What other grounds does he require in that respect? I will advise him, if he wants to discuss it further with me, to come to my Chamber. We will sit together and discuss.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under subsection (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (i) Report (1959) of the Tariff Commission on the fixation of

fair retention price of ammonium sulphate produced by Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-86/62].

- (ii) Supplementary Report (1960) of the Tariff Commission on the fixation of fair retention price of ammonium sulphate produced by the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited.

- (iii) Government Resolution No. Fert.1(15)/58-Vol. II dated the 16th January, 1962.

- (iv) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) to (iii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-87/62].

NOTIFICATION UNDER RUBBER ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. GSR 206 dated the 17th February, 1962 under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-88/62].

PAPERS UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATION ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board for the year 1960-61 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 41 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act,

1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-89/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MANIPUR LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS ACT AND TERRITORIAL COUNCILS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) Notification No. 140/12/60-M (v) published in the Manipur Gazette dated the 31st May, 1961 containing the Manipur Land Revenue and Reforms Rules, 1961, under section 169 of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-90/62].

- (ii) The Territorial Councils (Election of Members) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 5 dated the 1st January, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-91/62].

RULES UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy each of the following rules under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (a) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 dated the 6th January, 1962.
- (b) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500 dated the 24th April, 1962.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-92/62].

- (ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 489 dated the 21st April, 1962 containing corri-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

gendum to G.S.R. No. 269 dated the 3rd March, 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-93/1944.]

- (iii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 490 dated the 21st April, 1962 under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-94/62].

12.10 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: We now take up general discussion on the Budget (General) for 1962-63. Shri Gajraj Singh to continue his speech.

श्री गणपति राम (मछली शहर) : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैंने कल भी एक प्रश्न किया था डिप्टी स्पाकर साहब से कि जो बैंक बैचर्ज हैं और जो इस बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहते हैं, उनको अभी तक समय नहीं मिल सका है। अब क्या उनको आपकी तरफ से कोई संरक्षण मिल सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात को जब भी कोई मੈम्बर साहब मुझ से पूछो रहे हैं मैं उनसे कहता रहा हूँ कि अगर वे किसी पार्टी में शामिल हैं तो उनको चाहिये कि वे अपने क्लिप के पास जायें।

श्री गणपति राम : कई दिन से क्लिप के पास जाते रहे हैं लेकिन

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्लिप की शिकायत मैं नहीं सुन सकता हूँ।

श्रीमती रेण चक्रवर्ती (बैरकपुर)
यह तो माननीय सदस्य को पार्टी की बात है।

श्री गणपति राम : अगर क्लिप की ही बात है तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर, अगर आप क्लिप से सैटसफाई नहीं है और पार्टी की जो पारबंदियां हैं, उन से बाहर आना चाहते हैं तो मुझे बराहरेस्त लिखें।

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Yesterday I was submitting the point that the clearest index as to whether the villages or rural areas have become prosperous or not is to see whether the people from the rural areas are forsaking their traditional employments and migrating to towns, big cities and big industrial centres. That would be a clear index. If there is good employment available at home, who would like to go to other places? Not only the cultivator kisans, but other labour also who used to be employed in khadi, shoe-making and other small cottage industries, have no means of living in the villages now, and they are migrating to towns, and the juggies in and about Delhi and other big towns are a clear index of it, of their real fate. To say that prosperity has been brought to the villages I would submit is a fallacy which we cannot for long screen by figures etc.

A young gentleman who has been associated with constructive work asked Mahatma Gandhi during his last days: "Mahatmaji, you used to say that swaraj was to come. Now swaraj has come. You also said that Ram raj was to come. When is that coming?" Mahatmaji's brief reply was: "When people like you go back to the villages, that would be the day of Ram raj."

Mr. Speaker: Is he asking me to go to the village?

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Yourself and myself also, because for employment I came to the towns and cities. Otherwise, if the heaven was there in the village, I would have certainly re-

mained there. Why come to the town? Seventyfive or 80 per cent of the people still live in the villages. It used to be 90 per cent, now it has changed to 75 per cent. That is also an index. I would certainly say that all the educated are migrating to the towns. We should go back to rural India and serve the people there. But because of unemployment we are coming out, that is my submission. That was Mahatmaji's reply in one sentence in a very Mahatma-like manner.

It is not only this. The Planning Commission is a component part of this Budget, I would submit, because it is to be said by the Finance Minister or on his behalf in this House that we have to cater for our Five Year Plans which have been approved by the nation, and we have to find the money for it, but what has the Planning Commission said: This is the report of what Shri Shriman Narayan, Member of the Planning Commission, said on the 5th of this month:

"Mr. Shriman Narayan, member, Planning Commission, today stressed the need for reduction in disparities in incomes 'with a sense of urgency', both in the rural as well as urban areas with a view to achieving a socialistic pattern of society."

Mr. Narayan said: "It must be conceded frankly that we have not so far been able to take necessary steps for mopping up unearned incomes in cities in regard to urban land values, houses and other forms of property". In consequence, he added, the disparities in income between the rural and urban areas were widening."

This is the certificate of the Planners on the basis of which the whole of this thing is to be worked out. He says that there are disparities; and it is a very clear thing. According to our Constitution everybody has equal opportunities. The biggest of the rural people whom they call the landlords are assessed to land reve-

nue of about one-fourth, or one-third or even one-half of the gross produce. But, what about the towns and cities? There, one may have any amount of income from rent. They may have crores and crores worth of property; and that is not taxed this way. If they say that it must be on income-tax basis, let it be so in the rural areas also. If it is not so, then, the higher income groups, beyond specified limits, should also be taxed on that basis. I would not like to take further time of the House on this point. An important member of the Planning Commission himself has conceded this point.

Why not a ceiling be fixed on property in the cities? I was also a member of a committee in Punjab and we considered this; and it was the Centre that advised us that constitutionally it was not possible. We were examining it at that stage and it was left there. Now the Planning Commission is taking it up and so I need not say more about it. My point is that there should be decidedly a firm policy of Government on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: I want to take a few more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He has already taken 10 or 11 minutes yesterday . . .

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: I took only 8 minutes yesterday and I would like to have 3 more minutes now.

Mr. Speaker: He may have two minutes.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: It should be clearly reflected in the Budget also that the policy is for the formation of a socialist pattern of society. A socialist pattern of society means 80 per cent of the population in the villages that has to be catered for.

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

I do not want to go into details into big schemes like the Bhakra Nangal. In every such thing preference should be given to the needs of small industries and agriculture. They should get first preference in electric supply or anything for which money is provided by the Central Exchequer.

It is a point which has been conceded that India is the poorest country. We have to progress with our socialist pattern of society. But many reasons are given such as class conflict, colonial oppression etc. for the slow progress. I would submit that this can be worked out only on a localised basis.

What are the reasons for poverty? Some say that it is over-population. Over-population is in Delhi but not in Kangra where there is sparse population. These things are not absolutely correct. If properly tackled this poverty can be removed.

The second biggest income for us is cattle wealth. With the advent of machines, if we talk of cattle wealth we would be ridiculed in this machine age. Look to Australia. Australia has progressed because of horse breeding and better horses. The wheat which has been taken to India came later on from that sub-continent. That is how they progress. The Indian conception of prosperity is:

“दूध की गंगा यमुना बग्ती है।”

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

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Milk is a good food. Cattle breeding is the most progressive thing for India but we give it up in place of machines and machines. Cattle breeding is very good to the nation as a whole. It should be examined. With these remarks, I conclude.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai. Before he begins, I would like to say this. I

have got a list of 20 names from the Congress side. If all of them want to be accommodated each must be content with ten minutes; otherwise some shall have to be left out. It is for them to choose. The time has been divided between the parties. So, they should be satisfied with that.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, the Finance Minister takes pride in his reputation for bluntness which he mistakes for dedication to truth and which his critics misrepresent as harshness. There has been a competition in this House to pay him compliments. Members have been vying with one another for what they describe as his lucidity and clarity and even the hon. lady Member who sits on my right complimented him on the extremely intelligent piece of work he has done in presenting his Budget.

Mr. Speaker, I think the presentation of the Budget of the Union Government is not an essay or elocution competition in a college where one looks for the qualities of diction, grammar and syntax and grace as in a speech or essay. I am going to do him the unusual compliment of talking like him bluntly and I hope he will agree that it is perhaps the best compliment that one can receive—the imitation of a virtue which one values very much in oneself.

The Budget of a Government which is pledged to the proposition of building an egalitarian society will have to be something different. I think, than the presentation of an annual balance sheet, profit and loss account presented by the chairman of a board of directors to the shareholders. We will have to examine every single Budget for a long time to come in this country against the long-term objectives and against the goals which we have set for ourselves. And the final criteria and the final judgment for deciding whether a particular Budget is good or bad is not the lucidity or brilliance of the language but whether that particular Budget and the proposals take

us nearer the goal which we have set before ourselves. I am going to examine some of these goals and see how far Shri Morarji Desai's proposals are likely to help this country in the realisation and achievement of these goals. I know times without number this House has heard from Members participating in all kinds of debates the cherished goal of this country. I would not take the time of the House on that. Perhaps the Second Plan has summarised these goals in succinct terms. They are, I think, the essence of socialism. The first is the provision of jobs, provision of employment to those who are denied the elementary right of earning their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. The second priority, another essential quality of socialism, will be that we try to reduce the inequalities in society. There are two other objectives which of course are necessary to fulfil these two objectives, that is, rapid industrialisation of the country and raising the standard of living of this nation. Now, how far Morarji Bhai's proposals help us in this regard? There is a very interesting feature about planning in India and the Budget proposals. By the very nature, planning means helping those who have been denied a share in society's wealth. Planning, therefore, invariably comes in conflict with those who are generally described as the 'haves'. But surprisingly enough, the most vociferous champions and supporters, nay, advocates of planning in India have been the 'haves' of India. This is something very peculiar. Maybe this is the land of Gandhi and Buddha and therefore, we witness this spectacle that the capitalist class in India have been lending very loudly, suspiciously loudly, their support to the plans in India. I would like to see who are the beneficiaries of the budget proposals and planning in general in this country.

Here is the *Eastern Economist* of April 27, 1962. What has been the result of Shri Morarji Desai's proposals? The Chairman of the Bombay Stock Exchange, which is the barometer of the businessmen's reaction

to what the Government is doing, says:

"The Finance Minister has struck the golden mean between too much deficit finance, both of which could be inflationary in the present circumstances."

Shri K. R. P. Shroff—must be an equally great dignitary like the Chairman of the Stock Exchange; I do not know who he is, but he must be very big, because the *Eastern Economist* quotes him as an authority—has complimented the Finance Minister on having held the scales even between the rich and the poor, between the 'haves' and the 'have nots'. It must be a wonderful means of the ability one can display in holding the scales evenly between 41 million poor and 1 million rich! This compliment should make the Finance Minister sit up and examine as to why, if something is wrong, we are receiving this unadulterated applause from this source. There may be a veneer of criticism here and there. The reason is very simple.

The reason is, during the past 15 years, in spite of all the talks, all the proclamations, all the manifestoes that we have been issuing about our march towards socialism, the economy of this country has been in the grip of one who is a greedy profiteer, and I am afraid, an indifferent bureaucrat. As a result, the beneficiary of what we have been doing has not been the common man, who happened to be on the lips of everyone who spoke in the House; he has not been the beneficiary of planning. Sir, I will be taking the barest minimum of statistics, because I fully agree that statistics can be very misleading. But only to avoid the charge of indulging in platitudes, I will be referring to the minimum of statistics to drive home the point I am seeking to make that during these 15 years there has been an almost aggressive concentration of capital wealth and income in a small sector.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Shri Nigam and Shri Choudhuri—both are very distinguished officials of the Company Law Administration and I hope in being quoted by an opposition Member, they will not be incurring the wrath of somebody—have pointed out these very salient features about this concentration of wealth in our country, in their study *The Corporate Sector in India*. They have pointed out that 7 families control, of the total corporate assets in the country, as much as 35 per cent. There are 119 companies in this country which control as much as 45 per cent of the paid-up capital of companies which they took into consideration, i.e. about 8,000. Further, they pointed out that among the 30,000 registered companies, 0.4 per cent of the companies control as much as 35 per cent of their assets. This is one aspect of concentration of capital.

There is another interesting feature. I have nothing against anybody in particular, but the same 10 families distribute and control among themselves as much as 619 directorships. One of the essential aims, the motive force, of socialism is to prevent, and if we cannot prevent such concentration of wealth, at least to put a check on it. Here the process seems to have been absolutely the reverse. This is about concentration of wealth. What about income?

I will give a few figures about income. It has been pointed out by Mr. Lydall, writing in the *Economic Weekly* of June, 1961.—I am quoting this to drive home the particular argument which I am advancing—that the top 1 per cent of our population receive as much as 10 per cent of the income, top 5 per cent receive 23 per cent of the income and the top 10 per cent of our population control, receive, enjoy and have the benefits of 34 per cent of the total income. There is another interesting salient feature pointed out by these two scholars, civil servants, if you like. They point

out this very interesting feature, that in the highest income bracket of Rs. 2 lakhs and over there has been an appreciation in seven years of as much as 336 per cent in income. Take a few companies—I will cite only three or four. My hon. friend Shri Morarka, who always speaks with expertise, who always speaks with knowledge and who should know better, even he had to quote the dividend returns when he made a reference to the Reserve Bank Bulletin. The Reserve Bank index number of variable dividend industrial securities shows an appreciation of 80 per cent. But I will take a few companies, because these indices can be a little confusing for laymen like me.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): They were not dividend returns, they were the prices of shares on which variable dividend is payable.

Shri Nath Pai: Quite true—I am open to correction—the index number is about shares. I will tell him immediately about shares also. I have got a handbook here, I would like to point out to him a figure. This is the *Tata Book of Statistics*. This says that on an average the profits have been of the order of 10 per cent, that is, within ten years a man who has the money to invest in shares of equity capital can get a full return of his capital in ten years. I am going to compare it with the common man and what he will be getting. Here are a few companies whose returns are rather interesting. From 1958 to 1961, in four years, the Ambica Mills gave a return of 150 per cent on the equity capital, the Mettur Mills gave 155 per cent, the New India Assurance gave 167 per cent and Burn and Company 105 per cent. Certainly, is it not the most eloquent testimony that we are trying to bring about an equalisation of incomes? Sir, 'equalisation' is a tall claim. We cannot talk of that. But there is no evidence in any sector of a more egalitarian or at least a more equitable distribution of incomes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Is it because of the efficiency and technical know-how of these parties that they have earned so much?

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to that point. I will be grouping like the hon. Member to find a reply to this. I have a suggestion to make, but mine will be a conjecture. Those who can manage only know it better. It will be seen that some of these companies have got more than 1½ times the value of paid-up capital that they invested. Very lucky are the people who can have such benefits from a socialist society!

Having said this, I will compare it with some other sections of the society. Less than 3 per cent of the rich peasants operating about 27 per cent of the acreage, which is about 30 acres per head or per household, have benefited to the extent of Rs. 462 crores from the Rs. 1700 crores income which was generated in the past decade. That means, less than 3 per cent of the peasantry in this country are the beneficiaries of what we have been putting in to bring about a more equitable distribution of income in this country.

Let us see how in that process there has been an aggravation of disparities in the country. Professor Raj, in an essay which he read out to the Dewan Chand Centre here in last March, has pointed out that the agricultural labourer in the past five years, far from being a beneficiary of socialism in this country has been a loser. Today, in spite of all that we claim to have done for him and the investment in irrigation, in fertilisers and all that, the earnings of this agricultural labourer has dropped from 447 to 437. On the other hand, his indebtedness has gone up from 105 to 138, and the days which he has to spend unemployed, cursing his fate for being born in this country, have gone up from 82 to 110. Professor Raj in this analysis

points out that the disparity is of an order where the lowest income of this group is 100 and the highest income is the one to which I referred earlier. That means the disparity is 100 times more. To find a comparable similarity or comparison we shall have to travel far and wide, go to Spain or one of the Latin American countries where alone such disparities in income prevail.

I would like here, at this stage, to point out an interesting thing. We have been talking very loudly about the growth of national income, that during the past decade it has gone up by 42 per cent or so. In the same period, the average *per capita* income has gone up by 17 per cent. May I know what is happening to this then? Here are a few figures from the National Sample Survey. There are 40 million of our countrymen who live on a daily earning, a daily income of 30 nP. Another 40 million are living on 4 annas, 20 million on 2 annas and 60 million on five annas. That means there are 60 million of our brethren whose monthly earnings do not come to half the daily allowance that an MP receives, and we know that an Indian MP is the lowest paid employee in the whole world. That is what an ordinary employee gets in this country.

We are hoping that if everything goes all right, by 1975 the *per capita* income in this country will have been doubled. There are many 'ifs' and many pitfalls in the meanwhile. But assuming that the target will be reached and that we will surmount all the pitfalls and the difficulties which beset our path, where shall we stand? I think a reference was already made to it that the income will be smaller, the *per capita* income that we will get in 1975—I hope many of us will survive these days of scarcity to see that golden day when the national income will be doubled—that will be lower than the *per capita* income that

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a person gets in our neighbouring country of Ceylon and India will, to quote Shri H. V. R. Iengar again, even after five successive Plans will be among the poorest countries of the world. Surely, not again a very good way of telling the world that we are marching towards socialism.

I have before me a review published by the Government of Maharashtra that the Government there spends about Rs. 400 on a prisoner and after fifteen years a citizen of free India hopes to get an annual income of Rs. 400.

Some time back some 800 of our countrymen died in the streets of Kanpur, Allahabad and, I think, in the capital also. What did they die of? Not of any epidemic, but they died because there was no shelter, there was no food, they had nowhere to go and they died after agonising and torturous days in the streets of the capital and other cities in northern India. What a commentary on the tremendous progress that we have made towards socialism! It was precisely the sight of a young girl dying in the streets of London that moved the hearts of a Ruskin and a Marx and gave them the call for a newism, a new religion of the era called socialism. They were agonised to see a young girl of 18 sitting on a dung hill and dying there because she had nowhere to go, no shelter.

In India when such things are happening and when we ask for further details from Shri Datar, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, he says with such a shocking selfcomplacency that the House was taken aback, that the Government is collecting the figures and "we have written to the Delhi Administration". How much have we fallen? When the deaths of hundreds of our countrymen, the agonising and tortured deaths of hundreds of our countrymen are taking

place, it is for us an exercise in statistics and arithmetic. Surely, I think this is not the way one proceeds to build socialism. Now Shri Saraf was kind enough to ask me what is happening.

I will take four examples of what is happening here. Firstly, of course, we have a very steeply graded system of taxation. There is the income tax, there is the wealth tax, there is the gift tax and there was the expenditure tax. Of course, if one escapes through all this, there is the estate duty—a remarkable system of taxation. But what is the performance? The expenditure tax has been discarded because the returns are not attractive. I am very sorry that this has been done. The reasons are very simple. Because, the expenditure tax was part of the whole integrated system which was to help the country in preventing evasion and to put a check on ostentatious consumption. Sir Stafford Cripps has gone down in the history of Britain as the iron Chancellor because he had the courage, he had the vision, to bring to his people proposals, measures, which created a new Britain out of the war-devastated Britain. Therefore, a grateful posterity recalls his memory as an iron Chancellor. I think Shri Morarji Desai who, undoubtedly has a large measure of courage but about whose imagination I do not know very much, will certainly go down in the annals of our history, post-war history, as the oracle of ostentatious austerity, because in the midst of all this talk on the one hand, we see the aggravation of poverty and, on the other, an unlimited concentration of wealth. Why do I say 'unlimited'? May I quote Here is a country which openly flies the flag of private capital. And what happened in that country? The American capital had never had it so good as during the regime of Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Harding. Mr. Coolidge said. The first duty of the American Government is to help the business community. He openly claimed that. He said that

"the man who builds a factory builds a temple" He also said that if the Federal Government goes out of existence, the people of America will not suffer, but if industry goes out of existence we shall go to ruin.

When such was the worship of business, even then what was the position? I am quoting from *The Age of Roosevelt*, a first-class study by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

"Through the decade"—when there was a President who said that the first duty of the American Government is to help the business community—"Through the decade, profits rose over 80 per cent as a whole, or twice as much as productivity; the profits of financial institutions rose a fantastic 150 per cent."

And I have shown that in this country, in a lesser period, profits have gone higher, dividends have gone higher, and the return has been more than 100 per cent. And the Americans never pretended to be following a socialist commonwealth, the creation of an egalitarian society; they were out to help the private *entrepreneur*, the businessman, the business community. Even they would be abhorred to know this. The truth is that the business community in this country has never had it so good as under the Congress regime. And the best evidence, apart from the statistics I have quoted, is the Prime Minister himself, who, in one of those moods which endear him so much to the people of this country, angrily told an election meeting in his own State that during the past ten years the capitalists and the industrialist classes in this country have amassed greater wealth than in the past one hundred years of foreign rule. That is my best and last testimony on this point.

What is happening is this, that we have this system of new taxation, but the tax collecting system remains the old, ancient one. The tax-collecting system has not been geared to the new

tax system. We create a tax and then, before giving a battle, we give it up. I will give this example. This particular tax was discarded. Why? Because the return is not so good. Is the return really that bad? Did we do all that was necessary? Was it not intended as a part of a whole system, and if you pull one plank there is the danger that the whole system may begin to collapse and crumble. That is the great danger.

