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Monday, August 27, 1962
Bhadra 5, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume VII, 1962/1884 (Saka)

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



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(*Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 27, 1962/Bhadra 5,
1884 (Saka).

—
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Contribution to Provident Fund

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612. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether Government have taken
a final decision to raise the Provident
Fund Contribution from 6½ to
8½ per cent; and

(b) if not, the reason for this
abnormal delay?

The Minister of Labour in the
Ministry of Labour and Employment
(Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. A Bill to en-
hance the rate of contributions from
6½ per cent. to 8 per cent. of basic
wages, dearness allowance and retain-
ing allowance, if any, in cigarettes,
electrical, mechanical or general engi-
neering products, iron and steel and
paper industries under the Employees
Provident Funds Act, 1952, was
introduced in the Rajya Sabha on
22nd August, 1962.

Necessary notifications enhancing
the rate of contributions from 6½ per
cent. to 8 per cent. of total emolu-
ments under the Coal Mines Provident
Fund Schemes with effect from
1st October, 1962, have been issued.

1629(Ai) LSD—1.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know,
Sir, what are the specific reasons for
not raising this Provident Fund
contribution from 6½ per cent. to
8½ per cent. I want to know what
was the specific objection of the em-
ployers in raising this to 8½ per
cent.

Shri Hathi: There was no specific
objection, but for purposes of calcula-
tion we thought 8 per cent. would
be suitable.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
whether the Government is taking
necessary steps to see that the other
industries are also covered by this
increase; if so, the action that is like-
ly to be taken.

Shri Hathi: We are appointing a
committee to look into the question
as to which other industries can be
added, how much should be the rate,
whether it would be possible to do so
and all that. We have already start-
ed taking action in that connection.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know
whether Government has extended
this scheme to all the commercial em-
ployees including those in the bank-
ing industry?

Shri Hathi: This raising from
6½ per cent to 8 per cent. has been
extended to four industries.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What was the
specific ground on which Government
decided to exclude two or three indus-
tries whose condition was enquired
into, particularly the cotton textile
and jute textile industries?

Shri Hathi: The committee which was appointed for this purpose recommended in the first instance that these four industries are in a position to bear the higher burden and, therefore, it was extended to these four industries. It was done on the recommendation of this technical committee. About the other industries, we have again asked this committee to go into the question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question has not been understood properly.

Mr. Speaker: He has given the specific reasons why the others were excluded.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They have already been enquired into.

Mr. Speaker: He said that this committee made a recommendation that in the first instance it may be applied to these four industries, and that the question of others being included is being enquired into.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is all right that they are being enquired into. But I want to know the grounds on which they were excluded.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member there.

श्री कच्छवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विषय में मजदूर यूनियन्स के भी विचार लिए गए हैं और यदि लिए गए हैं तो किन किन यूनियन्स के?

श्री हाथी : जी हां, अभी जो अगस्त महीने में इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस मिली थी उसमें इस बात की चर्चा आयी थी और यह तै हुआ था कि और इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले भी कमेटी के सामने पेश किए जाएं और उसकी जांच की जाए।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know how far the Government examined the working of the institutions where the rate has already been increased to find out how far it increases efficiency in production?

Shri Hathi: The rate has not yet been actually increased, because the Act has to be amended. As I have said in the main body of the answer, we have introduced a Bill in the Rajya Sabha for this purpose. It has not actually been increased.

Bank Award

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Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kachchavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Warior:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty
Shri Prabhat Kar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under the award of Justice K. T. Desai, 75,000 employees of commercial banks will get bigger pay packets;

(b) whether it is a fact that the banks have been classified according to their deposits and magnitude of operations and that separate scales of pay and D.A. have been recommended for each class;

(c) how far the recommendations vary from that of the Second Pay Commission;

(d) whether a separate report will be submitted with regard to the bonus to be paid to bank employees; and

(e) the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, the Bank employees will get higher emoluments.

(b) Banks have been classified on the basis of working funds. Separate scales of pay have been awarded area-wise for each class of bank. D.A. is linked to the cost of living index and is to be paid on a percentage basis with reference to pay of the employees.