Let us take the other two taxes. There is the Wealth Tax and the Capital Gains Tax. What has happened to the Capital Gains Tax? I think Shri Morarka will correct me if I am wrong; there are as many as 976 or 977, or thereabout, assesses for the Capital Gains Tax. What is the total return? It is of the order of Rs. 66 lakhs. Who will believe that in this country? If we cast a glance at Calcutta, Ahmedabad or Bombay, what has been the appreciation in the land value and what are the huge transactions? But the poor tax-collector is dodged, is cheated of his due, because of the ingenuity of the businessman, because of the *benami* transactions. Something will have to be done to investigate this, and I hope those who assist the Finance Minister will give some attention to this matter as to how to bring into the net of the tax-collector all these vast *benami* transactions. Will it seriously be contended that the only gain to be taxed in this year was Rs. 266 crores? But this is what we have seen, namely that the total return from capital gains is the paltry, insignificant sum of Rs. 66 lakhs.

Take Wealth Tax again. Rs. 7 crores have been collected. If we compute at the rate of 1½ per cent for Rs. 2 lakhs for an individual and an undivided Hindu family, it means about Rs. 430 crores wealth is earned. If that is so, is this a true picture? What about the accumulation of a sets which is reflected in the investment and the booming share capital? The truth is this, that the ingenuity of the businessman is proving far too much

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for the tax-collector. A method will have to be found out for this.

There are about 77,000 doctors in this country. And how many of them are IncomeTax assesseees? Only 17,000. I think it was some English Viceroy who once quipped that perhaps it is more profitable to be a clergyman than a doctor. That was fifty years ago. We thought that things had changed in Free India. There are only 17,000 doctors paying Income-tax. And I think doctors are among the people who—though they cannot compete with the industrial and financial tycoons who are gradually spreading their tentacles on the industrial and economic life of this country—are certainly well off. But how much tax is collected from them?

Sir, I have given three examples. Here is a tax system on paper, in theory, very steeply and socialistically upgraded. But in practice what is the return? Therefore we go on looking for other avenues of tax collection for our revenue.

I will be pointing out here a few things that can be done. But, Sir, I am afraid about my time and so in case I am running short, I have one word to say before I take up this issue, because I may be cut short, and that is about the public sector. I think I had the privilege once in pointing out some of the glaring shortcomings of the public sector. We were very unhappy, but we certainly want the public sector to remain in this country and—as the Prime Minister said once but which is never implemented—to have a commanding height in the country. We had pointed out that the performance of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited was not particularly inspiring. But our intention was never that the public sector should be completely discredited in this country. But Annexure XVII to this Explanatory Memorandum precisely does that. I know, a very

Discussion

brilliant team of devoted civil servants produced this memorandum, and we should like to express our appreciation of the same. But somehow there is something very significant about the manner in which Annexure XVII is prepared. If a Swatantra was to be called upon to pass his judgment on the public sector, he would not have prepared a more damaging annexure than what has been prepared by the Government of India. What does it show? It shows that this is going down, sinking, that it is failing. It simply fails to give an analysis to this country and to Parliament of what is the performance of the public sector.

I know there are many managerial weaknesses. There is a lot of waste, and all this needs to be checked very sternly as quickly as possible, as we hope to do it. And we hope that the Committee of Parliament to check all this will be created without loss of time. But this Annexure certainly fails to tell the people something very significant. First, it does not tell what is the relation of the loans to these companies, to these public enterprises, from the Government, and what is the interest thereon. When it talks of the return being so low as 3 per cent, it does not tell that some of these companies have as much of their capital as 50 per cent, which is a loan from and a debt to the Government of India, and what is the amount of interest being paid. It is nowhere said. What is the actual investment, we are never told. Very significantly, it does not disclose to Parliament, and therefore in the process discredits the public sector, that large amounts are to be kept as reserves, as depreciation fund and other funds, which is a matter of policy. But there is no disclosure of this very salient feature.

An equally important feature about this Annexure is that there is, what is called, social capital which forms nearly 20 to 30 per cent of the investment of the public sector. The townships, the hospitals and the other amenities, they do not bring a return. But this is not separated, and there-

fore the sum total of the product is that we are shown that the public enterprise is not doing well. I hope a vigorous defence of this will be given by the Finance Minister, because there is a cry raised in this country that the public sector is failing. Definitely it has not failed and we shall see to it that we do not allow any one to jump at it to destroy it. What is happening is that this picture is not being properly painted.

But that is not to allow a self-complacency on the part of those who today are running it. In many places there is a lot of scope for improvement. One gets the impression that we have two faces, one of Dr. Jekyll, the respectable face of socialism as we see here, but when Dr. Jekyll goes on his real business he is Mr. Hyde of the Swatantra Party. The Swatantra openly stands for their benefit. But in practice this is what is happening. I am not at all convinced—I hope, Mr. Speaker, that I can have two or three minutes. I do not know how much time I have taken.

Mr. Speaker: He may conclude in two minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: We would only like the face of Dr. Jekyll, the pleasant face of socialism and the benefits that are likely to follow if it is given a fair chance. But he comes as Dr. Jekyll to Parliament, but when he goes to the share market he is Mr. Hyde, and we would like to be saved from this.

Mr. Speaker, I would like, in conclusion, to sum up my criticism and to make once again the plea that if we levy a tax we shall collect the tax. If we lay down a policy we shall have the guts, the courage and the vision to follow it. In the process we may have to hurt. Mr. MacMillan, speaking in the House of Commons, said, you cannot—I do not want that word—without squeezing get anything out of anybody. So, we shall have to hurt somewhere. Shall we squeal the moment the hurt is proclaimed by those who are suffer-

ing the hurt? This was what Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao said in a recent essay. On all the four objectives, he said, the country is failing and the Budget has to be judged against this long term objective and its goal of lessening disparities, of increasing the volume of employment, of giving a higher standard of living to the common man. The concealed falling in the standard of living has been disclosed in a study published by the Commerce—special issue last year. Dr. Rao says, again, in this very respectable *Eastern Economist*, that the employment objective set out in the Plans have not been fulfilled and to the extent that industrial development has formed the sheet anchor of this policy, the industrial revolution has not succeeded in its objective. I am summing up by pointing out that so thorough and objective an observer, who has not been particularly, I think, a severe critic of the present Government like Dr. Rao has pronounced that in the major targets of planned economy, the performance of the Government of India is one though not of massive failure, definitely a lamentable failure. Therefore, I cannot join those who have been vying with one another in lending their support to the Finance Minister.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Speaker, in presenting his Budget for the first time of the Third Parliament, the Finance Minister has very aptly pointed out that fiscal policy and its objectives have changed today. It is no longer merely to raise resources to cover expenditure. But, there are other objectives such as increasing savings, promoting exports and, what to my mind is of the greatest consequence, and in the words of the Finance Minister, it must serve "the objective social justice in distributing the rewards and sacrifices implicit in planned progress."

Mr. Speaker: I have already announced that the Congress Members try to condense their remarks

[Mr. Speaker]

within 10 minutes. That should be a warning to every Member.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: This is very sudden. It will be very difficult to condense.

Mr. Speaker: It was done earlier by me, because, I have a list of Speakers that the party wants.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Fifteen minutes, Sir. We have therefore, to examine the Budget proposals in view of these objectives and see how far they bring about greater equality between the haves and the have-nots.

In the last session of the last Parliament, in the Lame Duck session, when the Budget was presented, the Finance Minister told us with clarity as to the resources position. Naturally, now, he has brought forward tax proposals for Rs. 60.80 crores which will wipe out the revenue deficit. This is a measure, as he has said, calculated to bring about disinflationary conditions. In a country which has much leeway to make up, we have certainly to go in for planned progress. There are some people who do not believe in planned progress and who do not think, perhaps, that the Third Plan is of much good. But, whatever its defects, the Third Plan has within it all the amenities and necessities of the poor people, which, if implemented, will certainly go a step forward towards bringing about a greater equality. I do not, therefore, agree with my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai when he says that the business community is giving its support and therefore, it must be wrong. Some in the business community may give it lip support. There is no doubt that, if we could implement the Plan in a proper manner and in the manner in which it is meant, we shall go a great step forward towards bringing about a greater equality in the country. There are, of course, sections of the people who have found representa-

tion in Parliament who do not believe in it. The Swatantra Party leader told us that they were very concerned about the common man and they do not think that the Plan would help them; but towards the end of her speech, it seemed that her ache was for the privileged few who have privy purses.

Shri Mahida (Anand): There are in the Congress also.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: That is not the Congress approach.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Lady Member is losing her time unnecessarily

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Let us examine the tax proposals in this context. We find that the wealth tax has been increased. This is, indeed, something to be welcomed. We find also that there is going to be a tightening of the schedules of admissible entertainment expenditure. This is a good thing. The corporation tax has been increased by 5 per cent. All these will bring about the objective we want.

Turning from this, I come to the question of dropping the expenditure tax. If we really want that the wealth tax returns should come to us—satisfactorily, and that there is check of some kind on spending, it is necessary that the expenditure tax should remain. The Finance Minister says that it is best not to continue a measure which, “as a source of economic restraint, has been ineffective and as a source of revenue, unattractive.” What did Shri T. T. Krishnamachari say when he introduced this measure along with the wealth tax? He said.

“For expenditure tax purposes, the income should not be the decisive criterion. For, if that is so, expenditure from assets, from wealth, will not come within the mischief of the Act.”

Again, he says:

“I hope that in course of time people will agree that they should not spend more than

Rs. 30,000. Ultimately, if everybody spends only Rs. 30,000, we may not get this tax. But, the tax will nevertheless be necessary as a restraint on conspicuous consumption."

Whether the tax has been effective or not in regard to this the abolition of this tax will certainly take away whatever protection there is today. It will be no use having an increase in the wealth tax or in income-tax unless the expenditure tax remains intact. I do appeal to the Finance Minister, who is not here now, to restore the expenditure tax.

Then, I turn to indirect taxation. Here also, the Finance Minister has said that there are people who consider indirect taxation regressive in the sense that the burden falls on the poor. He quotes the example of the excise duty on automobiles, refrigerators, etc., whose incidence naturally falls on the rich. This is begging the question. There are other indirect taxes which are regressive, because, they do fall on the poor men. A poor man in India is not the same as the poor man in America or in England. Therefore, indirect taxes where the consumers are poor people, should not be increased. We have enough of them. For instance, the increase of duty on loose tea: is it not calculated to affect the common man? Do not matches and patent medicines affect the poor people? Does not cloth also affect the poor middle classes? What about railway fares where even in the third class, it is 10 naya paise more? All these things, I think, are regressive in nature. Therefore, I do appeal to the Finance Minister, even at this late hour, to drop these taxes. I speak especially of the poor middle class people who are being terribly neglected today. They are struggling to maintain their standard of living and provide for their children equal opportunities which we want. When we have a proper welfare state on the

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socialist pattern and there being equal opportunity for all the children in the country, it will be different. Now, we are not helping them to keep up their standard and provide for them that educational opportunity through which equal education is available to all. I would beg of the Finance Minister to look into this matter with greater concern, and I hope that even now the income-tax on the lower slabs can be dropped. There are many who believe that a broad-based tax must be there, and that the sacrifice must be spread out amongst the entire community. Yes, but it can be sacrificed only on the part of those who can sacrifice and who have some margin to sacrifice. Only they can be called upon to sacrifice, and not those for whom we are bringing these Plans of development, plans for which we want resources, so that the people who live below the margin of substance can improve their status. Are we going to give them things with one hand and take them away with the other? For, as we all know, the effect of indirect taxation, on the basis of past experience, is cumulative.

13 hrs.

It is not only the commodity which is taxed which goes up price, but some other commodities also go up in price as a result. I do not think, and I do not agree with those who say, that we have fully held the price-line. Of course, it is true that to a certain extent, things are better, and the wholesale index of prices has improved, but so far as the retail prices are concerned, there has not been any discernible improvement, in any manner whatsoever. Anybody who goes to the market and who tries to buy any consumer products, which the poor man also has to buy, knows the truth of this.

Therefore, I would ask that this complacency regarding the price line should go; although to some extent, the price must go up in a developing economy.

There is another point that I should like to raise and that is in regard to

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

the food policy of our country. Today, we have Nature's bounty on our side, and, therefore, today, the prices of foodstuffs will not go up to a high level. If we bring in credit control, we can prevent speculation on this account. But what are we going to do for the future? Are we satisfied with the progress in regard to fertilisers and in regard to small irrigation works? I come from the district of Malda where small irrigation is most needed but hardly exists. Therefore, I say that we should not be complacent on this point either.

Now, I would say one more word more about the indirect taxes. This is a kind of vicious circles into which we have got. On the one hand, as I said, we are trying to bring in disinflationary measures by seeing to it that deficit financing is decreased, and, on the other side, we are not doing anything to hold the price-line: Unless we take all these precautions and unless we take the various measures that have been suggested by some of the committees and commissions, it is no use saying that thing will improve. I would ask Government not to be like the proverbial ostrich hiding its head under the sand, but to look up and see what is happening.

I would like the Finance Minister, who is not here at the moment, to see what is happening in regard to foreign exchange. This is the most peculiar thing, an irony that exists in this country. We understand that foreign exchange must be conserved. So, even students who want to go abroad for training do not get any foreign exchange. And we quite accept that. But what about those people who are going abroad, not once, twice or thrice, but four times a year with their families, and who do not even ask for any foreign exchange? Where do they get funds from? They make adjustments about the money that is owing to them in the foreign countries and they spend that money there. That money is money that should come to India. That is a form of in-

visible export, I would say, and it is most necessary to check this kind of thing. I am sure the Finance Minister will agree and will not countenance any such thing any longer, and I hope steps will be taken to effectively control these persons who think that they are beyond the law, who do not pay their taxes, who do not feel that the foreign exchange that has to be conserved for the nation needs to be conserved by them. They seem to feel that they do not have to do anything about it, and they do not need to have any national feeling in regard to these matters. Any sacrifice that has to be made has to come from all other people of this country except them. We should take effective steps to deal with these people who consider themselves to be above the law. Parliament has given powers and can give more powers, if necessary, so that this sort of thing could be stopped. How can we face the people when such people can not be effectively stopped from doing such things?

I would suggest most respectfully to our Ministers—some of who are here, and others are not here—that it is necessary for the Ministers in Delhi to set an example of austerity. It is no good preaching austerity to businessmen who have money to buy one or two lavish cars which are difficult to obtain in this country, when such lavish cars are used by our Ministers themselves. I would suggest that they should use for their purposes only the smallest car made in India. The Prime Minister example should be followed. Only then we can catch these businessmen and ask them how they get the funds, and whether they are paying wealth tax, expenditure tax and so on.

There are lots of points to cover, but since my time is up, I would just touch upon one or two more points. I would say just one word about the utilisation of our resources. Of course, we do need all this money which the Finance Minister has ask-

ed for, but I submit that this amount can be raised by other methods. My hon. friend Shri Moraka pointed out yesterday that the amount of these taxes which hit the poor people comes to about Rs. 10 crores. If we drop these taxes, then surely we can raise this sum through other methods and thereby fulfil our Plans.

In conclusion, I would refer to a matter about which I know the hon. Finance Minister is himself quite keen, namely that he should see that the moneys that are allocated to the Ministries at the Centre and in the State Governments are not wasted in any manner but are utilised well. I know that while there is no money to give children meals in the schools, money lapses in the budget provision, and in last year's budget also, money lapsed under the head 'Social services'. That is a tragedy, and I hope that the Finance Minister will see that that does not happen again.

With these words, I support the Budget proposals.

An Hon. Member: The hon. lady Member should come and sit on the side of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can persuade her outside the House, not inside.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We are encouraging her.

An Hon. Member: When she was a Minister, what did she do?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is not listening to me.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad (Baroda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am most grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak today. I have had occasion to bowl many a maiden over at cricket, but this is my maiden speech on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Does he accuse me for that or does he take the blame on himself?

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad: I take it upon myself.

As is my practice, I shall be brief and to the point. I have had the great good fortune to travelling abroad and visiting many countries of the world, and during such visits, I have watched and witnessed some of the world's best magicians display their art. But, undoubtedly, the greatest magician in the world is in this country; in fact, he is an hon. Member of this very House, and Indian who also happens to be the Leader of this House, and he normally occupies the first seat in the first row in front of me.

For quite some time, like many of my hon. friends here, the problem of coal and its transport by rail has not only worried me but kept me wondering. We were not sure whether there was a shortage of wagons or whether there was a shortage of coal. I think that the greatest of magicians has solved this in this way namely that he has now reshuffled his Cabinet, and he has redistributed the portfolios. The Minister of Railways has now become the Minister of Transport and Communications, and the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel has now become the Minister of Railways, and a new Minister has been put in charge of Steel and Heavy Industries. The Ministries that were quarrelling have now been reshuffled. I hope that at least hereafter, we would not hear of this kind of thing again on the floor of this House. My State, the State of Gujarat, highly industrialised, was hit the most during this period.

For the last few days and today too I have been listening patiently, but I admit with a certain amount of amusement, to certain speeches made from certain quarters across the floor. For sheer command over the language, for sheer diction, these speeches would have won prizes in an elocution contest, as my hon. friend has pointed out. Two parties in particular have been, extremely vociferous, and although ideologically they are poles apart, both have been, funnily enough, speaking on behalf of the common man. May I in all humility be permitted to point out

[Shri Fateshinrao Gaekwad]

to them that the common man they have been speaking on behalf of, has once again, for the third time in succession,—voted to power a party he has faith in, he has confidence in and which party, he feels, will lead him to prosperity. Is it therefore necessary to ask which party in this House is really interested in advocating the cause of the common man?

And, Sir, speaking of the common man, why is it that all those who attempt to plead his cause, try to convey that he is miserable and unhappy? Is the common man unhappy? Yes, he is, although no one can deny that his lot has been bettered over the last 15 years. But strangely enough, therein lies the very secret, the very cause of it. Now he has been woken up, his lot has been bettered, but having got a little, he now wants more, mainly because he knows what more he ought to get. If a village is supplied electricity, ten other surrounding villages also want electricity. If a village is provided with water works, five other villages nearby want water works too. All villages all over India want everything at the same time. A sleeping nation has been aroused from its sleep and is like a lion aroused from sleep. When a lion wakes up, he starts feeling hungry. When a sleeping nation wakes up, the nation wakes up, the nation feels thirsty, and the thirst is for knowledge.

Here is a glorious example to illustrate what I mean. 75 years ago, during his illustrious reign, the ruler of the erstwhile State of Baroda, my great grandfather, time and again implored his people to send their children to school. But the importance of education was not understood then. Eventually in 1893, he was forced to introduce free and compulsory primary education. Parents not sending their children to school were asked to pay a fine. Funnily enough, many parents

chose to pay the fine and keep the children at home. But today what do we see? I saw it in the last elections. Where there is a primary school, they want a high school; where there is a high school, they want a college; where there is a group of colleges, they want a university.

The common man wants more and, as I said, therein lies the cause of his unhappiness. He has become conscious of what he ought to get. And I am sure—speaking on behalf of my party—that the Congress party will never regret losing an election if that is the price to be paid for such an awakening which is likely to be exploited by the opposition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, You will no doubt readily agree with me that no person in his right senses either in this country or outside, can deny the fact that we have achieved a tremendous deal since independence. Yes, opinions may differ, will differ, as regards the extent of our achievements. Criticism in various form and manner will be levelled against Government. I am not one who will deny that mistakes have not been committed, and I do not say that we will not make more mistakes. But I am sure that this is what history will say of this country, this is what posterity will testify—that no other country in the entire history of the world has ever achieved so much in a brief span of 15 years.

In my opinion, this is one of the finest Budgets ever presented to this House, and for this the hon. Finance Minister deserves our congratulations. It is a Budget which conforms to the policy accepted by my Party to create a socialistic pattern of society. I am aware of the fact that there are hon. Members of this House, particularly a section of the Opposition, who disagree with me on this. However, I will illustrate to them just one example to prove that the Budget does conform to the policy of ushering in a socialistic pattern of society.

It must be borne in mind that the only direct taxes can be the income- and wealth-taxes and the estate duty. Today the very rich pay as much as 88 per cent in taxes, in addition to the wealth-tax which is also levied on dead assets. Critics do not realise that the removal of the exemption for five years of the wealth tax on investments in new companies means a heavier incidence of wealth tax on the holdings of the rich. In the First Five Year Plan, private sector investments amounted to Rs. 750 crores and in the Second Plan period, the figure went up to Rs. 1,650 crores, making a total of Rs. 2,400 crores. Assuming that the ordinary man invested half of it, Rs. 1,200 crores would be the investment of the richer section. If it is further assumed that out of these Rs. 1,200 crores, Rs. 6,00 crores are accounted for by loans from banks, the balance, which on account of rising prices has become Rs. 1,200 crores, will now be subjected to wealth tax. I must point out to the hon. Finance Minister that this means a sum of Rs. 30 crores and not just Rs. 2 crores, as he has calculated. If this is not an indication that we are on the road to building a socialistic pattern of society, what is?

The rise in prices is only on paper, but payment in the form of wealth tax will, in fact, be in the region of 5 per cent on the rich man's holdings. I cannot claim to be a prophet, but when the rich start to pay wealth tax, they will be forced to unload their holdings and the stock exchange will develop cold feet.

We are wedded to socialism. It is, therefore, understood that inequalities must be removed. We must raise the living standards of the poor. The vast majority of our population is made up of agriculturists. Why cannot we give higher and better prices for what the agriculturist produces? If this is done, two other things will simultaneously take place. The agriculturist will endeavour to produce more, and he will also remain in the village and not drift into the urban areas in search

of employment and there be corrupted by city life.

A great deal has also been done to augment his income in other ways. This has been done through spending vast sums on irrigation projects, road-building, electricity, producing fertiliser and providing him with better seeds. This is only solving one part of the problem. It still leaves us with the task of reducing inequalities and preventing concentration of wealth. My hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan, who unfortunately is not here today, the day before yesterday I think strongly advocated increase in direct taxation. I agree with him completely, although I humbly submit at the same time that I think I have an even better suggestion, and I hope it appeals to him and to my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai also. I say impose a ceiling on income, but at the same time remove all direct taxes. I would suggest a ceiling, say, of Rs. 50,000 or even Rs. 40,000, but I reiterate that all direct taxes must be removed simultaneously.

Shri Nambiar: All income will go underground.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad: Maiden speeches are not to be interrupted, but I do not mind being interrupted.

It will solve two problems. No bother to the tax-payer—he knows where he stands. And it would mean less work for the tax-collector—the Government. I hope the Finance Minister will give due consideration to this suggestion from a person who may be affected the most.

Sir, that is all I wish to say on this occasion. I once again congratulate the Finance Minister on his Budget, and I whole-heartedly lend my support to it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): It is a very welcome feature that progressively our Budget is becoming an instrument of our Five Year Plans. There is no doubt that our Budget is broad-oriented, but I would have been very happy if it had been socialism-oriented.

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

While I extend all my support to the Budget proposals, I would like to submit that our Finance Minister has been very cautious as far as direct taxation is concerned. I would like to draw his attention to the happy reactions, to which other hon. Members have also drawn attention, of the stock exchanges and the sigh of relief in all big business houses.

13-23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

The country was prepared for a heavier tax burden as far as direct taxation was concerned. If our Finance Minister had made a little more bold and psychological approach, I am sure he could have easily recovered three-fourths of the deficit by direct taxation.

Though it has become almost a political fashion to condemn the rising prices and it is the easiest way to win the favour of the voter and the common man, as far as the wholesale price index is concerned, it has shown great stability in recent times. But what is most alarming is the difference between the wholesale price index and the retail price index. It shows that the middleman is having a period of boom, enjoying at the cost of the consumer and the producer both. As long as we do not succeed in controlling the markets, in fixing the prices, in making State trading successful, we must avoid this indirect taxation because, howsoever cautious the Government may be, it always affects the common man. In spite of the assurance given by the Finance Minister, all the taxed goods have become dearer in the market.

Take the case of match box and cloth. There is a definite increase in their price in spite of the precautions taken by the Government. So, I would suggest that unless we have got some control and these price fixation committees do succeed in controlling the prices of the essential goods, we must avoid indirect taxation.

I know, as the hon. Finance Minister has pointed out, that for rebuilding the country, we need money, and we have to make some sacrifices, but sacrifices can be made only by those who have got enough to make sacrifices. Instead of taxing the poor people, taxing the essential goods and commodities, if the hon. Finance Minister had taxed luxury goods, only a few people at the top would have resented it, but instead of taxing the luxury goods, loose tea and match box have been taxed.

I would go a step further to suggest ways and means of getting more money. Instead of taxing the individual income, the family income should be taxed. If tax is levied on the family income, all those cunning ways of avoiding taxation would be finished. What happens is that in intelligent and resourceful circles, in order to avoid income-tax, gifts are made, big lands are purchased, houses are constructed and even a child of two months is given a salary. This sort of wrong method adopted to avoid income-tax can be stopped if we start levying tax on the entire family income.

A lot has been already said on the Expenditure Tax. I am surprised that this tax has been abolished. The reasons given by the Finance Minister are not at all convincing. Mr. Káldor is always quoted as an expert regarding the importance of this Expenditure Tax, and I would also like to quote him:

"Apart from the question of incentives, there are other economic aspects in favour of this Expenditure Tax considered in relation to the Keynesian economics. Expenditure Taxes provide a more efficient instrument for controlling the economy in the interests of economic stability and progress than taxes levied on income."

I am glad that the Expenditure Tax has been only suspended and not

repealed, I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Finance Minister who is present that it should not be suspended, but it should be brought back. Expenditure Tax is part of an integral tax structure which has been acting as a cross check on all the other taxes such as the Capital Gains Tax, Wealth Tax and Income-tax. Conspicuous income is not so abhorrent to the common man as conspicuous expenditure, and this is an age of conspicuous austerity, not conspicuous expenditure. This Expenditure Tax was helping to a great extent in capital formation also. So, I would again appeal to the hon. Deputy Finance Minister to revise his decision.

Though the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned that permissible business expenditure is going to be tightened up, I would request him to tighten it to a very great extent because this is the biggest blanket for tax evasion. Starting from the birthday party to the marriage party, all sorts of occasions and all sorts of expenditure are shown under this permissible business expenditure.

There are a few drags on our economy, which are really creating great hindrance to our economy, which are economic progress. I would like to mention, first of all, the crippled people. There are more than 5 per cent crippled people in our country. As far as the education of the handicapped is concerned, it is the only subject which has been neglected and which has not made any progress at all to the satisfaction of either the people or the Government.

In America, the tax realised from the income of the handicapped people is more than 22 billion dollars per year while the investment on their rehabilitation, education and employment is only 21 billion dollars. If we can make such a vast population an asset instead of being a big burden on our economy, we would be very much benefited.

Whenever I hear our Education Minister saying that while we have not been able to educate our normal children why should we spend so much money in educating and rehabilitating these crippled children, I am always reminded that this is not the proper approach to this problem. Whatever may be the criteria to measure the importance of the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped, it must be given top priority without any hesitation.

While appreciating the wonderful work done by the Planning Commission, I would like to draw the attention of the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister to two very conspicuous defects in our planning. There is not the necessary emphasis on social and economic planning and economic discipline either at the top or at the bottom. Another defect is that there is confusion in the matter of priorities. And the result is that backward areas are becoming more and more backward and the industrial areas are becoming more and more congested and a number of other problems are cropping up, such as slums in industrial areas.

Social and economic disparities are existing not only between State and State but also between one local area and the other local area and between district and district. There are some privileged classes while there are some unprivileged classes. Purple patches here and there do not determine the economic prosperity of a State or an area. To avoid this sort of disparity between area and area and to remove the backwardness from various areas, we must have State Planning Boards and District Planning Boards which may start planning from below. Only then will be able to remove this disparity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Only two minutes more, Sir,

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

When the question is raised that backward areas should be given more consideration for locating industries, it is always said that because in the backward areas there are not enough facilities, so, heavy industries cannot be located there. But, what about cottage industries? We should not be guided by the old adage that the Managing Director's wife always decides the location of the industry. We should always be guided by the pledge that we have taken to establish the socialist pattern of society in our country. The Planning Commission should give top priority for providing the basic facilities like roads, electricity, schools as well as cottage industries in backward areas. Only then will we be doing justice to our planned economic growth.

I would here like to mention the case of Bundelkhand. Bundelkhand is an example of what happens to neglected areas. In this area people are deprived of the facilities of the modern age and they are living a primitive life.

I would also like to emphasise that self-sufficiency in food must be attained at least by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. We have made several promises in the past. In 1951 also we had declared that we would reach self-sufficiency by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Now it is high time that food self-sufficiency is reached by the end of this Plan. Some dynamic steps need to be taken as we have already got many doors shut. Take the case of land to be brought under the plough. We have already got 43 per cent of the land under the plough; it has reached its saturation point. And what is important that there is no shifting from this land. There is such a great burden on this land. Since 1911, other departments and the Planning Commission have succeeded in shifting only 3 per cent of the population from agriculture to other industries. These are the great obstacles in the way of attaining self-sufficiency in food.

As the time at my disposal is very short I would like to suggest very quickly that we must . . .

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

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Only one minute, Sir,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She has already taken 3 minutes more.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Land reform legislation should be expedited and double cropping should be increased; instead of 11.9 per cent it must be at least double. Unless the yield per acre is increased or doubled we would not be able to reach our targets.

There is criminal waste of indigenous fertilisers. This should be stopped. Some immediate action should be taken or some legislation must be brought to put an end to that. We are short of foreign exchange and we have not been able to meet our present day needs of fertilisers.

श्री बजरंग सिंह (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में पहली बार बोलने के लिए मुझे मौका मिला है इस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ ।

हमारे सामने जो बजट पेश किया गया है उस को मैं ने देखा । दोनों ओर से कुछ न कुछ गया । हमारी ट्रेजरी बँचेज ने कहा कि यह समाजवादी बजट है । अपोजीशन ने कुछ ऐतगज किया कि शायद यह समाजवादी बजट नहीं है । जो कुछ भी हो हम लोकसभा में जिन लोगों के जरिये से चुन कर आये हैं उन साधारण व्यक्तियों को न तो समाजवाद मालूम है और न साम्यवाद मालूम है वह तो एक दूसरा ही वाद हमारे बीच में देखना चाहते हैं, दूसरी ही बात देखना चाहते हैं, यथार्थवाद की बात हमारे बीच में देखना चाहते हैं । किस प्रकार से उन के ऊपर बोझ बढ़ता और घटता

है उसी के नाते वह हमें देखते हैं और हमारी गवर्नमेंट को देखते हैं। आज मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें सब से पहले उन साधारण मनुष्यों की ओर देखना है जो कि हमारी जरूरतों की सब से पहली, बुनियादी चीज हमें देते हैं। मेरे विचार से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यही बात हम ओर इशारा किया। हमारे और मिनिस्ट्रों ने भी इस बात को माना है कि सब से पहली जरूरत हमारे सामने अन्न की है। यदि हम अन्न की समस्या हल कर सके तो बाकी बहुत सी समस्याएं उस के पीछे हल हो जाती हैं। परन्तु उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहूंगा कि हमें देखना यह होगा कि हमारे अन्न को कभी के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? क्या शासक अपने पुरा काम कर पाता है? क्या उसे इस बात की पूरी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं कि वह अन्न में वृद्धि कर के देश के बाकी लोगों, शहर के रहने वालों, का पेट पाल सके?

यहां पर बड़े बड़े सिद्धान्तों और बड़े बड़े आंकड़ों की बातें कही गई हैं, पर मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान जरा इधर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज गांधी में खेती के छोटे से छोटे यूनिट को हम ने जो साढ़े बारह एकड़ मान लिया है। अगर कोई उस से अधिक जमीन खरीदना चाहता है, तो उस को खरीदने का अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है—कानून उस को मना कर देता है, उस को रोक देता है। इस अवस्था में क्या कभी यह सोचा गया है कि उस साढ़े बारह एकड़ में हम किस प्रकार की खेती करें? क्या वहां आधुनिक यंत्रों से खेती करें?—जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी हमें बताते हैं कि आधुनिकतम यंत्रों का प्रयोग किये बगैर हम तरक्की नहीं कर सकते। अगर करें, तो मैं पूछूंगा कि क्या ऐसे यंत्र उपलब्ध हैं, जो कि साढ़े बारह एकड़ जमीन का मालिक अपनी जेब से खरीद सके। नहीं हैं।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इस मामले में काफ़ी मदद कर रही है। वह हमें कर्ज बांट रही है और थोड़े से सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स

पर कुछ यंत्र हमें देती है। लेकिन आप देखें कि उस साढ़े बारह एकड़ को बैयुएशन कितनी आती है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहां प्रति-एकड़ लगान पांच रुपये से अधिक बहुत मुश्किल से ही है। बहुत थोड़े से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जिन में पांच रुपये एकड़ से अधिक लगान है। यदि पांच रुपये साधारण लगान मान लें, तो चूंकि लगान से तीस गुना तक लोन एडवांस होते हैं, इसलिए हम बारह एकड़ पर राउंड फ़िगर में एक दो हजार रुपये गवर्नमेंट से मांग सकते हैं। उन दो हजार रुपयों से क्या तरक्की कर लें? ट्रैक्टर खरीद लें? नये बेल खरीद लें, खाद डाल दें या सिंचाई को सुविधायें पैदा कर लें? क्या कर लें?

जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोग हैं—जो इस लोक सभा में भी हैं—, वे जानते हैं कि खेती की तरक्की के लिए हमें कई ओर देखना पड़ता है और केवल एक ओर ही देखने में खेती की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है, अधिक अन्न पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। आगे की तरक्की करने की बात तो दूर रही, एक खेतिहर के पास, जो पीछे का खाया हुआ है, खर्च किया हुआ है और पिछली फसल का गंवाया हुआ है, उस को पूरा करने की शक्ति नहीं होती। अगर यह थोड़ा सा रुपया उसे दे भी दिया गया और उस ने थोड़ी तरक्की की भी, तो उस का नतीजा यह निकलता है कि जब उस रुपये की बसूली का समय आता है, तो जो चीजें उस ने कर्ज से खरीदी हैं, उन को वह बेचने पर मजबूर हो जाता है। इतना ही नहीं, कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि वे चीजें बेचने पर भी उस कर्ज का मूद पूरा नहीं होता है। हम ने उस से अपेक्षा तो यह की थी कि वह तरक्की करेगा और ज्यादा अन्न पैदा करेगा, लेकिन इस प्रकार हम ने उसे और मुसीबत में डाल दिया।

मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि आज बाहर के मुल्कों से जितना भी कर्ज ले कर हम ने तरक्की की है—तरक्की करने का खंडोरा पीटा है, और

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

क्षेत्रों में चाहे जो कुछ भी हुआ हो, खेती के क्षेत्र में उस से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। इस के साथ ही साथ कर्जा लेने की आदत खुद तो हम ने अपना ही ली, वह आदत ग्रामीण जनता को भी दे दी। अब वे लोग भी कर्जा लेना सीख गये हैं। हमें बताया जाता है कि आत्म-निर्भरता ही उन्नति का साधन है, लेकिन आत्म-निर्भरता के सिद्धान्त का सब से पहले खंडन करती है हमारी सरकार और उस के बाद वह आत धीरे धीरे हम लोगों तक पहुंचा देती है।

सिचाई के कुछ नये साधन उपलब्ध करने के अलावा जो हमारे सिचाई के पुराने तरीके हैं, नहरें और तालाब आदि, उन में कोई सुधार नहीं हो सका है। अगर नई योजनायें इस बारे में नहीं बनती हैं, और कुछ नहीं होता है, तो कम से कम पुराने साधनों को ही सुधारा जाता। आज स्थिति क्या है? हम नहरों के भरोसे यह इन्तजार करते हैं कि बैसाख के महीने में कुछ चारा बो देंगे। नहर एक बार आई भी। हम ने पलेवा किया और चारा बो दिया। लेकिन दूसरी बार बैठे रह गये, क्योंकि नहर देर से आई। तो जब जानवरों के लिए चारा चाहिए था, उस वक्त अकाल पड़ गया। चारा भी गया, खेत भी गया और आबापाशी भी पड़ गई। फायदा कुछ नहीं हुआ।

खेती के सुधार के लिए, जिस के बारे में हम कहते हैं कि वह हमारी सब से पहली जरूरत है, सरकार ने कुल ८० करोड़ रुपये लगाये हैं। अगर हम उस रुपये को अपने तौम करोड़ खेतिहर बन्धुओं में बांटें, तो एक व्यक्ति पर लगभग दो रुपये आते हैं। फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा है कि हमारा इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन भी कभी पनप नहीं सकता, अगर हम ने खेती को न पनपाया। आज हम लोग कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में बैठे थे। वहां भी इस बात को बार-बार कहा गया। उस के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी से परिचय करने के लिए एक

मीटिंग की गई थी। उन्होंने भी कहा कि किसी भी मुल्क में, किसी भी प्रदेश में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन पनप नहीं सकता, जब तक कि वहां की खेती सुधरी न हो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस अवस्था में हमारे सब नेता लोग यह जानते हुए भी ऐसा क्यों करते हैं कि खेती को और थोड़ा ध्यान देते हैं और इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की ओर अधिक।

हम देखते हैं कि इस देश में तीन स्टील प्रॉडटेकिंग में १,००० करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है। वह शायद अपनी जगह पर कम है, पर मेरा तो इशारा सिर्फ इतना है कि एग्रीकल्चर के लिए उतना तो होना ही चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि उस से कम होना बंदर-बांट है। जब वे मानते हैं, हम को बताते हैं, सब समझते हैं और फिर भी ऐसा करते हैं, तो इस के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है?

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर इस प्रकार की तरक्की के लिए हम ने बाहर के मुल्कों से कर्जा लिया और अपने स्टॉलिंग बैलेंसिज को खत्म किया, तो अच्छा नहीं किया—अपने साथ भी अच्छा नहीं किया और देश के साथ भी अच्छा नहीं किया। मुझे आप के सामने अधिक आंकड़ों की बात नहीं कहनी है। मैं केवल इतना ही निवेदन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर लोग आंकड़ों के खिलवाड़ में भावनाओं को पीछे ठकेल देते हैं। वे आंकड़ों से यह सिद्ध कर देना चाहते हैं कि हमने अपने व्यापार के लिए, अपने लोगों के रोजगार के लिए, देश के खेतिहरों के लिए, साधारण जनता के लिए सब कुछ कर डाला है। मैं फिर यही निवेदन करूंगा कि साधारण जनता आपके आंकड़े देखना नहीं चाहती, साधारण जनता आपके “वाद” देखना नहीं चाहती, आपके इज्जत देखना नहीं चाहती, वह चाहती है पुस्ता तरक्की वह चाहती है कि दिन-ब-दिन उसको सुख, चैन और आराम

मिले। अगर हम छोटी छोटी चीजों पर, यहां तक कि रोजमर्रा की इस्तेमाल की चीजों पर जैसे चाय, बीड़ी, साइकल के छोटे छोटे पार्ट्स, कपड़ा, तम्बाकू, टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं और टैक्स बढ़ाने को नौबत आती है तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि हमारे बजट ने और बजट बनाने वालों ने भी देश के साथ, आम जनता के साथ ईसाफ नहीं किया है।

अगर हम अपनी सुरक्षा को देखें, तो क्या पता चलता है। चूंकि कम समय दिया गया है और मैंने काफी समय खेती पर ही लगा दिया है और दूसरी चीजों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है और मैंने भी मेरा बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं था, इस वास्ते मैं संक्षेप में ही इसका जिक्र कर सकता हूं। जब हमारा सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की ओर ध्यान जाता है तब मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कहने को तो हम अपने देश को भारत मां कह कर पुकारने के लिए तैयार हैं मगर वह केवल जुबानी जमा खर्च है जो केवल कागजों तक और लेक्चरों तक ही सीमित है। हमने अपनी भावनाओं को इतना ऊंचा करके नहीं रखा है कि एक मां की गोदी के लाल के सम्मुख मां के एक अंग को भी अगर कोई विदेशी छू दे तो जैसी कसक एक लाल को होनी चाहिये, वैसी कसक हमारे दिल में नहीं होती है। चीन की तरफ से हमला चलता आ रहा है। एक बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र को चीन ने दबा लिया है पर आज भारत मां के लाल कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, चैन से बैठे हैं। मैं अर्ज कहूंगा कि भावना की कमी है, सुरक्षा के साधनों की कमी नहीं है। यदि एक बार हम में यह भावना आ जाए कि यह हमारे देश की मिट्टी कोरो मिट्टी नहीं है बल्कि हमारी मां का अंग है तो शायद हम उस शान्ति से सोते नहीं रह सकेंगे, जिस शान्ति में हम अब सो रहे हैं। काश्मीर की तरफ आप देखें। नागानैंड की तरफ देखें जहां पर लोग धीरे धीरे हमारी टैरिटरी से हो कर बाहर पाकिस्तान की ओर चले जाते हैं। पाकिस्तान से कितने ही होस्टाइल इश्क आ कर चैन से रहते हैं, डाक्स में काम करते हैं। फिर भी वे

यहां बड़े आराम से और चैन से रहते हैं। पड़ोसी देशों में भी हमारे जहां प्रेस रिप्रिजेंटिव हैं, उनको निकाल कर बाहर कर दिया जाता है : पर हमारी तरफ से कोई इस तरह की बात नहीं की जाती है। हम समझते हैं कि हम बहुत बड़ी और बहुत अच्छी बातें कह रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं कि उसका जवाब नहीं देने।

मुझे एक और चीज निवेदन करनी है। हमारे यहां लूम रनर्ज का व्यापार चलता है। यहां दिल्ली में भी और चारों ओर यह चलता है। यह देश व्यापी चीज है। तीन प्रकार की लूम्र अब तक चलती रही हैं। विशेषतः मैं जिस के बारे में निवेदन करने जा रहा हूं वे ऊनी कपड़े की लूम्र के बारे में निवेदन करने जा रहा हूं। एक लूम वाले जो लोग थे उनके ऊपर कोई लैबीज नहीं लगाई जाती थीं और वे शान्ति से काम करते थे। नतीजा यह होता था कि उन्हें हर चीज महंगी मिलने पर भी फायदा होता था। यार्न वे अपने आप नहीं बुनते थे, यार्न वे मिलों से खरीद कर लाते थे और मिल वालों को जहां यार्न की कीमत नौ रुपये पड़ती थी वहां इन गरीब आदमियों को १६ रुपये में यार्न मिलता था। इतना होने पर भी वे कपड़ा मिल वालों से कहीं सस्ता और ज्यादा बेच लेते थे। दूसरी प्रकार की जो लूम्र थीं वे चार या चार से ज्यादा वाली थीं। वे लोक स्पिनिंग भी करते थे और स्पिनिंग के बाद वीविंग भी करते थे, बुनाई भी करते थे। उन लोगों के ऊपर कुछ थोड़ा सा टैक्स पड़ता था। पर इससे बड़ी एक तीसरी कैटेगरी थी जो कि यह सारा काम करती थी और इनके ऊपर साढ़े ग्यारह परसेंट के करीब टैक्स पड़ते थे। अब हमारी सरकार ने नई योजना के अन्तर्गत इन सब के ऊपर दस परसेंट का टैक्स लैवी कर दिया है। इसका क्या नतीजा निकलता है? इसका नतीजा यह निकलता है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां हैं, जो कि अपने आप यार्न बनाती हैं, अपने आप डाई करती हैं, कलरिंग करती हैं, अपने आप फिनिशिंग करती हैं और

[श्री बृजराज सिंह]

अपने आप उसको बना करके बाजार में बेचते हैं, उनको तो आराम हो गया मगर जो एक लूम वाला था, उसको बिल्कुल मौत हो गई वह बिल्कुल तबाह हो गया। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करूंगा कि ये कैस शायद उनके पास भेजा गया है, वह इसको जरा गौर से देखें और कुछ करने की कृपा करें ओवर-आल बजट को भी मैं चाहता हूं वह जरा देखें और अगर वह उसमें सुधार कर सकते हैं, तो सुधार करने की कोशिश करें। मालूम नहीं कि हमारी इम चिल्लाहट से कुछ सुधारने वाला है या नहीं। पर यदि वह थोड़ा भी इसमें सुधार कर सकते हैं, तो उनको इम बात का जनता बड़ा स्वागत करेगी।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister's budget speech and the economic review have created a climate of reassurance and confidence. The proposals, on the whole, are sound and practical. I welcome the increase in the exemption limit on donations and charities. It will help the educational and other social welfare activities in the country. The increase in the exemption limit on post office savings certificates, insurance premia and provident fund contributions is also a good gesture.