(c) In fixing the wage scale, the Tribunal has *inter alia* taken into account the recommendations of Second Pay Commission. Copies of the Bank award as well as the Second Pay Commission Report are available in the Library of Lok Sabha.

(d) The award of the Tribunal on bonus dispute has been published in the Gazette on the 20th August 1962 and copies are available in the Library of the Lok Sabha.

(e) The award has been accepted by Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know how far the recommended rise in the payment to be made to the employees is commensurate with the rise in the price level of the perquisites?

Shri Hathi: The Tribunal has taken into consideration the cost of living index and the maximum that could be given.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Do Government propose to introduce any form of scheme of incentive bonus in line with other industries?

Shri Hathi: The question of bonus was also referred to the Tribunal and it has given the award.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि बैंक पंचाट दिए जाने के पश्चात बैंक कर्मचारियों में किसी प्रकार का असंतोष पाया गया है, यदि हाँ तो उसके समाधान के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं।

श्री हाथी : कुछ बैंक कर्मचारियों ने किसी किसी बात पर असंतोष प्रकट किया है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the view of the Government in regard to restricting the over-time allowance in order to increase the employment potential in the banking industry?

Shri Hathi: The Bank Award has given a direction as to what should be the maximum hours of over-time work with consent and without consent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is much of discontent because of the non-publication of the award for the Reserve Bank employees? When is the award going to be published for them?

Shri Hathi: We hope to get the Reserve Bank award by the first week of September.

श्री बड़े : बैंक एम्प्लाईज के तीन ग्रेड ए० बी० सी०, कर दिए गए हैं और उनके ही अनुसार पगार निश्चित की गयी है। क्या बैंक कर्मचारियों ने यह शिकायत की है कि ये ए० बी० सी० ग्रेड्स नहीं होनी चाहिए ?

श्री हाथी : ऐसी किसी शिकायत का तो मुझे पता नहीं :

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether all the banks, both scheduled and non-scheduled, have been classified into A, B and C grades and, if so whether the award is applicable to all of them?

Shri Hathi: The award has made clear all these points.

Shri Warior: May I know whether in the case of those banks which have not come under the purview of this award some action will be taken or the same award will be made applicable to them also?

Shri Hathi: Which banks?

Shri Warior: Those banks which do not come under the purview of the award.

Shri Hathi: 84 banks come under the purview of the award. Another award would be coming soon for the Reserve Bank employees.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Have Government taken into consideration the fact that only 80 per cent of the basic wages of the bank employees are to be reckoned for the purpose of provident fund contribution which runs counter to the Provident Fund Act itself?

Shri Hathi: Government did take into consideration this recommendation and direction. But we have also to see or take into account the act that the basic pay has been increased.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : बैंक पंचाट के बाद क्या किन्हीं कर्मचारियों के बेतन में कुछ कटौती हुई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो उन्होंने बताया है।

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it is not a fact that it is for the first time that any award is given to calculate 80 per cent of the wage and remuneration for the purpose of calculating contribution to provident fund and gratuity? It is a novel procedure, the first of its kind in the country.

Shri Hathi: All these points were argued ably. The presiding officer has taken this into consideration and has given sufficient reasons as to why he has come to this conclusion.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Government is aware that as a result of this award the emoluments of the employees have been reduced in some cases? In that case what is the Government going to do?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that they have been reduced. On the contrary, the basic salary has increased. Of course, the dearness allowance has been merged with the basic salary. To the extent that 80 per cent of the salary should be considered for contribution to the provident fund is a different matter. But the salary has not been reduced in any case.

Export of Heavy Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals.

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Shri Subodh Hansda;
Dr. P. N. Khan;
*614. Shri Basumatari;
Shri S. C. Samanta;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Heavy Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals from South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to step up the export to meet the demand of those countries?

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

(b) The following measures have been taken:

(i) A Special Export Promotion Scheme for allowing imports of raw materials, components and machinery against exports is in operation.

(ii) Drawback of excise and import duties is granted.

(iii) Reductions in railway freights have been granted on some raw materials and finished products.

(iv) Reductions in freight rates on some chemical products to important South East Asian markets have been secured.