But I am afraid, with the increase in the personal taxation it is a matter of great doubt as to how many people would be able to take advantage of this. I think the abolition of the expenditure tax is a very good thing. It has been said in the House that it was a part of the whole integrated tax structure of the country. Although I grant that, still to create a feeling of suspicion, distrust and the harassment which followed along with the expenditure tax was no credit to the country. I say that whatever benefits accrued because of the abolition of the expenditure tax have been more than taken away because of the increase in the wealth tax,

which I heartily welcome for various reasons, to which I will come later on.

My friend, Shri Nath Pai, said a few things about which I would like to say something. He and the hon. leader of the opposition also spoke about the high dividends which some companies were paying. Many companies are old and while calculating dividend, we must also calculate the reserves that they might have built up in so many years. Also, they may have other capital by borrowings from private sources. You should take the total into account and then alone calculate the dividend.

My friend, Shri Nath Pai, also maintained that the disparity in the country is 1 to 100 per cent and he quoted some authority. Perhaps that may be true. To my mind, the disparity is probably more. I had been to Russia in 1954 and even there where everybody is an employee of the State, the disparity was not less than 1 to 100 per cent. Even there, with such high salaries which the individuals got, the income-tax or the direct tax was negligible. I do not suggest that the disparity should not be reduced, but for that purpose income-tax should not be taken advantage of. I believe that income-tax is meant mostly for creating income and wealth and that should not be discouraged. If after paying the tax from the income wealth is created, in one year or years there will be more wealth tax payers in the country and it should be welcomed. But as far as the question of reducing the disparity is concerned, and according to the socialist pattern of society that we have accepted at least our party has accepted it—we must rely mostly on the estate duty and also on the wealth tax. That is how I welcome the increase in the wealth tax.

14 hrs.

My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai also said that in the hundred years or

more of British rule probably the business community has not made that much profit which they have made in the last five years.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): He was only quoting the Prime Minister.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I agree with him. I am proud of it and the business community is proud of it. When the British raj was here it was only a police raj. There was nothing to be created in the country. Our hands were tied, the hands of the business community and the industrialists were tied. Now if the country desires, if the Parliament desires that the country has to be built and that the private sector has to be encouraged, then alone is the private sector interested, then alone are the businessmen interested in doing it. But, on the other hand, if this House in its wisdom passes a resolution that the private sector is not necessary, I am sure many of the private sector people—they are also no less patriots—would stop their industries if they are not profitable, if they are not advantageous to the country.

Some hon. friends have also quoted the authorities of share bazar presidents and other business people and said that they have welcomed the budget proposals. I must say that their welcoming the budget proposals does not make it a capitalist budget, because among the businessmen and the industrialist community there are honest people also and if they have felt something honestly for the budget and if they have said that it should be welcomed there is nothing wrong in it. There are people among the politicians who have criticised the budget not because of the merit of it but because of their political brand or label. I think that is to be denounced more than the honest opinion that comes from any section of the community. I do not say that among the business community there are not people who might have appreciated

or criticised the budget because of their own interests. That may be so. But to denounce it because somebody has appreciated it at a particular stage is not quite proper.

During the British rule, as I said, there was no development which was going on in the country. The country has to be developed now. Nobody will object if we decide now that we will develop the country only in the public sector and not in the private sector. But our results so far achieved in the public sector are gloomy, and we are very sorry and grieved about it. I do not know how we can improve it. But unless we improve it we will be going in a very difficult way, because without the public sector, in a planned and controlled economy, even the private sector cannot be sustained. This is my firm belief, and for that reason it is all the more important and necessary for the private sector or for the country's good that the public sector is developed properly, methodically and systematically and it is made to pay profitably. Supposing the private sector was not allowed to develop, whatever may be the development that has been done in the public sector, the private sector's contribution would not have been there and the results achieved so far would have been much more worse than it is at present.

For that reason, Sir, it should, all the more, be the concern of the country and everybody that in the public sector we must have a very strict control. You may appoint a committee of some people. It is not the nationalisation, as we call it, of the public sector that is going to help us. When you nationalise according to the western thought, you nationalise the material wealth—may be machinery or money or whatever it is—whereas according to the eastern custom, according to the Asian or Indian custom, we should nationalise the real talent the experience, the good successful talent in the country in every walk of life whether they are engineers, doctors, architects, business-

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

men, industrialists, artists, dancers or singers. When they have reached an age of 50 and they are successful with a good reputation, if we call upon them and tell them that the country needs their services in the public sector, that they have to come and champion the cause of the nation to make it a success, I am sure there are not people wanting who will come forward to contribute their best of life for developing the public sector in this country.

Today, Sir, we are manning the public sector with civil servants or administrative staff. I have no grievance against that. Quite a large number of them are very honest, very able people and we are proud of them. But, supposing an ICS officer who has experience in the matter of administration is asked to operate upon some patient, probably he will kill him or do something like that. Similarly, I believe that the public sector, if it is to be managed, must be managed in a business way and the proper people for it will have to be found out in the same way as we select judges. A lawyer's income may be Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 a month, but when you ask him to become the judge of a High Court you invite him and he accepts a salary which is much less than his income and becomes a judge. Why? It is because he gets a certain amount of prestige and he has a chance to serve the nation. Similarly, if we invite good people from all walks of life, place them in the proper places and ask them to serve the nation, I do not think patriotic sentiment is lacking in the country. But if you ask them to do a certain thing with suspicion or distrust or humiliations that is what any person would not like.

Sir, I have quite a lot to say, and I do not think I can finish everything in the short time at my disposal. I will take only as short a time as possible to convey a few things. Regard-

ing the company taxes, it has been increased by 5 per cent. But if we calculate the tax revenue yield it will be 11 per cent. I have no objection to that. If it is necessary to increase the tax further, the country is entitled to do that and the Finance Minister is the best judge for it and he should do it. My objection is only this. When you ask the country or anybody to develop further, at least for the Plan period there must not be changes in the fundamental company tax for the duration of the Plan period i.e. five years. The people have calculated that for their development they will need so much ploughing back. 5 per cent increase in the company tax will take away more than 50 per cent of the savings which is there for them to plough back because for the 50 per cent which remains after paying the taxes the dividend liability is there, that should at least be constant and you cannot go on decreasing the dividend while your total income increases. Whatever taxation proposals the country needs you may bring in and you may tax to any extent you like, but you must take care to see that you do not play with it. I will give an example. There is the exemption on the new company's investment in wealth tax for five years. People have committed themselves on this assurance and have bought shares. If all of a sudden you remove it and say that for two years there was the exemption and for the next three years the exemption will not be there, it is not fair. You may put this restriction on the people who invest in new companies hereafter, but those people who have already invested and who were assured of exemption for five years should be given protection and in the middle of the term it should not be removed.

I will say only one thing more and that is regarding the privy purse. I have some personal knowledge about it. Actually I had something to do with it. If I say that I was the author of getting the privy purse exempted from income tax, probably I may not be wrong. It was I who mooted this

idea first. Let me give a brief history of it because many hon. Members of this House are interested in it. When the Deccan States Union was formed, I was the chairman of the parliamentary board. The Raj Mandal was proposing to submit a Memorandum to the late Sardar Patel regarding the private properties that will be taken away after the union was formed. When they were discussing it with their legal and economic experts, they were kind enough to ask for my opinion also. I told them that while I have nothing to do with what they ask for, personally I am of the opinion that if they ask for small things like furniture, houses etc. that is not going to help them and so they must ask for privy purses being exempt from income-tax because if they get in lakhs or crores, so long as it is not free of income-tax it is not going to help them. Then they wanted to know how it could be done because of the legal difficulty. I advised them to approach Sardar Patel. When they approached him, he sent for me and discussed with me the whole issue. I asked him in Gujarati whether he actually wants to give them something or it is only a make-believe. He said that honestly and sincerely Government wanted to give them something. I told him that the personal income of the rajas and maharajas at that time was so much and it was tax-free before they joined the Indian Union. Even if you give them in lakhs and crores as privy purse, that will not exceed the total income that you would be receiving from their private income by way of income-tax. At the same time, they had certain liabilities which they had been incurring for generations on retinue of servants and things of that nature. Of course, I do not want to go into the details of all that. What I am saying is that the privy purse was calculated according to a system after taking into account the liabilities of the princes at the time of granting it an assurance was given by the country that it will be continued. So, we should not go back on that. But there is one thing.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore

City): Is it not governed by the Constitution?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: That is for you to decide. I was giving the background. The calculation was not made by me. But I can assure you that the privy purse which they are getting is not in any way more than what they were getting before because previously their income was tax-free.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am raising a legal point. We have taken oath of allegiance to the Constitution. As we know, the Constitution can be amended. This idea of making a promise to continue Privy Purses which is to stand permanently and for ever goes against the very spirit and letter of the Constitution. I hope my hon. friend will not repeat this word "promise". When I get an opportunity, I will speak on it. I had also talked about the privy purse with Sardar Patel. I was a member of a committee which the Constituent Assembly appointed—Sir B. N. Rau was the chairman of that committee—to draft model constitutions for the States. We were framing constitutions for all the States in India. I have knowledge and experience of what that committee did. I had a personal talk with Sardar Patel in the matter and I hope I shall be able to reveal it at the proper stage.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I suggest that he may be given an opportunity to speak after the hon. Member concludes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time of the hon. Member is up.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I will take only a few minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 20 minutes.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Other hon. Members have interrupted me and that is why I took so much time. Let me complete this point on which I have given one part.

I have stated that the privy purse should not be reduced because of the promises that we have made. But

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

there are certain lacunae on account of which it could be recalculated. The privy purse was fixed after taking into account the liabilities of the princes. If they do not honour their liabilities then there is no reason why the same privy purse should be continued.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): They have spent a lot in the elections.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: If they have spent in the elections, they have private wealth also.

Suppose a maharaja was getting a big amount as privy purse because there was a dowager maharani, if she is no more, and similarly if the number of servants is less it can very well be reduced and it cannot be opposed or criticised on any ground. So, in this way, some revision or recalculation in the privy purse can be made without in any way going back on our promises.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to join in the budget discussion. I am not competent to comment on the technical aspects of the budget as I am not familiar with high finance and economic policy. It is, therefore, with considerable hesitation that I rise to submit a few points concerning the economic situation in my State of Assam and, in particular, in the Cachar constituency which I have the honour to represent here.

Assam has more than her share of problems—the unfortunate language controversy which has brought needless and avoidable sufferings to many, the border problem with all the political and strategic implications, the refugee problem which remains unsolved, the difficult and complex problem of the hill people and a host of other problems. But it is not often realised that the economic problems of Assam, particularly of Cachar, are equally serious.

The lack of adequate transport and communications and the low level of

industrialisation are the two most important problems facing Assam. The only industry in Cachar, the tea industry, is in a bad shape. I welcome the reduction of the duty on tea proposed by the hon. Finance Minister. The economy of the entire country is affected by the foreign exchange earnings of this industry and the budget has shown adequate realisation of this fact. There are, however, a number of other industries which deserve special consideration in view of the special problems in the region which I represent, particularly the transport and communication problem. I understand that a number of industrialists were given licences for starting industries like paper pulp, paper, rayon etc. in Cachar but they have surrendered the licences for reasons better known to them. May I submit that a Regional Development Committee be constituted to survey that area so that such kinds of industries be set up either in public or private sector for the area is not lacking in natural resources like bamboo, coal, oil etc.

The lack of adequate transport and communications has its impact on the daily life of the people—the high cost of living, the scarcity of essential goods, the rising prices, the great delays in getting things etc. Assam is practically cut off from the rest of India and the whole economy of Assam is dependent on quick, efficient and cheap transport. Air transport is far from cheap and yet for most people in Cachar it is the only effective means of transport. And it is not only the person who travels that has to bear the high cost of transport; the common man is dependent on air transport for the daily necessities of life. So, I would urge upon the Government to consider the possibility of subsidised air transport between Cachar and the rest of India. I may point out that there is at present subsidised air freight between Calcutta and Agartala in Tripura. Subsidised air freight may succeed in putting a check on the rising prices.

The problem of road transport in Cachar and Mizo districts has also to be satisfactorily solved. The Silchar-Shillong road is the only means of communication between Cachar and the rest of Assam except the feeble rail link with Gauhati. Since a few bridges have not been constructed on that road, it is not an all weather road. Five years back a bridge over the river Barak in Cachar was taken up. It is most unfortunate that the incomplete Barak bridge is the sad witness of the Second Five Year Plan. The time-lags and delays in the execution of projects which so vitally affect the daily lives of the people do not speak well for planning.

Then I would like to draw your attention to the refugee problem in Assam, particularly in my area, namely Cachar, where most of the refugees have taken shelter. The Ministry of Rehabilitation has been abolished both at the Centre and in Assam. But the refugee problem has not been solved in Cachar. It may be noted that the 1961 Census revealed that Assam had the highest rate of population growth, nearly 34 per cent, during the last decade. Assam has been subjected to a heavy dose of infiltration from East Pakistan during the last decade. In addition there has been considerable refugee migration. As far as my information goes, hardly a quarter of the refugees have been rehabilitated, and the plight of the rest is miserable. In 1950-51 Government launched a scheme, in collaboration with the Indian Tea Association, for rehabilitation of refugees in the tea estates of Cachar. This scheme met with failure. There was no proper investigation regarding the failure of this scheme.

In Ramkrishnanagar in Cachar the Central Government launched a scheme, known as the Central Tractor Organisation for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons. This also failed. An enquiry committee was set up on which I also served as an M. L. A. The report of the committee was submitted to the Government in early

1960. To my knowledge no action has been taken since then. Whether or not there is a Ministry of Rehabilitation is irrelevant, but the Government has the moral responsibility to rehabilitate those displaced persons.

I shall briefly refer to the problem of the hill people. In the context of national integration it is of the utmost importance that there is a greater understanding of the problems of the hill people. Unfortunately the British practice of separating the hill people from the other people has been unwittingly continued to this day. It may not be out of place to mention here that my constituency includes the Mizo Hills, and yet I have to get formal permission from the District Magistrate, Mizo Hills every time I enter the district. This is certainly odd, and I hope the Government will take steps to remove such an anomaly. The Mizo Hill people have to depend for their foodstuffs and other essential commodities, to have them carried through Cachar. There are some areas in mizo Hill even now where exists no road. The Chakma community who live in the border of Burma have to live most of the time without salt, what to speak of other facilities. In 1960 last there was great famine in Mizo Hill; rice and other foodstuffs had to be airlifted which cost a few lakhs of rupees with a colossal wastage. I would request the Government to look into the transport and communication facilities of these areas.

It may not be out of place to state here that the Karnafuli Dam which is being constructed by the Pakistan Government will submerge a big area of Mizo and Cachar districts. Our Union Government will have to be prepared to take the responsibility of rehabilitating those unfortunate victims of the Karnafuli Dam.

Lastly, I shall refer to the financial situation in Assam. In his budget speech the hon. the Finance Minister pointed out that it was a matter of concern that the progress in regard to

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

additional taxation by the States had been slow and in 1961-62 the States budgets provided for additional taxation with a five year yield of about Rs. 100 crores only as against the target of Rs. 610 crores set in the Third Plan. There is today an increased tendency on the part of States to seek as much financial assistance from the Centre as possible without raising revenues within the States. It is easy to exaggerate the problems of a State like Assam and make special claims on the Centre. But, Sir, in fairness to the Central Government, it must be said that Assam has been very favourably treated by the Centre regarding the Third Plan. The Third Plan for Assam is for Rs. 120 crores, compared to Rs. 28 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 51 crores in the Second Plan. This indicates a very substantial increase in the Third Plan. The efficient utilisation of this amount may pose a problem for the Assam Government. As pointed out in the Assam budget for 1962-63, the average plan expenditure during the first four years of the Second Plan was Rs. 9.5 crores per year, and in the budget for 1962-63 the plan expenditure is expected to be Rs. 23.4 crores.

Before I close I shall say a few words on the language controversy in Assam. Behind the language controversy are economic factors like employment opportunities which are limited in view of the economic backwardness of the State. I feel, therefore, that without rapid economic progress it is not possible to attain proper national integration. In a State where only one-fourth of the people are literate, language should have no economic relevance except for the educated classes, and if the language issue is important today, it is primarily because of the clamour for jobs among the educated classes. The restrictive influence of language will cease to weigh so heavily on the lives of the people if there are adequate employment opportunities. The language

issue should not get priority over the economic issues facing Assam. The fact remains that in a multilingual State like Assam, one language can dominate, as it is trying to do so, but it cannot unite people. It is a sad fact that the language controversy in Assam has released forces of disintegration which can be checked only by a determined effort by all to bring about rapid economic progress.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat, and I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

Shri Mansinh P. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I make some remarks on the Budget proposals, I would like to congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister on presenting a balanced budget. In spite of so many vehement arguments advanced in a polished language by the Opposition friends, I am sorry to state that among the so many groups in the opposition there is no commonness of view at least on the fundamentals of the taxation proposals, whether it be in regard to a suggestion of tax a privy purses or in regard to the nationalisation of the private sector or in regard to any other aspects of the taxation measures. No Groups have a common thinking, except the Communist Group which is slightly supported by the P.S.P., on the question of nationalisation or abolition of privy purses. But at the same time the Swatantra friends and their associates like the Jan Sangh and other friends do not share that view, and thus there is no commonness of view. Therefore, it becomes absolutely difficult for a Finance Minister to get all the views of the Opposition or, for that matter, all the different views of the ruling party itself and all the different opinions regarding the taxation proposals.

On the contrary, some of the friends on this side share certain common feelings regarding some of the taxation proposals. In this respect we can make a common effort and we

can have our say and try to win over the Finance Minister to our way of feeling.

For a country with a population which is one of the largest in the world, that is 434 million people, a taxation proposal of Rs. 70 crores for a planned economy to which we are committed, is of a small nature. According to me, a laymen, the test of a balanced or appropriate budget, lies in the fact whether it affects the stability of prices, or whether it has much effect in the prices of items consumed by the majority of the people. As I understand the proposal, taxes on two or three items like tea, tobacco, etc. may affect the common man. My hon. friends on the other side are apprehensive of all taxation proposals and oppose all of them. In this respect they are at one with the industrialists, who are against all taxation measures, including the Union excise.

The Finance Minister has given the House an idea of persons who will be affected by the direct and indirect taxes. As a matter of fact, we have to look into the spirit underlying the two Budget speeches of the hon. the Finance Minister. When on the 14th of March the Finance Minister spoke on the Vote on Account, the country was faced with the prospect of a big deficit. But since the presentation of the Budget on the 23rd of April there is a feeling or faith in the buoyancy of the economy of our country. Every section of the people, whether he be an industrialist or a common man—no doubt some people may have been hard hit—share the feeling that by the proposals put forward by the Finance Minister the Third Plan will be implemented and the prosperity as envisaged in the Third Plan and as seen in the last ten years of planning will materialise.

I am certainly not in entire agreement with all the proposals so nicely put forward. On the contrary, I feel that there is scope for additional

Discussion

taxation, at least on the richer section of the society. The Finance Minister pointed out that hardly a million of our population pay direct taxes. If we look into the statistical handbook which has been supplied to us we find that about nine hundred people are having an income of about a million rupees a year. During the last General Elections it was our experience that the imposition of a ceiling on agricultural land had created a psychological feeling throughout the rural areas to have a ceiling on urban incomes also. It was thought that this would at least have a sobering effect on the educated people, the privileged few, people with large income residing in urban areas. I am happy to find that one of my friends Shri F. P. Gaekwad, who happens to be the ex-ruler of the territory from which I come has accepted the principle that there should be a ceiling. But at the same time has suggested that the direct taxes should be removed. I do not share his feeling in this respect. But I take pride in the fact that prince who has accepted our party ticket is with us and shares the feeling that there should be a ceiling on urban incomes. This ceiling can be imposed by direct legislation.

The Finance Minister the other day pointed out that direct taxation on a man at the maximum rate is only to the tune of 87 per cent. There is therefore a lot of saving even for a man earning a million rupees or so. I do not understand why when even the first citizen of the country, the President of India, or the Prime Minister of the country cannot earn even a lakh of rupees, why these nine hundred privileged few people should be allowed to earn a million rupees or more.

The same argument holds good in the matter of taxation on privy purses. I am not in favour of abolition of privy purses. But at least on a

[Shri Mansinh P. Patel]

matter of principle no income of any person in this country should be tax free. I had the pleasure of hearing my hon. friend Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj giving a long account of the privy purses. I have full sympathy with my hon. friend. I also come from one of the erstwhile States. But to have a privy purse—that two tax free—and take shelter under a constitutional provision or safeguard is not fair. We have seen in history that there cannot be a promise beyond the constitution. And a constitution in the case of a underdeveloped and infant democratic country can be amended, as it has been done, in the last Twelve years. If there is a constitutional bar on taxing these privy purses, I would very frankly say that the hon. the Finance Minister should come forward with boldness for a suitable legislation. The amount that we may realise may perhaps be not more than four crores of rupees. But it is a matter of principle that no income in this country particularly of a privileged few should go tax-free.

We have seen that during the last General Elections the princes have entered politics. I welcome many of them. Some of my hon. friends on the other side have demonstrated what would happen, especially in an infant democracy, if princes were to enter politics. They are, no doubt, welcome; but when they speak in the name of common man, they should share their feeling. Speaking in polished language, Shrimati Gayatri Devi referred yesterday to the underdeveloped and down-trodden and poor people of the rural areas. When such good words are used, they should share the experience of the common folk and pay the taxes which they do. This can only be achieved by the general taxation structure being made applicable to the privy purses also.

Now, Sir, I would like to make two or three suggestions regarding the taxation proposals. I am glad to note that the exemption to donations for charities is proposed to be raised to 10 per cent., with a maximum limit

of Rs. 2 lakhs. As we all know in rural areas there are so many people having a meagre income of say Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 who sometimes offer to pay to the tune of Rs. 25,00 or even Rs. 5,000 for development of educational or medical institutions. I suggest that the exemption limit in the case of such persons with less income should be raised to 20 per cent.

It has been well established and accepted that there are two sectors at present in the country, call them private sector and the public sector. In the year before last, if my memory is correct, or the previous year, there were proposals of taxing the co-operative sector in the country. I do understand the reasoning of the hon. Finance Minister at that time, that, after all, the co-operatives are also making large profits and they are also having an income. But there is a great difference in a company and a cooperative society. In a co-operative society, there is a ceiling on payment of dividend. It is 6½ per cent. In the private sector there is no ceiling on dividend payment, as some of my hon. friends have said and I myself have experience having some shares in certain companies, call them Ambica mills etc. or whatever it is. The question is, some form of taxation is still being continued on co-operative societies. When I saw so many exemptions in the present proposals,—it may be in the nature of cumulative deposit scheme, it may be in the nature of expenditure tax—I expected that the co-operative sector would also be dealt with a little leniently, so that they can have also their capital formation, and expansion of co-operative societies. It is an accepted principle that a man who owns 10 or 12 companies, gets, for expansion, industrial licences and can have two or three subsidiary companies. If a co-operative society has to expand in that way, there is a difficulty in respect of the so-called equity capital of private companies, in the nature of shares of cooperative societies. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon.

Finance Minister, if not this time, at least to scrutinise the income of the co-operative societies during the last 1 or 2 years and will remove the handicap created on co-operative societies. Societies which, since the last 5 or 10 years, are coming up to a nice stage, are being handicapped by two aspects: (i) sometimes, they are not getting shares from the people because of fixed maximum dividend and (ii) capital formation due to taxes on income.

I have got only one fear in my mind and I would like to ventilate it at this stage. Every one on this side or on the other side has shared one feeling that our aspirations are not being accommodated in the taxation proposals or in the current year's budget. But, let us look at the size of the population of the country and the increase in the population size. A bold step somewhere to check this population problem, has to be taken. I am afraid, unless that problem is being seized with, our plans may not succeed. So far, I have not seen that initiative or serious steps to control this growth of population as it has been seen in the past years. Therefore, I would suggest to the Finance Minister to come, if all my friends agree, even with legislation to curtail the size of the population in future in order to succeed the planned economy of this country.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, two Five year Plans have passed. Crores and crores of rupees have been spent so far. Loans running into hundreds of crores of rupees have been raised and got within this country and also from other countries. Still, we cannot see any marked improvement in the standard of living of the villager or the common man. Perhaps, all the fruits of the budgets and our schemes are being mopped up by a privileged few in our country.

We are in shortage of foodgrains. We are importing foodgrains from other countries at a very heavy cost.

Instead of spending huge amounts in importing foodgrains from other countries, we can utilise this amount and produce foodgrains in India itself. We can produce more grains by improving the per-acre yield. The Madras State now tops the list in per-acre yield. The average yield of rice per acre is 1345 pounds in Madras whereas the all-India average is only 960 pounds. If the other States in India come to the same level as Madras, I think we will have enough food and even more than enough food. We are not able to give a labourer or a peasant cheap food. He asks food at a cheap rate. But, we show him some Five year plan books. He wants amenities. We are not able to give him the amenities. We say, you will be given these amenities after the fourth Five year plan or we will show some charts or some statistics or some papers. This is the condition now prevailing in India. The Government should purchase the foodgrains direct from the cultivators and sell it to the poor consumers at subsidised rates. The Government should come forward to give subsidy liberally and distribute foodgrains at a cheaper rate. The ordinary common man is not able to purchase foodgrains at the present market rate.

Big land-owners in the rural parts have no interest nowadays in farming for reasons known to all. Only the middle class ryots, middle class land-owners, petty land-owners and some agricultural labourers are in the rural parts of India. Even these agricultural labourers are fleeing to cities and industrial places to get more wages. We have to make rural life more attractive. To make it more attractive, we have to make rural life more remunerative and make agriculture more remunerative. How to make it more remunerative? We have to raise the prices of foodgrains. That, we cannot do and we should not do. Already the peasant and the purchasing public, the consumers are hard hit. We cannot raise the price of foodgrains which we are selling. We have to give what is needed for the ryot

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

to produce food. Therefore, there is no other alternative but to give subsidy liberally on the foodgrains and distribute them at a cheap rate to the poor consumers.

The major problems in agriculture are finding water for irrigation and getting manure. These chemical fertilisers are not organic manures. If you apply too much of chemical fertilisers or ammonium sulphate or the chemical fertilisers consecutively for some years, they spoil the soil. Therefore, we have to go in for organic manures. Where shall we get them? To get green leaf manure or compost is not easy. We can get some organic manure. To get it on a larger scale, we have to stop export of these oilcakes. Oilcakes is the best organic manure. It has been proved on research that oilcake produces more food-grains. We are now exporting oilcakes in considerable quantities. We have to stop it. If the export of oilcake is stopped, its prices will come down. Especially, groundnut oilcake is used in the southern parts on a large scale. If export of oilcake is stopped, the prices of oilcakes will come down. Naturally, the cost of agriculture will also come down. This may itself, to some extent, lead to reduction in the prices of foodgrains.

Big land-owners, now, have no interest in farming. They have become mill-owners. They have become sugar factory owners and bus operators. So, we are bound to give some encouragement to small ryots and agricultural labourers.

As far as electricity is concerned, the minimum charges that we have to pay for electricity used in agricultural services are Rs. 50 per H.P. per annum. This should be reduced to at least Rs. 20 per H.P. per year. The electricity charges also may be reduced still further.

Getting bulldozers to reclaim virgin lands is not a possibility now-a-days everywhere. There are only one

or two bulldozers in every district, and they too will not be in a running condition; they will generally be old bulldozers of old types, and Government will not be having any spare parts also for these bulldozers. I submit that Government should go in for the purchase of new model bulldozers of a heavy type, and also have sufficient stocks of spare parts in important centres in the State.

Moreover, at present, we have to pay a very abnormal rate for the bulldozers. An ordinary ryot or a middle class ryot is not able to pay the charges which Government are charging him for utilising these bulldozers. The rate should be minimised as far as possible.

New fertiliser factories should be opened wherever possible. In the Madras State there is a proposal to start a fertiliser factory in Neyveli. But that may not be sufficient. Some more factories also may be started in the Madras State as well as in the other States of India.

In our State, namely the Madras State, we are depending upon well irrigation. More than one lakh electric pump-sets have been installed. The sub-soil water is going down especially in the Salem district, and that too in the southern part of Salem district, the wells have reached a depth of hundred feet and more, and so also in some parts of Coimbatore district, we have to do something to raise the sub-soil water level. For this purpose, at least once in a year, the tanks in these areas should be filled up. I would request Government to take a canal from the Cauvery to feed the tanks in these areas, particularly in the southern part of Salem and other affected areas, and these tanks should be filled up at least once in a year during the monsoon period.

The small ryots have already begun to migrate to big cities. Even in Delhi, I see thousands of small ryots

and agricultural labourers of my place, namely Salem district, and I see them in good number, because they can get their wages here by doing other work instead of doing farming work in the south. Therefore, I submit that the small ryots should be encouraged. Then only, we can produce more foodgrains.

The Central Water and Power Commission may be asked to investigate into the feasibility of allowing the flood waters into the Palar River which starts from the Mysore State and passes through the North Arcot District of Madras State.

A sum of Rs. 9.45 crores has been allotted for flood control schemes, but Madras is not getting any amount under this head. In 1961, there were heavy floods in the Madras State in the Cauvery river, as a result of which there was a heavy loss to property as well as heavy loss to lives of cattle. Vast areas of land were made unfit for cultivation. Now, the Madras Government are taking steps to construct a dam across the Cauvery in Hogenekal. I submit that this work may be taken up under this flood control scheme, because if this dam is constructed, then it will be able to control the floods in the Cauvery river.

As far as heavy industries are concerned, we have been told by the Minister in charge of Heavy Industries that the Salem steel industry will be started as soon as expert opinion is received from West Germany or so. We are glad at that. We shall wait for some more months. After having waited for years and years, it will not be difficult for us to wait for some more months. But that should come. That is our request, and that is what we want.

The Government and the planners of modern India who have shown zeal and enthusiasm in starting iron and steel industries in North India, especially in Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur are not showing so much

of interest or enthusiasm to start an industry in the south. If they had shown half the enthusiasm and zeal which they have shown to start industries in the north, the Salem steel industry could now have been working, and that too, prosperously. At least, in future, I hope that they will be fair, and we shall have our Salem iron and steel industry. It seems that a board which had been constituted to investigate into the preliminaries of establishing this industry has given its opinion that the Salem steel and iron industry may have its own plant in Neyveli instead of in Salem District. I request that Government may please have the Salem steel plant in Salem district itself, because it is an under-developed district even now.

As far as drinking water and drainage schemes are concerned, Rs. 11 crores have been allotted. But there is water scarcity in many parts. There is one Pasipuram Municipality area in the Madras State, where you can get water only after paying two annas per small pot. That has been the situation there for the past so many years. The same situation obtains also in Namakkal, Tiruchengode and also in Tirupattur in North Arcot District. In all these places, water has to be purchased by paying heavily for every pot. This is the state of affairs in all these places for the last so many years. I hope Government will come forward to take the necessary steps immediately to provide the poor people with at least drinking water, though not food in sufficient quantities.

It has become now-a-days an impossibility for an ordinary ryot to purchase even one bag of cement at controlled rates. Rs. 11 per bag has become the normal rate everywhere. We cannot get one bag from a stockist at controlled rate, but we can get any number of bags, even hundreds of bags, if we pay Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per bag. This has become more or less a common feature of the cement trade. The other day, the

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hon. Minister in charge of heavy industries had stated that the same state of affairs would continue for some more time to come. The traders in cement will surely take this as a notice and avail of this opportunity to mint more money. The cement stockists are now selling the entire stock to whomsoever they like. I submit that Government should interfere in it, and order them to distribute cement only to those persons who have received authority tickets from the local officers. If that is done, then we shall be able to minimise at least to some extent the blackmarket in cement. Cement factories should be opened wherever possible. A cement factory can be opened, for instance, somewhere in North Arcot district, where limestone is available in good quantity in Harur, Krishnagiri and Tiruppur taluks.

From the Report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, we find that the export of handloom cloth is on the decrease, whereas that of the textile mill goods is on the increase. There is always a request from the handloom industry and its well-wishers and from politicians, from our DMK party and from eminent politicians like Shri Rajagopalachariar that the manufacture of bordered dhotis and saris should be made the monopoly of the handloom industry. But this has not been given effect to by Government still. Perhaps, Government want to be in the good books of the textile millowners, who always help them in the elections.

As far as the disparity in wealth and income is concerned, it has been widening rapidly after Swarnaj. We see that lakhiers are becoming millionaires and millionaires are becoming multi-millionaires day by day, whereas the poor people are becoming poorer. Of course, it may be said that income-tax has to be paid by these people. But what is the income-tax policy? The income-tax policy is so cleverly manipulated to

suit the convenience of some of these big businessmen. There are so many loopholes, gaps and hide-outs in which these big businessmen take shelter and avoid paying income-tax. Government is also not coming forward with full efforts to trace the evaders and punish them, because it wants to be always in their good books. That is the position we find now.

15 hrs.

It is said the Government has socialistic views. Is not a Government pledged to socialistic principles bound to nationalise big industries like Tatas and Birlas, big banks, the cinema industry, but transport industry and other industries? If not, what for is our swarnaj? If we are not able to nationalise these industries, what have we got to do in this socialistic pattern of society? The Government which was daring enough to scrap the small princely States and Rajas by an order one fine morning is not daring enough to nationalise these big industries. We find in modern India, in independent India, Tatas, Birlas and Lalchand Hirachand in place of the white imperialists. That is all the change we see materially in this modern India. The Congress Government will not come forward to nationalise these industries because they are the main financiers of the Congress election fund.

It is claimed from the Government Benches that the new taxes are not going to affect the middle class people or the low income group. But the fact is that they have already begun to affect them. The prices of tea, cigarettes, tobacco and matches are going up. Therefore, we are feeling what we have got in this Budget.

Before concluding, may I say this? The Government all along, for the past so many years, has been giving only a step-motherly treatment as far as the south, especially Madras State, is concerned. I hope at least in future the Government will be fair

enough to see that the south is also industrialised as much as the north and that the standard of living of the people of the south improves a good lot.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए सन् १९६२-६३ के बजट का मैं स्वागत करती हूँ और माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का धन्यवाद करती हूँ ।

प्रकट रूप में यह घाटे का बजट है किन्तु अभी महोदय का विश्वास है कि राजस्व का कुल घाटा १५० करोड़ रुपये से घट कर केवल ८६ करोड़ रह जायेगा जिसे राज्यकोष की ढुडियों के विस्तार द्वारा वे पूरा करना चाहते हैं । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है । वित्त मंत्री महोदय के भाषण का अध्ययन करने से प्रतीत होता है कि आय व्यय की समीक्षा कर के यह बजट एक संतुलित बजट है । वह दूसरा दृष्टिकोण है कि हमारे विपक्षी पार्टियों के माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बजट समाजवादी समाज के ढांचे के प्रतिकूल बताया है ।

देश में चालू तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के खर्च के दृष्टिकोण से यदि हम इस की समीक्षा करें, विश्लेषण करें, तो अप्रत्यक्ष कर जो २७ करोड़ रुपये के हैं केवल दस लाख जनसंख्या पर होंगे । इस भार को इस देश की जनता अपने त्याग के बल पर संभाल लेगी । ४४ करोड़ जनसंख्या में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या सीमित है जो प्रत्यक्ष कर दे सकते हैं । ७१ करोड़ रुपये के करों में से २७ करोड़ की धन राशि प्रत्यक्ष करों से प्राप्त होती है । शेष ४४ करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि से देश की ४८ करोड़ जनसंख्या प्रभावित होगी ।

सभी लोग हमारे देश के यह अनुभव करते हैं कि देश की जनता करों के बोझ से दबी हुई है । किन्तु यह भावना, कि जनता के खून पसीने की कमाई हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्यय होगी और इस से देश का विकास होगा, हमारे देश की जनता में

यथेष्ट मात्रा में है और हमें याद रखना चाहिए कि इस भावना को जन्म राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने दिया था । एक तरफ हम विकास के कार्य को कर रहे हैं इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं । मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् हमारे देश ने जितनी प्रगति की है वह इस अल्प काल में यथाशक्ति कोई भी सरकार जितनी प्रगति कर सकती थी वैसी प्रगति हमारी हुई है । मुझे वह समय याद है जबकि हम को यह देश विदेशी सत्ता से मिला, टूटा फूटा देश था, आज भी जिस तरफ दृष्टि उठाते हैं कायाकल्प की आवश्यकता मालूम देती है । १५ साल में जिस देश में एक सड़क का भी निर्माण नहीं होता था आज टैंकों का निर्माण, हवाई जहाजों का निर्माण हो रहा है और बड़े बड़े बांध बने हैं । इस से हम आश्चर्यचकित होते हैं, अपने इस भारत को, जिस को कि हम कह सकते हैं कि यह निर्माण का भारत है, देख कर हमारा मस्तक उन्नत होना है ।

किन्तु दूसरी तरफ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि हमारी दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं सफल हो चुकी हैं, तीसरी को सफल करने का प्रयास है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय के भाषण में हमें विश्वास मिलता है कि इस योजना में शायद हमारा देश आत्म निर्भर हो सके । हमें विदेशों से बहुत अधिक कर्ज जो लेना पड़ता है वह न लेना पड़े । कुछ लोग इस बात की आलोचना करते हैं । अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में इस की चर्चा की कि हमारी सरकार ने स्वयं भी ऋण लेना सीख लिया है विदेशों से और देश की जनता को भी ऋण लेना सिखा दिया है । मैं इसे दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से देखती हूँ । मेरे विचार से यदि हमें विदेशों से इतना ऋण न मिलता तो सारा भार जो हमारे विकास का है, जो प्रगति पर खर्च हुआ है, वह सब हमारी जनता के ऊपर करों के रूप में पड़ता । हमारे देश की जनता की जो परिस्थिति है वह ख़री नहीं है । हमारा इतना विंगल देश है । इन साधनों के बिना हम इस की प्रगति की बात कैसे सोच

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सकते हैं। इस टूटे-टूटे देश में जो कुछ किया जा सकता था वह किया गया। किन्तु १५ वर्ष के अल्प काल में मैं यह मानती हूँ कि प्रगति हुई है।

किन्तु दूसरी तरफ मुझे यह भी दिवाड़ देता है कि बहुत बड़े निर्माण करने को हमें आवश्यकता है। एक तरफ हम दिल्ली को देखते हैं, गगनचुम्बी अट्टालिकाएँ, बड़े बड़े होटल, बड़े बड़े क्लब, ये दिल्ली की रंगोनियाँ, हमारे शासन का विस्तार, प्रशासन के बड़े बड़े कार्यालय, और दूसरी तरफ जब हम अपने ग्रामों में जाते हैं तो हमें देख के काट होता है कि ग्रामों की स्थिति में जितनी अधिक प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हुई है। हमारे जो भविष्य के कर्णधार हैं उन लव्कों के लिए चिकित्सा का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। गरीबों के रहने के वास्ते मकान नहीं हैं। अभी भी वे जहालत में धिरे हुए हैं।

हमारी सरकार ने शहरों में प्रगति करने के लिए और शहरों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अनेक योजनाएँ चलाई हैं। उन अनेक योजनाओं में से मैं एक योजना का जिक्र करना चाहूंगी। हमारी इस राजधानी में जो दुग्ध वितरण की सरकार की योजना है मैं उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करूंगी। मैं मेरठ के जिस क्षेत्र से यहाँ आई हूँ वह मेरठ जिला हमारे उत्तरप्रदेश राज्य का वह जिला है जहाँ कि दूध का उत्पादन और कृषि की पैदावार सब से अधिक है लेकिन इस दिल्ली दुग्ध सलाई योजना के कारण हमारे ग्रामों में यह हालत हो गई है कि आज दूध के दर्शन नहीं मिलते हैं। हमारे छोटे छोटे बच्चे जोकि देखा जाय तो दूध पर ही निर्भर रहते हैं उनको आज दूध मयस्सर नहीं होता क्योंकि आज पैसे की तंगी के कारण धनाभाव के कारण जितना भी दूध वहाँ पर होता है वह सब बिच कर यहाँ दिल्ली में चला जाता है। आज यदि देखा जाय तो हमारे

ग्रामीण भाइयों की जो गँग रह गयी है वह चाय ही रह गई है। भले ही घरों में मनो दूध पैदा हो उसको बेच देते हैं और केवल थोड़े से दूध को अपने घर में रख कर बच्चे को भी चाय ही पिलाना चाहते हैं। उस चाय के ऊपर हमारे इस बजट में टैक्स लगाया गया है। मैं चाय का कोई हामी नहीं हूँ। यह बात हो सकती है कि यह पेय पदार्थ जिसका कि प्रचार हमारे देश में बहुत दिनों से नहीं हुआ है, हमारे देश की जनता, हमारे ग्रामीण भाई तो दूध पीने में विश्वास रखते थे, दूध, दही की हमारे यहाँ मुना है कभी नदियाँ बहती थीं लेकिन जो जमाना देखा है उस में भी दूध का बाहुल्य देखा है। आज दूध की कमी है और लोग चाय ही पीते हैं तो हमारी सरकार को चाहिए और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर यह चाय का प्रचार बन्द करना है और इसको हमारी सरकार गलत समझती है तो उसके लिए आवश्यक प्रचार होना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर चाय का प्रचार बन्द नहीं करना है और सरकार उसके ऊपर टैक्स लगाती है तो इसके साफ मानी यह है कि हमारे देश की आम जनता के ऊपर उसका बोझ पड़ेगा। आज यह कह देना कि टैक्स थोड़ा है और १२ चाय के प्यालों पर एक नया पैसा ही है, यह बात जो आज हम अपने बाजारों की हालत देखते हैं, तो प्रवृत्ति देखते हैं व्यापारियों की कि वस्तुओं के दाम किस तरह से बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उस में कुछ विश्वास की बात नहीं लगती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने तम्बाकू के ऊपर कर लगा कर एक सामाजिक व्यसन के निवारण की ओर संकेत किया है। तम्बाकू वह वस्तु है जिससे इस विज्ञान के युग में डाक्टरों की राय है कि बहुत सी बीमारियाँ पैदा होती हैं और देखा जाये तो वह जीवन के लिये कोई उपयोगी वस्तु भी नहीं है।