(v) The Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council has carried out surveys in Thailand, Burma, Singapore, Hongkong and Ceylon. sent trade delegations to these countries, appointed correspondents in Burma and Thailand and is taking various other measures to promote exports.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What steps are Government taking to ensure quality control against the spurious manufacture of these pharmaceuticals?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the general question of quality control is concerned, as I have mentioned in the House, I am bringing forward a Bill very soon to enforce quality control of several products principally meant for exports.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that to some of the countries trade delegations were sent and in some of them correspondents' offices have also been established. What are the chemicals or allied products that are going to be exported to those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The chemicals are ammonium sulphate, nitrous oxide, sodium bichromate and hydrogen peroxidite. In the first two months of this financial year the exports to these countries of these chemicals have almost gone up threefold compared to the previous year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council was established and whether there is any appreciable increase in exports thereby?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, that is a very correct inference. Since the establishment of this Council four years ago, it has done very commendable work. We are further thinking of decentralising its functions so that better results can be achieved. The total exports of these chemicals which have for the first time gone to export trade have gone upto about Rs. 2.0 crores per year.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would like to know whether these delegations and trade agents which have gone round a number of countries have been able to examine the total potentiality of our export trade in those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The potentiality is generally judged by the importability allowed in those countries. I have before me the statement of imports of the different countries of South East Asia which runs almost into tenfold than our present exports to those countries.

Shri Heda: With a view to avoid possible loss of profit and business are Government taking any steps to avoid the cut throat competition from Indian exporters?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the usual matter with all the exports, as the hon. Member rightly points out. What we are doing through the Export Promotion Council is to create a social and economic discipline among the various manufacturers and this is working quite to our advantage in most of the commodities. We have been able to bring about a sort of an understanding on prices.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that with regard to these products, as in the case of some other commodities and goods, India is facing severe and heavy competition from China and Japan in South-East Asian markets? If so, what measures are Government taking to popularise Indian goods in those markets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that we are facing competition. Naturally, the emerging countries particularly are in the same difficulties as we are. Our Asiatic neighbours which are very dynamic in these matter of exports are giving us difficult situations. But we have also to be equally strong here both in quality and price and in the quantities to be offered so as to sort of offset that competition. We are not at all too much unsuccessful so far.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not too much, but somewhat.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: प्रतिवेदन में लिखा है कि The Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council has carried out surveys in Thailand, Burma, Singapore, Hongkong and Ceylon.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सर्वे का कोई प्रतिवेदन आप के पास आया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या मुझाव दिये गये हैं और उस में क्या कार्यवाही होने जा रही है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: प्रतिवेदन भी आया है। हमने उसको इश्तिहार किया है, यहाँ लाइब्रेरी में भी रखा है और आनंदेबुल मेस्टर साहबान किसी एक मुल्क या सब मुन्कों के सर्वे चाहेंगे तो मैं उसकी नकल भी भेज दूँगा :

Rocket-Launching Station in India



Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Berwa:

*615.

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN Outer Space Technical Committee has recommended establishment of a rocket-launching station in India for study of outer space; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which met at Geneva in May-June 1962, recommended that a sounding rocket launching facility on the geomagnetic equator be established as soon as possible and that on being notified by a proposed Host State that it has completed arrangements to establish such a facility, the United Nations Committee on the peaceful Uses of Outer Space should review the arrangements and then recommend to the General Assembly that the facility be given United Nations sponsorship. India has decided to offer to act as Host State. The United Nations has been informed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that if a station of this type is established in India, certain other countries will have the right to use this station, and also whether the expenditure involved will have to be borne wholly or in part by India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The expenditure involved here in local currency will be largely borne by us. The information or the knowledge that we gain out of these experiments will be shared by all the participants nations

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that some other countries which may be called upon to give us facilities for setting up this station will be allowed to have the use of this station in the sense that they can station their personnel here and use this station?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I think the inference of the hon. Member that those countries will station their own people to work in this establishment is not exactly clear at the moment. The thing is being worked out by the United Nations, and they say that the information that is gained from this should be shared by all those participating in the scheme.