आलस में और समय काटने के लिये लोग उसका सेवन करते हैं। मैं तो कहूंगी कि हमारे समाज में आज सिग्रेट, बीड़ी आदि का आज इतना अधिक प्रचार है कि हमारे श्रमिकों और हमारे ग्रामवासियों के बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर उसका बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। जहां मैं इस कर का स्वागत करूंगी वहां मंत्री महोदय से यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि शराब, को महुंगा करें यह मैं मानती हूँ कि मदिरा में हमें बहुत बड़ी आय होती है। कुछ जगह यह प्रयोग भी किया गया कि मदिरा का बहिष्कार हो। अगर उसको आज बहुत ज्यादा महंगा कर दिया गया होता तो शायद हमारे समाज का अधिक कल्याण होता। हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी यदि आज होते तो मैं महसूस करती हूँ कि सबसे अधिक दुख उन्हें यह देख कर होता कि इस राष्ट्रीय सरकार के जमाने में भी आज शराब विकती है। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जिन्होंने शराब पर टिकेटींग करके जेल की यातना सही है और मैं अपने हृदय की बात कहती हूँ कि आज के जमाने में हमारे समाज में यह जो मदिरा का प्रचार बढ़ रहा है वह मुझे दुःखदायक मालूम होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : वस एक मिनट में मैं समाप्त किये देती हूँ।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने दियासलाई आदि वस्तुओं पर जो टैक्स लगाये हैं मैं समय न होने के कारण उनका विवरण नहीं देना चाहती। लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि सूत पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उससे हमारे हैंडलूम का जो कपड़ा बनता है उसके ऊपर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उम्मे भो कुछ अधिक आय हमारी सरकार की बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगी कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

राष्ट्रीय आय में वास्तविक अर्थ में ५ वर्ष मैं ३० प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करनी है। इस का

उद्देश्य हमें स्वतः उत्पादनशील अर्थ व्यवस्था के लक्ष्य तक पहुंचाना है किन्तु मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि हमारे उत्पादन की मुख्य वस्तु जो है वह कृषि है। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि कृषि में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। हमारे काश्तकारों को खेती के साधन उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि इसको केवल यह कह कर कि प्रान्तीय विषय है, टालने की बात नहीं है बल्कि सोचने की बात है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में यह कहा है कि इतनी आय होते हुए भी हम ग्रामवासियों की नौकरी को मांग, बिजली की मांग, पीने के पानी की मांग और स्कूलों की उनकी मांग को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यही प्रमुख समस्याएँ हमारे देश की हैं। आज हम इस दिल्ली को देखें या शहरों को देखें, उन को जाने दीजिये, ग्रामों में हम जाते हैं तो वहां पर स्कूलों की कमी पाते हैं . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : दो मिनट में और चाहूंगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : और समय देना मुश्किल है क्योंकि और भी बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : जैसी आपकी इच्छा।

हमारे प्रान्त की सरकार ने इस तरह की योजना बनाई है कि प्रारम्भिक स्कूल ५०० की जनसंख्या के ग्रामों में खोल दिये जायें लेकिन स्त्रियों की शिक्षा का आज भी वहां कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए हमको यह बात सोचनी चाहिये।

मेरे बहुत से प्वाइंट्स बोलने से रह गये हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शायद हिन्दी के भाषण को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहते इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर अन्त में यह बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहती

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

हूँ कि समाजवादी समाज की व्यवस्था की बात अगर हम करते हैं और समाजवादी समाज हमें बनाना है तो उसके लिये सब से अधिक जरूरी बात यह है कि देश में जो एक जबर्दस्त असमानता है उस असमानता को हमें दूर करना होगा। उसके लिये हमारी सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं इस राजस्व बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया उसके लिये आपका शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ।

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is my maiden speech.

The Budget for the year 1962-63 presented by the hon. Finance Minister reflects the firm decision of the Government to implement the Third Five Year Plan. Friends on the opposite side criticised the Budget as a capitalist one. It is not so. That is their coloured opinion. If we analyse the Budget, we find that it reduces the gap between the rich and the poor by its taxation proposals, and also that it gives some impetus to our people for employment. If we take into account the Economic Survey presented to us, it shows the reasons for framing such a Budget. The Economic Survey for the year 1961-62 shows the following features. It shows firstly that our foreign exchange position during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan has deteriorated. In paragraph 5 of the Finance Minister's speech, he says:

"Our foreign exchange reserves have declined to very low levels, and the need for conserving foreign exchange by the strictest watch on imports and by limiting our demand within the resources in sight is greater than ever today."

Secondly, shortage in power and transport continued to be felt during the year so that it has become necessary to accelerate further the programmes of development in these fields.

Employment in organised industry showed a further increase during 1961. In a developing economy where rapid social and economic changes are taking place it is difficult to distinguish between actual unemployment and the desire for better employment. Our latest statistics show that the number of unemployed persons at the end of 1961 was 18·3 lakhs.

The main object of the Budget is to wipe out the revenue deficit and to find out resources for implementing our Plan. But the income from the public projects, which is expected to be a sizable contribution for financing the Plan, has not, by and large, reached a stage when the projects could earn a significant profit.

Our population is also increasing.

Having in mind all these factors, if we view the Budget, one can say to the credit of the Finance Minister that the Budget is broad-based and the tax burden is evenly distributed according to the ability to pay.

Now, let us analyse the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister. There are some welcome features in this Budget. The most welcome feature is the allotment of Rs. 1 crore for the promotion of export. Export earns; export pays for import. This is the main economic policy. The allotment of Rs. 1 crore will, undoubtedly, help very much in boosting up the exports. But mere allotment alone will not solve the problem.

Many Export Promotion Councils for several commodities have been set up and their work is commendable. But, still, some more attention is needed to increase the export of goods to foreign countries.

In this connection, the export traders feel a little perturbed because of the decision of the U.K. to enter the European Common Market. So, we have to find out new markets for our goods that are being produced in India and sold in foreign countries. Particularly, in South India, we have cardamom, pepper and other commodities. These are sent to foreign countries and thus we get foreign exchange for our Plan projects. So, for this purpose there should be some Councils. There is one for cashew nut.

In the States of Madras and Kerala the prices of cardamom have gone down considerably. We do not know the reason for this. I think a committee should be appointed to go into this question because a large number of labourers are employed in the plantation industries. I would, therefore, request the Government to take up the matter seriously and to help the plantation industry and to promote export trade. The significance of export can be explained by quoting the very words of hon. Finance Minister.

The Finance Minister says in his speech:

"We must recognise that ultimately it is only through increasing our exports that we can find the external resources for our development and for repaying the loans and credits which we receive."

Another welcome feature is the exclusion of the earnings from export from the proposed increase in the rate of income-tax. Yet another welcome feature is the reduction of the surcharge on income-tax on salaries and pensions from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent. Then, there is the proposal to raise the exemption limit for provident fund contributions and insurance premia to Rs. 10,000. These measures will, undoubtedly, give some relief to individuals without reducing the resources available for development.

Then, I turn to another aspect of the Budget, namely, the enhancement of duties, taxes etc. The new taxation proposals bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 71.7 crores of which Rs. 44.5 crores come from indirect taxation and Rs. 27.2 crores from direct taxation. An increase of 5 per cent in the Corporation tax was criticised by interested parties. But the number of bonus disputes and labour disputes in the country shows how much earnings are made by the companies. When we compare these things we can see why the companies are not willing to pay this increase of 5 per cent in the Corporation tax. Our statistics show that the industrial production has increased from 7 to 8 per cent and the shares in some commodities have shown a steady demand. The increase in the corporation tax will not hamper the growth of companies and capital investment.

The tax burden is evenly distributed according to the maxim that broad shoulders should carry heavy weights—that is the ability to pay. The criticism about the increase in rates and about tax is far from truth. The imposition of customs duties on luxury goods like the motor cars is quite justified.

By the new taxation proposals the Finance Minister has made an honest attempt to mobilise the internal resources required for our Plan expenditure.

Then comes the question of distribution of funds for the various States for expenditure on Plan projects. The Finance Commission has recommended the percentage that should be distributed to the States. The very legitimate demands of the villagers and backward class people and industrial workers are being given the go-by by the State Governments concerned because they often say that they do not get grants from the Central Government.

For example, in my area, that is, Tenkasi constituency, there is a

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

textile mill in Vikramasingapuram where 10,000 workers are working and there are 40,000 dependents living in that town. A water supply scheme is needed. It has been pending for the last 20 years for sanction by the State Government for want of funds. I would request the Finance Minister to take this matter up and include it in the National Water Supply scheme so that this may be implemented soon. The primary need of the workers and family is drinking water. If that is not supplied their health would be affected. So, the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister should look into the matter and do the needful.

Then, one other important matter on which I want to speak is the Union Government's decision to stop the grants hitherto given to the Madras State for the construction of houses for Harijan colonies. With great difficulty the Harijans got loans from the Government. But the Union Government has stopped the grant as reported in the newspapers. In the *Mail* dated 1st April, it is stated as follows:

"The State Government has been informed that its general schemes for building houses for Harijans will not be eligible for any Central financial aid during the Third Plan period as was the case under the Second Plan, it is learnt.

This step, it is stated, has been taken by the Centre following the Planning Commission's decision to limit subsidised house construction for Harijans to such of them as are engaged in unclean occupations like scavengers, sweepers etc."

I would like the Planning Commission to revise its policy and to continue the grants hitherto given to the Madras State for constructing houses for Harijans.

Last but not least, which I would like to say is this. I represent an area where the majority of the population belong to the backward classes. The backward classes are to be treated very liberally and in better manner. I would like to share the views expressed in this House by Shri Dhebar when he addressed the House on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to Parliament. He pleaded that a certain time-limit should be fixed for assuring the necessary requisites of life to the backward class. They were neglected for a long time past because mostly they lived in the feudal areas or the zamindari areas. Now, even after the abolition of the zamindari system, these people are not given sufficient help from the State or from the Centre to improve their lot. I want to stress this point because these people are not given anything apart from the educational concessions. There is also a category called the most backward class even among the backward classes and because of that difference the other backward class people do not get some concessions given by the Government. I will request the Central Government and the Home Minister to revise the list of backward classes and make them all the most backward class so that they may be treated all alike. That is the primary thing that should be done. With these words, I support the Budget proposals.

Shri V. G. Naidu (Tiruvallur): Sir, I rise in support of the Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister. There are so many criticisms that the revenue has been under-estimated and the expenditure side has been over-estimated. Anyhow, it is a deficit Budget and in order to make it good some new taxes have been levied. In welcoming these proposals, I may say that the direct tax, that is, the income tax has been increased on incomes above Rs. 5,000 and company tax has been increased from 45 to 50 per cent. The indirect

taxes and excise duties on some commodities have also been increased. In the *Explanatory Note* it has been stated that the price of a 50 sticks matchbox was fixed at 5 nP. per box. But they were not able to sell it at 5 nP.; they sold it at 6 nP. and thus the manufacturer made more profit. Therefore, they say that it has been raised a little now. When the Government fixed the price at 5 nP. it was sold at 6 nP. and I am afraid that when they fix the price at 6 nP. they may sell it at 7 nP. Government should take care to see that it is sold at the rates fixed by the Government so that the public may not have a feeling that a price is imposed on the public by the Government. There has been a feeling in this House as well as in the States that the prices of foodgrains have been rising. That is due to several reasons, one reason being, the cost of production. The cost of production has risen by 500 to 600 per cent compared to the pre-war days. So, if prices should come down, production should increase and for that we must solve so many other problems that stand in our way. The first thing should be that our farms should be mechanised. We should get machinery and spare parts quickly. I know some middle class people who own tractors, are lying idle for months together for want of spare parts. The dealer says that imports are not allowed. Again, there are some earth-moving machinery such as levellers, bull-dozers and ploughing machines like the tractors in the agriculture department of the State Governments. These machines are also lying there for years together. So, my submission is that attention should be paid to these things.

In regard to fertiliser position, I may say that it is very bad. This year Madras State had been allotted 150,000 tons of ammonium sulphate but so far we could hardly get fifty per cent. Moreover Madras State consumes more of fertilisers. I submit that fertiliser should be supplied to all the States which are in need

of it. The small quantity that is supplied is not given in time. If fertiliser is wanted in November or December, we get it in February or March, which is of no use. Fertiliser should be supplied in time. So, Government should look into these things. Our consumption in 1952-53 was 4-5 lakhs tons of ammonium sulphate (in terms of nitrogen) and now it is 25-30 lakhs tons. According to the Third Plan we are to produce one lakh tons in terms of nitrogen. But our demand is growing fast and we may not be able to meet the demand by this production.

The other main difficulty is attacks by pests and insects. These become more if we go on increasing our nitrogenous manures. Therefore, in Madras we have got more pests than in any other State as far as my knowledge goes. In order to overcome these pests, we must apply pesticides. It is a poisonous drug and it should not be handled by hand. I know while applying these pesticides we had fatal accidents in some cases. So, my suggestion is that the Government should come to our aid in eradicating these pests. Pesticides should be applied by the Government. This scheme may be tried in some places, so that the produce may not be affected by the pests.

Lastly, I come to irrigation. Irrigation in Madras is not so good as in other States. We have tapped almost all the sources of water, whether big or small, in our State. So, we are now looking to the neighbouring States to get some water from them. Therefore, the Central Government should come to our aid and help us in this. We should get some more water facilities in order to improve our position in regard to irrigation for agriculture. So, I submit to the Centre that they may come to our aid and help as much as can be done.

Before I conclude, I should like to say a few words about panchayats. I heard in this House that panchayats are not working properly and so

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many criticisms have been made. But in our State, after the formation of panchayati raj and panchayat unions, the common man gets all the needs he wants like common inter-village roads, drinking water schemes, etc.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Sir, the budget proposals must be viewed in relation to the aims of our Third Plan and the achievements. No useful purpose can be served simply by telling that such and such development has been done and simply giving some statistics. We have to look into the achievements and the economic development in relation to the needs of the country as well as to the aims of the third Plan. Then alone, we can draw correct lessons from our past.

As far as agricultural production is concerned, the aim of the third Plan is to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet our requirements and export. Can we achieve this aim in the third Plan period, at the present rate of production in this country? If you see the production figures given by the Minister, in 1954 the *per capita* availability was 13.4 ounces and we imported .82 million tons from foreign countries. In 1960, the *per capita* availability was the same—13.4 ounces *per day*, in spite of the fact that we had imported 5.06 million tons. Likewise in 1961 the *per capita* availability was 13.8 ounces in spite of the fact that we again imported 3.44 million tons. So, it shows that unless we import from foreign countries, the *per capita* availability in relation to our population growth is gradually falling down. So, there is no use telling that there has been an increase of .8 per cent in our production. In relation to our growth of population, the growth in our food production is quite inadequate and it cannot serve the purposes of the country and needs of the population.

If we go on importing foodgrains like this for crores of rupees from foreign countries, I do not know at this rate how we are going to solve our food problem. The Minister is telling us that there is some production and there is stability in our economy. It is not quite correct. We are importing foodgrains worth crores of rupees from foreign countries. At this rate, we will be forced to import for 10, 20 or 50 years. So, the problem of food production has not been solved at all. This Government at this rate of production is not going to solve it, because the very methods adopted by this Government are such that they cannot solve the problem. Unless our agrarian economy is radically reorganised, unless radical land reforms are introduced in the country, mere supplying of manures, this and that cannot create more production of foodgrains.

Take land reforms. In Andhra Pradesh, the ceiling is that a family of 5 persons can have a land which can produce a gross income of Rs. 70,000. That is the way how the States are implementing land reforms. The question of land reforms has become a mere farce in the country. They say day in and day out that they are bringing land reforms and giving land to the tiller and to the agricultural labour, who form the important core of the village population. There are 7 crores of agricultural labour who are denied land or reasonable wage in the countryside. So, unless radical reforms are introduced, there will be no salvation from this problem. This Government will be going on begging from countries like America under PL 480. That can never solve our food production problem. The figures given by the Minister show that at this rate, unless we import foodgrains from foreign countries, *per capita* availability is gradually falling down. So, unless a radical attitude is adopted by the Government, there is no salvation.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): We do not want people to starve as in China.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: When the question of China comes, we will discuss about that. Here the figures are such that unless we import food-grains, the *per capita* availability is falling. These are the statistics given by the Ministry.

No doubt, there is some increase in industrial production, but the rate of production this year in 1961 is less than the previous years. In 1959, it was 8.7 per cent. in 1960, it was 12.1 per cent, but in 1961 it was only 7 to 8 per cent. Apart from this, our industry is facing very serious difficulties regarding supply of coal, transport facilities and also supply of iron and steel.

Regarding balanced regional development, the third Plan says:

"Balanced development of different parts of the country and the stress on extending the benefits of development to the more backward regions are part of the acts of a responsible Government. From time to time, however, programmes are added to State plans, which are earmarked for areas with special problems."

The question of reducing regional imbalance has been rightly stressed in our Third Plan. Our experience during the past ten years has been that there has been no effort on the part of the Government to see that this regional imbalance is reduced, neither in the First Plan nor in the Second Plan. I can give you many examples. Recently, when the discussion on the Railway Budget was going on I asked the Railway Minister as to why it was that out of 778 new railway lines that were being built in 445(Ai) LSD—8.

the country not a single line was built either in Andhra Pradesh or in Assam or in one or two other States. Then the hon. Minister was telling about big ideals, about national importance and all that. Who denies all that? But even in spite of that, is it not possible for the Government to spare even one line for these States which have been denied a railway line for all these years? If even under this plan one single line is not given to these States, how will they feel about the Centre. If you take the question of industries or even provision of electricity, you will find the same picture. In all these things there are some States which are sadly neglected all these years. In Andhra Pradesh, for example, the *per capita* electricity consumption is below average, below the average figure for all India. The same position is there in the State of Assam. Therefore, unless this Government takes special care to take note of this aspect in the Third Plan and implement it in all the States, the Centre will not be able to command the confidence of the people. There is no use telling the people about our plans, our objects, our aims and making tall claims.

For instance, there are many issues facing the States. Take the question of distribution of water from Godavari and Krishna. It is a problem which has been pending for the last two years with the Centre. There was an agreement in 1951 to the effect that every State will go on with its own plans. After five or six years when this problem has been raised—I am not going into the merits of the question—even after two years the Central Government could not solve the problem. They have been simply appointing committees and asking them to submit reports after reports. The problem has been dragging on for the last two years. It will definitely hinder the development of projects in various States. There is the Vamsadhara project. There was some difference of opinion between the Orissa Government and the Andhra Government as to where the project is to

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be built. Even after ten years it has not been decided. When there was a question here in the Parliament the Minister said that they were calling for reports, they will see the reports and then expedite the matter. If such a question of difference between two States about the location of a particular project cannot be solved by the Centre for ten years, I cannot understand how the Central Government is functioning, how the Central Government is going to help the States and how it is going to help the various States in the development of the projects.

Difference arose between the Government of Orissa and the Government of Andhra Pradesh about the Upper Sileru project. Both the Chief Ministers have asked Shri Trivedi to give his opinion or judgment about that particular project. That was about six months or one year back. That question was also raised here yesterday. The Minister was telling that he had not yet received the report of the Chief Engineer, he had not received the reports of the Chief Ministers, after they were received they would be sent to the Central Water and Power Commission, after their perusal they would be sent to the High Command and so on. If disputes between States over certain projects are to be solved by the Centre in this way I am sure the development of various projects in the States will be very much hit. There is already such a feeling that the Centre is showing a callous attitude towards the problems of the States. Therefore, as stated in the Third Plan, the Central Government must bear in mind the fact that development of the undeveloped regions should be taken special care of.

Take Rayalaseema. The word "Rayalaseema" is known by heart to everyone in the Central Secretariat, the Madras Secretariat and the Andhra Secretariat because for some hundreds of years there have been recurring famines. The British Govern-

ment appointed so many commissions to solve this problem. Our Government has also been trying to solve this question. For the last six or seven years there have been very serious famines in that district. Yesterday the Minister was saying that he had received a request from Andhra Pradesh requesting any help from the Centre. When the hon. Minister, Shri Krishnappa visited the State of Andhra some two years back he was making tall claims that his Government was going to help the State to eradicate famine from that district permanently. What has happened? Even this year there is a very serious famine in the Anantpur District and about 20,000 people have migrated. Even after two Plans and one year of the Third Plan drinking water is being supplied to the people there in trucks. The Minister for Land Revenue in Andhra Pradesh has admitted that in some parts of the district of Rayalaseema water is being supplied in trucks. After 15 years of freedom, after ten years of two Plans and one year of the Third Plan, if the Centre is not able to take care of those parts which are backward, which are famine stricken, there is no use making tall claims.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I may tell my hon. friend that in some parts of my constituency also water is being supplied in trucks.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I support his demand also. When a particular principle is laid down in our Plans, there should be no such parts in the country. What is the attitude of the Central Government regarding this? Have they ever thought of this? Have they taken care to give special priority to all these areas which are very backward? Sir, no such priority has been given. No effort has been made by the Central Government all these years. Therefore, it is high time that the Government takes special care of all these things.