Shri Daji: Shall we have absolute control over the experiments to be carried out and the personnel to be stationed there, or shall it be entirely at the discretion of the United Nations?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Ultimately, it is entirely at the discretion of the United Nations, but obviously, if they agree to our being the host country, they will transfer this control to us subject to whatever directions they may give from time to time.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether the technical committee has suggested the establishment of this station at Trivandrum in Kerala?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It will be established somewhere on the geo-magnetic equator which passes through the Kerala State.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that all the facilities including sounding rockets will be provided through bilateral agreements with countries that are advanced in the field, and if so, may I know the nature of the agreements that are visualised, and the names of the countries with which agreements are proposed to be effected?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We cannot definitely mention the names of the countries; it would not be right to do so till we get their agreement for it. But, broadly speaking, informally, we have approached some of them, and many countries have generally approved of the idea of our doing it, and are likely to support it.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know in which other countries such stations are going to be set up in Asia?

Mr. Speaker: In this question, we are concerned only with the station to be set up in India, but the hon. Member is talking of other countries.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know whether this project will form part and parcel of the programme of making solar studies in the year 1984, or will it serve some entirely different purpose?

Shri Dinesh Singh: If it is set up, it will help in that project.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Before this launching station is established in India, may I know whether any arrangements have been made to train our personnel to benefit by this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, before it is started our trained personnel will have to take charge of it.

Shri Bhakti Das: श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राकेट विज्ञान में हमारे देश में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और भारत में बना सर्वप्रथम राकेट कब आकाश में छोड़ा जायगा?

Shri Jayalalithaa Nehru: यह तो कोई नहीं कह सकता कि कुछ तरकी नहीं हुई है। राकेट के विज्ञान में कुछ न कुछ हमारी तरकी हुई है। एटमिक एनर्जी से बड़े बड़े बलूस दूर दूर तक जाते हैं। यह बलूस का नहीं है। जाहिर है कि उसके यहां कायम होने से हमें अपने ज्ञान को बढ़ाने का मौका मिलेगा।

Stateless Persons of Indian Origin in Ceylon

*616.	+	Shri P. C. Borooh:
		Shri Bishanchander Seth:
		Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:
		Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
		Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
		Shri Hem Barua:
		Shri Umanath:
		Shri Bagri:
		Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
		Shri Kajrolkar:
		Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has received the details of the proposal from Ceylon Government for offer of incentives for Stateless persons of Indian origin resident in Ceylon to adopt Indian nationality;

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that talks between the Ceylon High Commis-

sioner and the officers of the Government of India were held on this subject; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Only the broad outline of the proposal was informally communicated by the Ceylon High Commissioner in New Delhi to the Government of India.

(b) The Government of India have regretted their inability to help the Government of Ceylon with a loan as envisaged in the proposal.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The talks are still in the preliminary stages and no decision has been taken so far.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका हिन्दी में भी तर्जुमा कर दिया जाये ।

श्री विनेश सिंह : (ए) वहां से हमारे सामने यह जो प्रोपोजल आया है, इस को सिर्फ बहुत सरसरी तौर पर सीलोन के हाई कमिशनर ने हम को बताया है।

(बी) भारत सरकार ने सीलोन सरकार के प्रति अपना अफसोस जाहिर किया है कि उन्होंने हमसे इस स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में जो कर्ज मांगा था, वह हम नहीं द सकेंगे।

(सी) जी हाँ ।

(डी) अभी इस बारे में बातचीत चल रही है।

Shri P. C. Boroohah: What type of incentives are proposed to be offered to those stateless persons by Ceylon, according to Government's information?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Monetary incentives.

Shri P. C. Boroohah: Have our Government any scheme to rehabilitate these stateless persons?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is the concern of the Ceylon Government. I do not know how we come in.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन भारतीयों की ध्यवस्था करने के लिए लंका की सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान से जो रुपया मांगा था, वह कितना है और उस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने लंका सरकार को क्या उत्तर दिया?

Mr. Speaker: How much money was asked for

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It depends upon the number of people who wish to be repatriated.

Mr. Speaker: Has any specific amount been asked for?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In case the inducement scheme materialises, they would like to have a loan. I think the actual amount was not mentioned, but it depends upon the number of persons involved. It will go to millions of rupees.