In Andhra Pradesh there is the Nagarjunasagar project. That is one of the cheapest projects in this country, which will produce a lakh tons of foodgrains in the country. That will help to eradicate famine from the country. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and the people of Andhra are requesting the Central Government to take up this project as a national project and invest money direct from the Centre. The Centre has been refusing to do this. They were doing it in the case of DVC. It is not that I oppose or I do not support the Centre giving money for DVC, but likewise, some big projects which can only be done immediately and efficiently by the Central Government must be taken over by the Centre. As far as this project is concerned, I would request the Central Government to take up this project which will to a great extent help to solve our food position. I hope the Central Government would give sympathetic consideration to this matter.

Coming to the employment position, in the Plan much has been said of this. When the Second Plan was started there was a backlog of 5.3 million unemployed. At the beginning of the Third Plan it stood at 9 million. When you see the present figures of unemployment, there is no indication of any improvement. In 1960-61 the registration for employment was 32 lakhs whereas replacements were only 4 lakhs. At this rate the question of unemployment is not going to be solved. I am sorry to bring one thing to the notice of this House. Yesterday the hon. Prime Minister was making a statement about unemployment. He was saying that only when the country advances technologically and scientifically the problem of unemployment can be solved. I am sorry I am unable to be convinced by this because historical evidence shows otherwise. In the United States of America which is an advanced country technologically and scientifically, the position of unemployed in 1960 was 38,80,000 and in 1961 it rose to 49,56,000. In Canada it was 4,50,000 in 1960 and it rose to 5,60,000

in 1961. In Japan there are one crore fully or partially unemployed people. Therefore, it is not only the technological and scientific development that will decide the question of unemployment. The very attitude of the Government, the socialist attitude of the Government alone can solve the problem of unemployment. There is no use telling that we can solve it only when the country develops scientifically. Because of that famine so many people have died and so many people are unemployed. Therefore, I am sorry to bring to the notice of the Chair that the hon. Prime Minister was making a statement which is not corroborated by facts or actual experience.

16 hrs.

Then I come to the question of prices. It was stated in the Second Plan that the price line must be held. A decline of 1.4 per cent in the general price level during 1961 is given so much publicity by the hon. Finance Minister and his deputy. But what is the reality? What about the price of foodgrains, which is the crux of the problem? It is increasing day by day. Even during the Third Plan they have not been able to check it. In 1960 the index was 117. In 1961 it went up to 117.8. In 1962 it is 118.3. This is how it is gradually rising. Though the whole country has been demanding all these years that the price of foodgrains must be held, even during the Second Plan it has not been achieved at all. I think the policy of the Government is such and the speed at which it is proceeding is such that it will never be able to achieve it.

Coming to the burden of taxation, I will give a few figures. Irrespective of whether we oppose a taxation measure or not, there must be some justification for the Government when they are going to impose a tax on the people. Now what we find is that whereas the direct tax has gone up only by 59 per cent during these ten years since the commencement of planning, the indirect taxation has been abnormally increased by 2½

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times, that is, by about 250 per cent. This proves very clearly that the burden of taxation is put more and more on the poorer sections of the society, who have to pay the indirect taxes, than on those who can afford to pay. Therefore, the proportion of direct taxes is far less than that of indirect tax.

Coming to the corporation taxes, in view of the boom conditions and the tremendous profits that are being derived by the companies, the additional levy of 5 per cent is very meagre. Taxes on income other than corporation income shows a depressing trend. The budget revenue from ordinary collection shows a fall of 11 per cent. While the receipts for 1960-61 show an increase of Rs. 12.1 crores in view of the increase in profits as a result of high accumulation of capital wealth, the budget figure this year shows only Rs. 9 crores or so, a fall of about Rs. 3 crores in wealth tax in spite of the increase in wealth.

Then there is the disparity between incomes. I need not explain all those things.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You must explain them.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: The proportion of individual income to national income has increased considerably but the proportion of taxes and assessed income to national income has decreased. That is a question which is agitating the people now.

The Third Five Year Plan talks about reduction in inequalities in income and wealth and more equitable distribution of economic power. But that has not been achieved by this Government, and there is no indication as yet that this government is going to achieve that objective. Therefore, it is quite clear that the policy enunciated in the Third Plan is being ignored by this Government and it is proceeding in a way which is against what the Third Plan says.

Coming to the indirect taxes, Government propose to levy a cess of 25 nP. per kilogram on yarn which is exclusively used by the handloom weavers. Previously this was exempted from the levy on the ground that it will hit the handloom weavers. Now there are about two crores of handloom weavers throughout the country. The Government in the past used to subsidise or help the handloom weavers so that they can make both ends meet. Now there is the scheme of voluntary control which is a farce. It is not being implemented anywhere. Some of the mills in Madras are openly advertising the rates which prove that the voluntary control is not working well. Now if you impose a further levy on this yarn, it will badly hit the handloom weavers and play havoc with their lives. They will actually give up their business. Already, there are accumulated stocks with them, the Government's policy in this regard is not sufficient to make them earn a living and there is unemployment. Now if we increase the cess again, I am sure the handloom industry will collapse and there will be a crisis among 2 crores of people whom we have been trying to help all these years. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to drop this levy.

Then the hon. Minister was telling us that there is a better balance between demand and supply. If there is a better balance between demand and supply why are we importing so much of foodgrains? If there is a better balance between demand and supply, why are we asking our people not to produce more sugar, not to eat more sugar and asking the foreign countries to take sugar at a price 20 per cent below the rate at which we are producing? When this is the position in our economy, the Minister says that we have achieved stability in our internal economy and our only difficulty is about balance of payments. This is quite an anomalous position. Both the internal and external economy are inter-related and inter-dependent; we cannot separate one from the other.

Because our internal economy is sound, our balance of payments position becomes acute. If you take our balance of trade with America for the last ten years, you will find that we always have an adverse balance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His one minute is becoming five minutes.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I will conclude just now.

Only our trade with the socialist countries is showing an even balance, whereas our trade with the imperialist economy, whether it is UK or America, is always showing an adverse balance for the last ten years. That is so because, according to an article in a trade journal, the Americans will buy articles from other countries only if their price is 20 per cent below that obtaining in the American market. Therefore, I am of the view that unless we take a radical view of our internal economy and change it, we cannot strengthen our economy externally and cope with the problems which we have to face.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, during the last election in my constituency, a virulent campaign was started, pointing out that the Government of India indulge in wasteful expenditure and the instances quoted were that of the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. The whole campaign was pin-pointed against me because they said that I being associated with the Finance Ministry for about ten years the whole responsibility for wasteful expenditure rested on me. I did not answer it because I knew the people will answer, and the people did answer because I was returned with a thumping majority. My friend who started the campaign lost his deposit.

But today I propose to poise issue with the friends of the same party who have raised more or less a similar question. My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, said that year after year the

audit reports bring out a large number of cases involving wasteful and infructuous expenditure and the Finance Ministry and the Government of India do nothing about that. Some other hon. Members also raised this question. On this occasion, I want to answer that point because it is not only misleading but it gives a very inaccurate picture about the government of this country.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): Who are giving a misleading picture—hon. Members or the Public Accounts Committee?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was referring to the Member, not to the PAC. Wait.

Shri Nath Pai: We are waiting.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: What do you say about what is contained in those reports?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, I am coming to that. Have patience. I have collected the figures for three years of all the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. And I want to bring it to the notice of the House as to what picture they give. That is what I want to say.

I find that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 3,209 crores in 1959-60, the losses or other irregular expenditure mentioned in the Audit Reports amounted to Rs. 2.57 crores only. The corresponding figures for 1957-58 are Rs. 2,756 crores of expenditure and Rs. 3.24 crores of irregular expenditure; and for 1958-59 Rs. 3,029 crores of expenditure and Rs. 3.91 crores of irregular expenditure as pointed out in these reports. In terms of percentages they amount to 12 per cent. in 1957-58, 13 per cent. in 1958-59 and 08 per cent. in 1959-60. This is the picture that these reports give. When the Government is having such large expenditure, which is growing from year to year, all these irregularities which these reports point out come to only an infinitesimally small figure of 08 per cent which is also correspondingly going down, and I am sure that in the further years, that is

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1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 when these reports will come, the percentage will be lower and lower.

What do they speak of? Firstly, in such a huge expenditure, irregular expenditure is very small. It is the duty of the Public Accounts Committee or of the Audit Reports to point out such expenditure, that however small they may be they should be gradually reduced. Secondly, the conclusion is that the Finance Ministry or the Government of India and the administrative Ministry are more and more conscious that such irregular expenses should be reduced and all attempts are being made to reduce them.

So the charge that there is a huge wasteful expenditure is wrong, totally wrong. Also, the charge that the Government does not listen to the findings in the Audit Reports or does not take action is also wrong. Because, the whole House knows that all these reports are placed before the Public Accounts Committee. They call for explanations from the administrative Ministries, and they submit their report. Then it comes to the Finance Ministry and they take action on them. So the whole process is such that whatever the number of items of such irregular expenditure may be all attention is pointed towards them so that they may be eliminated. And the facts show that they are going down. And I am one with the House and the hon. Members, although I cannot say, being a practical man, that they will be completely eliminated to zero. certainly it will be our continuing and constant effort that such irregular expenses are reduced to the minimum possible.

16:14 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The hon. Member Shri U. M. Trivedi raised a point about the silver refinery and he said that the whole expendi-

ture is infructuous. I was surprised because he did not care to go into the facts. The facts are that this silver refinery was set up with a view to honour our commitment to pay back the silver which we had borrowed during the war, under the Lend-Lease Agreement, from the United States Government; and the payment was being delayed for one reason or another and we wanted to pay it back. Because, in financial matters, in fact in any matter, we have such a high record of honouring all our commitments. When we found out a way, namely that we had the quaternary coins, the old silver coins which we had demonetised, we thought, although we did not have silver, gold or foreign exchange to pay it back, let us extract the silver out of these coins and pay them back in silver, silver for silver. That is why the silver refinery was set up. The House would be interested to know that so far as the technical expertise is concerned there hardly exists the process to take out silver from such coins. We went round the world. Ultimately, there was the "Demag" of West Germany. They said that they will be able to set up a plant. They accepted it. But, still, they had no such experience. No other country, no other company came forward to take out silver from these coins. Demag came forward. They set up this refinery. We had one or the other difficulty: difficulty in site, difficulty in the purity of water required and other technical difficulties. That led to some delay. When the refinery was commissioned, we found that the crucible in which the silver could be refined was defective. They corrected it. I am glad to tell the hon. House that for 18 months, the refinery is going on and it has reached full production. It has also extracted 8 million ounces of refined silver. The refinery is working. We are paying back all the silver.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What is the initial expenditure and the recurring expenditure of this refinery?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have that information. I was only meeting his point. Cost and other things, I do not have the information.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Is the hon. Minister aware that the word 'infructuous' is used not by Mr. Trivedi alone, but by a Member of the Public Accounts Committee?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have all respect for the opinion expressed by the Public Accounts Committee. I am only trying to....

Mr. Speaker: As well as for the opinion of Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, Sir. Much more so.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is true.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am only pointing out that this expenditure is not infructuous.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have not been able to answer the point raised by the hon Member.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If he interrupts, I will not be able to answer. The point is, the value of the silver that would be extracted would be much more than the cost and the running expenses of the silver refinery. It will be much more.

Another point was raised, what will it do after all the silver is extracted from the coins. It will take about 7 years to extract all the silver from the coins that we have. For 7 years, it will be getting going. After that, with some minor adjustment, the whole plant is so designed that we would be able to extract copper. The House knows that the country has shortage of copper. There will always be demand for copper. Even after the silver refining work is over, there will be enough work for this refinery. Either from the present point of view or the future point of view, the expenses are neither infructuous nor wasteful.

Then, I come to the general question of wastages in expenditure and rise of non-developmental expenditure. A point was made by some hon. Members that although the Finance Minister was coming every year to the House with taxation proposals and the tax bag was increasing, similarly, expenses and wastages in Government were also increasing. I am one with the whole House in the stopping of such wastages and the preventing of all avoidable expenses, whether administrative or otherwise. But, I want to dispel this impression in the House, because, every year, this is being brought up and every year, on this side, we have been answering it. I consider it may duty to answer it again and remove the impression and show that it is not a fact that non-developmental expenditure is increasing at a disproportionate rate.

I want to give some figures to prove this. I do not want to give many figures also as the hon. Member says, sometimes, the figures may mislead you. I am also trying to use the minimum of them. One point should not be missed. During the last 10 years, the country has been developing at a very fast rate. During the First Plan and the Second Plan development has been very rapid. Expenditures, particularly development expenditure, plan expenditure is going up fast. The House does not object to that. Necessarily it means that administrative expenses and some of the non-developmental expenditure should also go up. For, the demands on administration, the increase in the number of persons employed, the conditions of the economy, the pay and allowances revision, all these things lead towards a rise in the non-developmental expenditure.

The House should know that we have been trying to modernise the classification of expenses and we have been trying to make it more precise and more scientific from year to year, and we have constantly been reclassifying them with this end in view, by bringing some items from the deve-

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developmental side to the non-developmental side, and by taking some items to the developmental side and so on. But, still, the term 'non-developmental' does not connote exactly what we mean, because as I shall try to explain presently, some of the items of expenditure are such that they are really developmental in nature or they arise as a result of the necessity of development. So, the very fact that non-developmental expenditure has shown a rise should not scare us, although this is a fact that there has not been any disproportionate rise in the non-developmental expenditure.

If you see the figures of the last seven years when there has been the peak of development, the total increase in expenditure which has been met out of revenue during that period of seven years, that is, from 1955-56 to 1961-62, is Rs. 543 crores. This is the total of the item 'non-developmental expenditure' according to the classification. This figure of Rs. 543 crores should not scare us. For, if you analyse it, you will see that Rs. 130 crores was on account of defence. I think the House will agree that all expenditure on defence is such that we have to incur it, and I am sure the House will gladly support all expenditure on the defence of the country.

The second item is Rs. 162 crores towards nation-building development and social services; there are social services, then there is construction of buildings etc. by the Public Works Department, and all those other things that go into it. These things constitute the second item. Although towards the second phase of the Second Plan, there has been some cut under this head, still, the House will appreciate that social services form a very important item. Although they do not create any assets, and, therefore, they have to be classified as non-developmental expenditure, still, they are a very essential item.

The third item is Rs. 167 crores towards what is known as 'Charged expenditure' under the terms of the Constitution, which are in the nature of obligations. One such item is our public debt. Our borrowings are rising. The House will recall that for financing our Plans, we have been borrowing more and more, and so the public debt is rising, and the service bill or the interest charge is also going up. It has gone up during this period by Rs. 43 crores; that is the extent by which the debt charges or the interest charges have gone up. Then, under the terms of the Finance Commission's award or under the terms of the distribution entailed under the Constitution, that is, the distribution of revenue between the States and the Centre, we have to part with a sum of Rs. 109 crores to the States.

These are all obligations. If you add up all these figures, you will see that a bulk of the sum of Rs. 543 crores, which is described as non-developmental expenditure, and in respect of which the House is charging us that the non-developmental expenditure is going up, or that Government are becoming wasteful, is against that criticism.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask my hon. friend whether he calls expenditure on the police a very good contribution towards development, which is to be found at page 111 of the Explanatory Memorandum? The expenditure has gone up by about four hundred per cent.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I did not know that the hon. Member would go into the individual items. But I might explain this also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The hon. Home Minister is here, and he can explain it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Home Minister will explain it when the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry come up before the House. But

let me tell my hon. friend in a general way that the bulk of expenditure under the head 'Police' in recent years has been on policing the border areas. That is a very big item; apart from the other demands on the police and the general administration, the bulk of the expenditure is on the border areas. I hope the House will not grudge any amount spent on policing the border areas.

Shri Nath Pai: Has it brought about a four hundred per cent increase in the security on the border?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I can deal with the details when the occasion comes, but since the hon. Member has raised a general point, I am giving him a very good answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Good, bad, or indifferent does not matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Even Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath feels convinced.

Shri Nath Pai: That is the best joke of the day, I must say.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Answers are jokes! Coming to some economic aspects, my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, raised the question of export. The whole country knows today the importance of export. It is a fact that over the past ten years our export has not increased, but is rather at a standstill. That is true.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Stagnant.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is why we are trying to do everything possible to increase our exports. But I would plead with the House—I hope the House will appreciate it—that exports are not such a thing which can be increased over a period of one or two years; we have to take steps, we have to make institutional arrangements, we have to change our pattern of production. We have to do a number of things over a wide field so that exports can go up. I agree with him if

he thinks that in this respect the steps we have taken are not very positive, although that does not mean that so far we have not taken any steps. He himself admitted that a positive step has been taken in regard to tea exports. Other positive steps has also been taken. But it is a fact that we are looking forward to more and more active steps in the positive direction so as to increase our exports.

So far during the past two or three years we have taken some steps like removal of restrictions on exports, reduction and elimination of export duties, schemes of drawbacks of excise and customs duties, assurance of imported and domestic raw materials and components as well as equipment for exporting units, the establishment of export promotion councils, the institution of quality control and pre-shipment inspection, export credit guarantees etc. Such measures are also designed to help exports. We have taken some of these steps; we are taking others.

This has created in the country a measure of export consciousness, which we wanted so badly. Export consciousness should prevail right throughout the tenor of our economic life and many of the industries are now striving to find ways and means of selling a growing proportion of their output in foreign markets. Government will continue to keep the question of incentives for exports under continuous review, and the House may rest assured that taking account of all the relevant factors, Government will take all possible measures to encourage exports.

But one fact should be realised, that we cannot export things which we do not have. Particularly in a market like ours, where there is always a pressure from the internal market, prices have to be taken care of. So the first essential is a steady increase in the production of agricultural and industrial goods in our effort to step up exports. This is shown by our experience. Take, for instance, ground-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

nut oil. There are competing demands for internal consumption as well as for export to earn foreign exchange. If we export a larger chunk out of the internal production, there will be a pressure on the price which will disturb the structure of prices in the country.

Apart from producing more, we have to do certain other things if we want to step up our exports. We must maintain standards of quality; we must produce goods at prices which are competitive in those markets. Also our production pattern should be so flexible as to change with the demand changing in other countries. It is no use sticking to one pattern. The demands in the countries we are exporting to change and therefore we have to switch our pattern over to that. So we have to develop a dynamic outlook, if we want to stimulate export industries. Adjusting the whole system of prices, the system of cost, the system of quality, the system of our pattern of production—all these will take time. But we have geared up the machinery and we are taking all steps, positive and palliative. We are giving exemptions also. So that in the very near future, in the course of the Third Plan, we hope to develop exports to reach the target envisaged in the Plan itself.

Then I come to the Plan targets. A point was made that the slowness in the implementation of the Plan targets had resulted in imbalances in our economy and pressure on our foreign exchange, that but for it we would have been in a better state of affairs today. I entirely agree with that. That is true. It is true that some of the Second Plan targets particularly in our key sectors of industry like steel, cement, coal or power, as was pointed out, could not be kept up, but this does not mean that we have not gone forward in them. In cement for example, the original target was 16 million tons, and our realisation was 9.16 millions tons. There is a big gap, but towards the third or fourth year

of the Plan we revised the target. The target was brought down to 11 million tons. So, in some cases the targets were revised. In the case of some of them, particularly the industrial undertakings, the House should realise the difficulty. It was in the Second Plan that an effort was made to lay a very solid and sound foundation of our industrial structure. Most of the industrial undertakings were taken up during that period. In the early years the main difficulty was that of foreign exchange. We were not sure of the foreign exchange. Our foreign exchange earnings were not such that we could commit ourselves in this respect. So, once the foreign exchange was assured, we could go ahead with the designing, implementation and negotiations. For each of these big public undertakings, whether they are steel or coal washeries or cement plants or power plants, we had to run round the whole world, negotiate and find out the best of terms, and it is all time-consuming. So, just to say that we had a target and we could not achieve it minimises the amount of effort that had to be put in. In some cases 75 per cent., in some others 85 per cent of the target has been achieved, although not hundred per cent. So, if you only say that the targets were not achieved, certainly we face the charge of slowness, but you must see the amount of effort put in, the difficulties that we had to face. In many of the industries, there was the question of personnel, finding the right type of men to manage them. Then there was the question of exchange, and we were trying to do our best. If you look at in this context and see what we have achieved during this period, it is rather unparalleled in the history of economic development of any country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For all time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot say for all time, because we hope to better our record in the Third Plan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us hope so.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Because we have now experience, during the Third Plan we hope to step up our implementation. It is a fact that during the Third Plan the crucial factor is our ability to implement the Plan targets, whether it is exports or whether it is the proper running of public undertakings so that we get a good surplus. I will come to that point again because there is another connected point, and the Finance Minister in his Budget speech in paragraph 15 has laid great stress on this. It is a very important point because it is a very good source of revenue.

We have taken in the Plan Rs. 450 crores as surplus from our public undertakings, and the point made was that the record of the public undertakings was such that they were not giving enough return. In the *Explanatory Memorandum* we have given all the returns and dividends. There is truth in the criticism, but you should see the whole picture.

We have ourselves said that in the current year Rs. 2:58 crores worth of dividends were realised for a total investment of Rs. 700 crores. We should realise that, in the first place, these figures do not indicate the extent of the profit made by the concerns but only the amount that would be credited to the government account in a particular year. It is important to remember that a sizable part of these profits goes towards strengthening the resources of the undertakings or to meet their expansion programmes.

For example, during the year 1960-61, the National Coal Development Corporation made a profit of Rs. 1.04 crores. The Hindustan Machine Tools Rs. 74 lakhs; the Indian Telephone Industries Rs. 47 lakhs and the Hindustan Antibiotics Rs. 79 lakhs. All these profits, except for some Rs. 53 lakhs in the case of the H.M.T. and Rs. 9 lakhs in the case of ITI were

ploughed back for further investment. This is not reflected in the dividends.