Shri Kajrolkar: May we know the nature and form of the incentives proposed to be offered by the Ceylon Government?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो दे दिया गया है।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Ceylonese Government have recently passed orders banning stateless persons from seeking work in the urban areas and at the same time propose legislation for the exclusive employment of Sinhalese labour in plantation areas, may I know what useful purpose would be served by these talks since the atmosphere is already vitiated by these measures?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not understand it. If the atmosphere is vitiated, it is all the more necessary to have talks.

ओ यशपाल सिंह क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि लंका में कितने भारतीय ऐसे हैं जिनको बहां की नागरिकता प्राप्त नहीं है और जब वे भारत से निकले हुए हैं, तो वे गृह-विहीन स्थिति में कबतक रहेंगे ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Over 7 lakhs.

Congo

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612. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Government have moved U.N. for energetic measures to end the secession of Katanga:

(b) whether foreign mercenaries have been cleared out of Katanga; and

(c) how long our forces are likely to stay on in Congo?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. We have used all our influence to this end; because we believe that the termination of the secession of Katanga is essential, if normally and stability is to be restored in the Congo; as well as to prevent it from becoming a battle field of conflicting foreign interests.

(b) Some foreign mercenaries have been apprehended and expelled; some remain; some are arriving even now.

(c) It is not yet possible to answer this.

We have placed our forces at the disposal of the UN; and we do not think that it would be proper on our part to lay down any rigid time table.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How far has the recent proposal of the Secretary-General of UN found favour with Katanga as well as the great Powers?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It has been favourably received. He has made an appeal to all the Powers to follow it up so that peace can be maintained in the Congo.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have the Governments concerned examined the possibility of imposing a further economic blockade in case Katanga persists in its secession?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is what the Secretary-General has mentioned in his proposal.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there are any reasons which may lead to the reduction of Indian personnel in the Congo? Is there any likelihood of a reduction of Indian troops in Congo?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is given in the original answer, that we have placed them at the disposal of the United Nations, and we cannot prescribe a time-table, and as soon as the situation changes, they will come.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: What is the expenditure incurred on these troops in the Congo?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have not got the figures here.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I add that the expenditure, the extra expenditure, is met by the United Nations? We only pay the normal expenditure on their salaries etc; all else is met by the United Nations.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In the plan of Mr. Thant there is a stage for negotiation, and finally the use of force. May I know the stage at which this particular plan is being implemented now?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I just mentioned that these proposals have

been put forward and an appeal has been made. If they are received favourably by the Powers which have interests in Congo, certainly the situation will improve.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the Indian troops in the Congo are itching for a showdown in the Congo and our Government also favour a similar development there? If so, has this been brought to the notice of the UN?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Indian armed forces are not allowed to indulge in the practice of itching.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether these proposals put forward by the United Nations Secretary-General include any provision for safeguarding the security of political prisoners, including Mr. Gizenga?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should imagine this has nothing to do with those proposals. That is a separate matter entirely.

Shri Somavane: What is the number of our military personnel in the Congo and how long have they been there? Have persons remaining there for long been brought over and fresh personnel sent in their place?

Mr. Speaker: Part of it has been answered already.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The number has changed constantly. I cannot give the exact number at this moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of the answer to part (c) of the question, is there any truth in certain press reports to the effect that some of our personnel in the Congo will be withdrawn from that part of the world and deployed for UN purposes in West Irian? If that is an indication of the situation easing in Congo, is Government thinking of commencing a phased withdrawal of our troops in the Congo?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The assumption in the first part of the ques-

tion is wrong. There is no proposal that our army will be deployed in West Irian.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Apparently, Sir, there is some difference of opinion on the Treasury Benches, between the Prime Minister and the Minister of State.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No difference. Some officers have been withdrawn, six or seven, from the Gaza unit, I do not think from the Congo. It may be they may withdraw one or two officers, they are both under the UN, but that does not affect our forces there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has been said needing a personal explanation.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was based on world press reports. I am mentioning this lest I be misunderstood for the "itching of our troops".

Mr. Speaker: There is no question.