Shri Nath Pai: Why do you not include all this in the *Explanatory Memorandum*? That was our complaint. The *Explanatory Memorandum* gives a very brief picture and these are not included.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is my difficulty. We have given a statement. I am trying to explain it. We cannot give all these figures in the *Memorandum* because it will become too bulky.

Then the House knows .

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out this, Sir. He has not given these figures. He has given the handle to the critics. The memorandum does not give a true picture because it does not include these figures. Only students of the public sector know it. So the enemies are criticising. That is the suggestion we make.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will be wiser next year. I agree with him that the impression is being created that our public sector undertakings are in a bad way. I am using all my ingenuity at present to dispel that impression and show that we have a very good case.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the hon. Minister tell us what is the percentage out of the total profit which is contributed to the revenues? It is given there as 0.3 per cent. What percentage is it of the total profit because the major part of it is being ploughed back?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The revenue that comes to Government will be the profit declared. That won't be the profit that is ploughed back.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The whole of the declared profit would come to the revenues.

Shri Morarka: I think the picture that is given in the explanatory memorandum is the proper picture. There are cases of losses. For example, there

[Shri Morarka]

is a loss of Rs. 170 lakhs in the case of Hindustan Steel; then there is loan of Rs. 300 crores free of interest. Naturally, all that will have to be shown. So, the picture that is given in the *Explanatory Memorandum* is the proper picture.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Actually, that is the point I am coming to.

There are public corporations, companies, autonomous corporations. There are running concerns; there are concerns under development which have not reached the end of the gestation period. So you cannot expect them to make profits. The House should not forget, when it is said that the targets have not been reached, that even in the case of institutions like the Tatas their plan targets were not fulfilled during the time. They were paying dividends out of their reserves in order to keep up the standard.

Some criticism was made that the gestation period has been much too long. We cannot expect concerns like the Rourkela, Bhilai and others to just give dividends within a period of 5 years. It was also said that some other companies were making huge profits. As I said before, the Tatas were paying their dividends out of their reserves, in order to maintain their tradition. During this period they were also engaged in undertakings like the public sector undertakings. To say that the public sector undertakings have not fared well is not correct. But we should not be complacent. We should try to pull up the management. I agree with the hon. Member that there is need for continued improvement in the management of these public undertakings. They should be run efficiently and we must have surplus which we want to have for the Third Plan. That should be our determination. But we should not give this impression that because some of these public undertakings are still in a constructional stage or have not completed the period of gestation we are inefficient. As for instance, the steel plants are not only not making

any profits but they are incurring losses. All this will be reflected in the total revenue that will come from the public undertakings. But by and large if you see the public undertakings, they have a very great future and they will be fruitful sources of revenue towards the Plan.

Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar): Will the hon. Deputy Minister tell us whether he knows that Rs. 1000 crores are invested in the public sector and there was a loss of Rs. 60 crores on that investment? It is reported in the papers.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. What does it mean? There is no loss.

Shri K. R. Gupta: There are losses.

Mr. Speaker: We have to accept what the hon. Minister says.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: An important point was made by Shri Morarka about the training of the managerial personnel. He expressed a fear that we were wasting our top personnel by retiring them a little too early. It is true that the Second Pay Commission recommended the age of retirement as 58. Government considered all the pros and cons and did not increase the age. But all the same, in respect of managerial, scientific and technical personnel where high expertise is required we have been giving extensions after extensions. In all these public undertakings, in most of them the age of retirement is virtually 60. We did not accept 58 as the retirement age because it will give us an element of flexibility. If we raise it then the good and bad will be retained and it will mar the progress of young men whom we are training and who will come and take their places. There will be a lot of frustration. So, on balance, weighing the advantages and disadvantages, we decided not to increase the age of retirement but to give liberal extensions for the scientific and technical personnel. We have the Industrial Management Pool which we are trying to expand and they can go up to

60. I do agree with him that so far as the managerial cadre is concerned, we should use as much expertise as is available and particularly in the initial stages there is need for streamlining the management of the public undertakings.

Before I have done, I would refer to one or two more points. Shri Guha said that we had reversed our credit policy. During the Second Plan when there was pressure of price the Reserve Bank evolved a policy of selective credit controls. He said that we had shifted from a selective credit restraint to a general credit restraint and that we are not doing anything to keep a check on creation of credit by banks. The Reserve Bank has been conducting its credit policy in a flexible manner. In regard to a number of commodities recently we had a credit squeeze policy, for instance, wheat, sugar, raw jute, goods, etc. This policy had been relaxed after considerable consultations. When we saw the pressure of high prices, we tried to squeeze; when we saw the pressure is low, we relax the squeeze. That is the advantage in having a flexible credit policy. This has been done taking into account the position of supplies in all these cases. In any case, selective credit control ceases to be effective. Such a policy can only be for a limited purpose or for a limited sphere of commodities. If we do it in a general way, the effectiveness of such a policy is lost; it loses much of its charm. Also, it is not a fact that we have given almost free scope to all banks to create any amount of credit that they like. In fact, the rise in credit during the busy season of 1961-62 has been no larger than in the previous year. It has been on a par. The decline in credit by banks during the slack season of 1961 was significantly larger than in 1960. The present credit policy aims at meeting the legitimate needs of trade and industry and at the same time not allowing credit to be used for speculative or anti-social activities. That is the most important thing.

This takes me to the last point. A large number of hon. Members have raised it. It is the question of prices. This is natural because prices are important from the point of view of the people both in their capacity as producers and as consumers. In a country like India, which is seeking to transform the economic structure through successive Five Year Plans and where a part of the economic activity, including agriculture and small and medium-scale industries continues to be in the private sector, the price policy is very important. Let me point out that first in the second Plan and more elaborately in the third Plan, we have given the broad framework of the price policy. We want to achieve two things.

Firstly, there should not be a runaway inflation. A very sudden spurt in prices is very disastrous for any economy and more particularly for an economy like ours. Although we cannot prevent rise in prices in a developing economy, we want to control the rise so as to suit the need of the economy. Whether it is agricultural price or industrial economy or exports, the rise should be *pari passu* with the developing economy.

The second object of such a policy is that there must be a structure of relative price, whether it is agricultural or industrial price or export price. These are the two broad frameworks of the price policy. Everybody talks today of rise in prices. That is true. Wherever it is present, particularly the urban lower middle-class and the middle-class people are affected because of the rise in prices of certain commodities and we have to try to use corrective methods.

The point has been made that as a result of indirect taxation, there has been a rise in the prices of commodities. A very sweeping statement is made that we have undertaken a large dose of indirect taxation and so there has been a rise in prices. If you im-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

pose a duty on something, tomorrow the market price goes up. This year also a similar charge has been made. I have tried to get the prices of all the commodities on which a levy has been made. I would tell the House the price of only 4 or 5 commodities which are of mass consumption like loose tea. This is the retail price. I have the prices from Cochin, Delhi, Coimbatore, Poona, Darjeeling and Gauhati up to last evening. Only in Cochin, the rise is 28 nP. although the rise should be 10 nP. which was the amount of duty per kilogram. So, the rise is 18 nP. more in Cochin for the hotel brand tea; not all tea. In all the other places, there is no rise in price absolutely. Similarly on matches of 50's which go in common consumption, there is absolutely no rise in prices.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): They must be from old stock and therefore there is no rise in prices.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have got the report here. There is no rise in prices. Similar is the case about cotton yarn. There has been a rise of 0.092 per cent. in Delhi, but no rise in Ahmedabad and Broach. In cotton fabrics there is no rise in Delhi, Ernakulam, Madurai and Calcutta.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are they retail prices?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, retail prices. In Coimbatore there has been some rise. According to the taxation the rise should be 0.03 per cent. and the actual rise is by 19 nP. In the case of medicines, in certain medicines we have reduced the duty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about Delhi? What is the source of his information? Was it collected by his people in the Ministry.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Delhi is also there.

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): Why don't you go to a retail shop here and see the prices?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have tried to collect it. The source is the market; the retail prices obtaining in the market.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members want to know whether he asked his revenue officers to go and find out the prices?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Certainly, Sir, I will use my own agency. I won't go myself (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 7 nP. is the common market price; that you should realise.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What does he want me to realise? I am putting his approach to the Minister. He does not allow me to put that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have already put.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member to answer it? He should wait and get the information. I am getting it. Let me be satisfied with that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry, Sir, I have not heard you properly.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister was saying that there is no rise in the price of match boxes. But the whole difficulty is that 7 nP. is the common market price.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I was putting to the hon. Minister. I was asking him the source of his information. He is telling that he has used his agency. I am putting it to him whether some customer actually has gone and tried to purchase it. I think that would serve his purpose. I

was actually putting his case. Instead of having patience, the hon. Member interferes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Match box is selling at a higher price even in the Parliament House.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In the Central Hall it is selling at 7 nP.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must have used the services of Shri D. C. Sharma and Shri Raghunath Singh for collecting the information.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am quite prepared, if the hon. Members are willing to lend their services.

In medicines, although we have reduced the duty, the pre-budget stocks are being sold now and therefore, the prices have not come down.

I have collected the figures from important centres in the country. I have sent my own officials to collect the information. Whatever statements the hon. Members made, they were general statements. They only said that there is a general rise in prices. They did not give any specific information. I have tried to collect the information. If they have any other information, certainly they can bring it to the notice of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about the price of tobacco?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I should be allowed to go on.

Shri Nath Pal: Don't be so unkind. He is doing his best.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I only want to supplement what the hon. Finance Minister said in his Budget speech about the whole concept of direct and indirect taxation. The other day, Sir, Shri Morarka said that indirect taxation would depend upon the stage of economy at which a country is. Certainly, when there are more personal incomes, more individual incomes, the revenue from direct taxes will go up. But in a country like the

Soviet Union, where personal income is of the least importance, certainly there is no place for income-tax; most of the revenues there are from indirect taxes. So, to say that we are levying more indirect taxes in this country, therefore it is regressive, therefore it adds to the burden of the poor man, to the common man, it is not true. What the Finance Minister stated was that we made a study about the structure of indirect taxation and if we selected goods properly the articles on which we want to levy the tax, to a certain extent the indirect taxes can be progressive. He maintained in his speech that these taxes are progressive. I am only supplementing that by saying that it is not correct to say that because certain indirect taxes are levied, there is a rise in prices and regressive and retrograde forces are released on the economy. So far, there has not been any perceptible rise in the prices of articles on which the indirect taxes are levied. Therefore, to say that because of our tax policy there is a rise in prices is not true.

It is a fact that during the Second Plan period there has been a consistent pressure on our prices. But it must be recognised that because of the speedy industrialisation, because in the nearly stages there has been a short-fall in our food production, so there was a pressure on foodgrain prices and, later on, because of the pressure of the rise in prices of the raw materials like cotton, there was a constant pressure on prices for the whole period of five years. But we have tried to maintain the prices and stabilise them at a proper level. If you see the index number, towards the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan, the pressure on prices has eased instead of increasing, because there is a large supply of foodgrains and the position of the raw materials is better and so the upward trend in prices, which continued till July, 1961, when the index was 128.6 gradually came down since then to 122.9 by December 1961.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

After December 1961 the level of wholesale prices has been more or less stable round that level, the index for April 1962 being 123.4; that is, about 1.2 per cent. lower than what it was a year ago

We want that there should be stability in prices. Although we know in a developing economy there are various forces released which have some relation with the rise in prices, we want to control it. If you see it in the context of the world picture, over this period not only in this country but all over the world there has been a rise in prices. This is one of the conclusions emerging from a recent study made by the First City Bank of New York, analysing the price trends in 43 countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the wages in relation to prices?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a different question. I am referring to the rise in prices.

According to this study, the rise in prices in India was 2.1 per cent, somewhat higher than that of Switzerland, which had a figure of 1.4 per cent. It was of the same order as in Germany, United States and Canada. In fact, it was significantly less than in many European countries and much less than some of the developing Latin American countries.

So, if you see the record of our maintaining the stability of prices, we have a very good record. But we should not minimise the point that the social conditions in each country may be different. I agree there with the hon. Members. But, so far as the Government are concerned, we are conscious that what we call the social margin of tolerance to a rise in prices is much less in this country than in European countries; because they have greater flexibility in economy, they have greater flexibility of tolerance. More so because immediately during

and after the Korean war, we have been having very high prices. Therefore, we are allergic to it and what I described as social margin of tolerance is much less here. Therefore, we should be very anxious and careful to see that the price line is maintained. All our efforts will be to maintain the price line. There should be stability in prices to subserve the interests of the developing economy and the interests of the Plan during the Third Plan period

17 hrs.

Before I conclude I would like to say that I am very grateful to the hon. Members who participated in the debate. I must end it on an optimistic note. Because, if you see the march of the country over the past ten years what is the position that you see? I want to bring this to the notice of the House because I want to disabuse any wrong impression. The House has been very indulgent in so far as our Plan implementation is concerned. We have made mistakes; our targets in some of the key sectors have not been fulfilled. True. But if you have an integrated picture and if you see the march of the economy over a period of ten years, there is no cause for any misgiving, there is no cause to be disheartened. Rather, we have reached a stage, a very crucial stage in our economy when we are implementing the Third Plan and we have to gird up our loins. There is cause for having more confidence and more courage. Because, we have laid the basic industrial structure; our agriculture is in a good way; we are building up the whole rural economy right from the bottom. We are generating social and other institutions, so that in future our progress is going to be faster, and we have to strengthen them; and we have to develop expertise, whether of manpower or technical know how or other things so that we march forward. There is no other answer to rapid development in an economy like ours.

Whatever progress we have made is creditable. But we are not satisfied with it. We want to go ahead faster. And that is the lesson of the last ten years of planned development. I would like the House to be indulgent in this, to give this picture of confidence before the country that we have to implement the Third Plan, we have to face all the difficulties, we have to gird up our loins. All the parties should combine to create this atmosphere in this country, so that we may march forward so far as our economic front is concerned.

Shri Nath Pai: We are very grateful to the hon. Minister for trying to enlighten us on the price stabilisation and for the efforts he is valiantly making. Here is this Tata's book of statistics, and it shows that during five years from 1955.....

An Hon. Member: Tata's!

Shri Nath Pai: They have taken the statistics from the Government of India sources. Do not have such a wrong type of allergy.

Mr. Speaker, this book shows that over a period of five years, that is

1955—1960, the price rise annually in India was 7.5 per cent. And this is the highest among the eleven countries, barring Brazil.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Since when?

Shri Nath Pai: From 1955 to 1960 the annual rise, in percentage, was 7.5. It is at page 19 of the book.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: 7.5?

Shri Nath Pai: Would you try to sue them for misleading the country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. An hon. Member had written to me that he had to leave this evening. I sympathise with him because now the time is over. I could not accommodate him because the hon. Deputy Minister has taken one hour.

Now the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha, then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, 10 May, 1962|Vaisakha 20, 1882 (Saka).

[Wednesday, May 9, 1962 Vaisakha 19, 1884 (Saka)]

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932	Literature for Neo-literates . . .	3372
933	House for Scheduled castes in Punjab . . .	3373
934	Displaced political sufferers . . .	3373-74
935	Scientific Research in Universities . . .	3374-75
936	Supply of articles to Government employees at fair price . . .	3375
937	Gazetteers . . .	3375
938	National Library, Calcutta . . .	3376
939	Naya Paisa coins . . .	3376-77
940	Dearness allowance to U.P. teachers . . .	3377
941	Arrears of various taxes . . .	3378
942	Foreign Exchange position . . .	3378-79
943	Leave to industrial workers . . .	3379
944	L.S.S. and N.C.C. . .	3379-80

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	
945	Seminar on Museology . . .	3380
946	Cheap Houses for S.C. in U.P. . . .	3380
947	Training of Hindi type-writing and shorthand for employees of H.P. Administration . . .	3380-81
948	Archaeological find at Sind Kheda village (Vidarbha) . . .	3381
949	Drive against Juvenile smoking . . .	3381-82
950	Prohibition in Delhi . . .	3382
951	Copper mines in Andhra . . .	3382-83
952	Bharat Electronics Ltd. . .	3383
953	Sindri Fertilizer Factory . . .	3383-84
954	Seizure of opium . . .	3384
955	Dramatic party of Tibetan refugees . . .	3384-85
956	Noting and Drafting in Hindi in Central Government offices . . .	3385
957	Sanskrit as National Language . . .	3385-86
958	Copper Project, Khetri . . .	3386
959	Punjabi books in Central Secretariat Library . . .	3386-87
960	Military personnel in Nagaland . . .	3387
961	Court martial cases . . .	3387
962	505 Army Base Workshop . . .	
963	Indian Technical personnel abroad . . .	3388-89
964	Prohibition in Delhi . . .	3389-90
965	S. C. & S. T. persons for I.A.S. & I. P. S. . . .	3390-91
966	Schools in Manipur . . .	3391
967	Iron and steel for Andhra . . .	3392-93
968	Iron ore in Andhra . . .	3393-94
969	Overtime pay of E.S.D. (M) Kankinara workers . . .	3394
970	Coal wagons allotted to Kerala State . . .	3394-95
971	Enrolment as voters in Tripura . . .	3395
972	Court case against displaced persons in Agartala, Tripura . . .	3396
973	Gazette for Tripura . . .	3396-97
974	Boarding stipends to Tripura Tribal girl Students . . .	3397

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
975	Universal Primary education in Tripura . . .	3397-98
976	Area Committees in the sub-divisions of Tripura . . .	3398
977	Loan granted to Tripura displaced persons . . .	3398-99
978	C.I. sheets to Tripura . . .	3399
979	Coal for Tripura . . .	3399-3400
980	Census in Delhi . . .	3400
981	Petitions for Divorce . . .	3401
982	Central Reserve Police . . .	3401
983	Ban on foreign publications . . .	3402
984	Women employees of Bhilai Steel Plant . . .	3402
985	Distribution of passenger fare tax to States . . .	3402-03
986	Tribal graduates . . .	3403
987	Cement factory in Bikaner . . .	3404
988	Allotment of land to Haijan ex-servicemen in Rajsthan . . .	3404
989	Purchase of electric furnace . . .	3405
990	All Kerala Library Conference . . .	3405-06
991	Aid to Kerala Grandhsala Sangam . . .	3406
992	Cases against Akalis in Delhi . . .	3406-07
993	Museum at Vaishali . . .	3407
994	Army Officers with civilian service . . .	3407-10
995	Election petitions . . .	3410
996	Seizure of opium . . .	3410-11
997	Coal deposits in J & K . . .	3411-12
998	Tenure of Military personnel . . .	3412-13
999	Military Training Centre, Kotah (Rajasthan) . . .	3413
1000	Fixation of seniority in New Mysore . . .	3414
1001	Cement factories in Mysore . . .	3414
1002	Nationalisation of mines . . .	3414-15
1003	I.A.S. cadre . . .	3415
1004	Grants for Development of Sanskrit and Tribal languages . . .	3415-16
1005	Kanpur Harness and Saddlery factory . . .	3416-17

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1006	Central Paper-Technological Research Institute . . .	3417
1007	Minerals in Maharashtra . . .	3417-18
1008	Archaeological Remains of Dimapur in Nagaland . . .	3418
1009	Girls' education during Third Plan . . .	3418-20
1010	Simultaneous publication of Gazette of India in English and Hindi . . .	3420
1011	Employees knowing Hindi typing and Stenography . . .	3420-21
1012	Departmental forms in Hindi . . .	3421
1013	Cultural agreements . . .	3421-22
1014	S.C. S.T. and other backward class students selected for scholarships . . .	3422
1015	African students in Indian Universities . . .	3423
1016	Re-rolling mills . . .	3423-24
1017	Re-rolling mills . . .	3424-25
1018	Ex-servicemen in Kerala . . .	3425
1019	National Discipline Scheme . . .	3425-26
1020	Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules . . .	3426
1021	Mass Insurance Scheme . . .	3426
1022	Cultural Agreement with African countries . . .	3426-27
1023	S.C. S.T. in Central Government offices . . .	3427
1024	Coal deposits in Bijapur (Mysore) . . .	3428
1025	Discovery of Harappa and Mohenjodaro period sites . . .	3428
1026	Naval Prize Money . . .	3429

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE..

3429-30
Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported release of four I.A.F. Officers by the Naga hostiles . . .

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto. . .

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3432-35

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—
- (i) Report (1959) of the Tariff Commission on the fixation of fair retention price of ammonium sulphate Produced by the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited.
- (ii) Supplementary Report (1960) of the Tariff Commission on the fixation of fair retention price of ammonium sulphate produce by the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited.
- (iii) Government Resolution No. Fert. 1(15)/58-Vol. II dated the 16th January, 1962.
- (iv) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) to (iii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.
- (2) A copy of the Rubber (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 206 dated the 17th February, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.
- (3) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board for the year 1960-61 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 41 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications :—
- (i) Notification No. 140/12/60-M(v) published in the Manipur Gazette dated the 31st May, 1961 containing the Manipur Land Revenue and Reforms Rules, 1961, Under Section 169

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- of the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.
- (ii) The Territorial Councils (Election of Members) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 5 dated the 1st January, 1962 under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956.
- (5) A copy each of the following rules under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—
- (a) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 dated the 6th January, 1962.
- (b) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500 dated the 24th April, 1962.
- (6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 489 dated the 21st April, 1962 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 269 dated the 3rd March, 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.
- (7) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 490 dated the 21st April, 1962 under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

GENERAL BUDGET—

GENERAL DISCUSSION 3435-355

General discussion on the General Budget, 1962-63 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, MAY, 10, 1962 /VAISHAKHA 20, 1884 (SAKA)

General discussion on the General Budget, 1962-63 to continue.