Flats for Diplomats

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*619.	Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
	Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
	Shri S. C. Samanta:
	Shri Subodh Hansda:
	Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:	

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign diplomats in Delhi have to pay exorbitant house rents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have taken decision to construct air-conditioned flats for diplomats; and

(c) if so the estimated cost of construction of these flats?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) (a) The rent payable in each case is settled by a foreign diplomat with the Landlord direct. In most capitals of the world, the diplomats generally offer higher rents

than those prevalent in a locality. Delhi is no exception to this rule.

(b) and (c). No decision in this regard has been taken so far.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: in view of the fact that there is a general complaint all over Delhi about the house rents being too high, may I know whether the Government is thinking in terms of checking this rise in house rents by some legislation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is already legislation, the Rent Control Act of 1958. If after five years of the construction of the house, exorbitant rents are charged, the tenant can take legal action against the landlord.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the so-called rent racket has permeated high Government officials, many of whom have their own houses in Delhi which they do not occupy but let them out at high rents while they themselves keep on occupying cheap government bungalows?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी मानीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि किस तरह से वाकी कैपिटल्ज में किराये ज्यादा हैं उसी तरह से दिल्ली में भी ज्यादा हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि दिल्ली में अध्य राज्यों के कैपिटल्ज से ज्यादा रेट चार्ज किया जाता है और एकजोविटेट रेट चार्ज किया जाता है, यदि हाँ तो इसको कल करने के क्या उपाये किये जा रहे हैं?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They need not compare rents in Delhi with other countries. But, we know that the rents charged are exorbitant. As I have pointed out in the answer to the question, it is a matter between the landlord and the tenant. The law provides a safeguard for the tenant; but most of the diplomats do not want to take legal action for various reasons.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: How is it that the Rent Control Act is not applied in the case of these flats which are called luxury flats and where the owners are reaping windfall rents by letting them out?

Mr. Speaker: The law is there. For five years, the law is not applicable for a new construction.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The answer which the Prime Minister has given is that the matter has not yet been considered. May I know whether, in view of the fact that we are already so short in our building programme for our own people, there is any proposal which is afoot to consider this matter at all?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To consider which matter?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Of constructing flats for the diplomats.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know in what context my colleague said that. But, such proposals are always being considered. I hope that within a few months the construction will start. (Interruptions).

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान् वया किसी विदेशी दूतावास ने आपके पास इस तरह से अधिक किराये के बारे में शिकायत की है, यदि की है, तो उस पर सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कोई ज्यादा की शिकायत नहीं की है। लेकिन बातचीत में कभी कहा है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि स्लैट्स के कंस्ट्रक्शन का फैसला किया जा चुका है। यदि किया जा चुका है, तो उस पर कितना खर्च आएगा, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ?

प्रध्याय महोदय : यहाँ तक नहीं पहुँचे हैं कि कितना खर्च आएगा।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: ये तो हमेशा बनते रहते हैं, यह कोई नया सवाल नहीं है। मेरे ख्याल में हम यहां तक नहीं पहुँचे हैं कि खर्च का प्रस्तीमेट बन सके।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What did he say?

Mr. Speaker: This has not reached that stage where an assessment of the expenditure that has to be incurred could have been considered so far.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Prime Minister said that it continues to be constructed. But up till now I have never heard of flats being constructed for diplomats.

Mr. Speaker: These considerations are always there.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : ये विदेशी राजनयिक अधिकारी जो इन्हें मंहगे भाड़े पर मकान लेते हैं, क्या ये इनको सीधे मकान मालिकों से बातचीत करके लेते हैं या गवर्नर्मेंट के माध्यम से किराये पर लेते हैं? यदि ये सीधे बातचीत करके लेते हैं तो फिर इस मंहगे किराये पर उन्हें क्यों शिकायत होनी चाहिये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दिया जा चुका है कि टैनेट और लैंडलाउंड सीधे बातचीत करते हैं।

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: May I know what is the total income of all the flats allotted to foreign diplomats?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल लिख कर दिया जाए तो उसका जवाब देना चाहिये। मैंने सवाल किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जरूरी नहीं होता है, हर वक्त। कभी किसी वक्त भूल भी हो जाती है।

Prices of Cotton

*620. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 477 on the 2nd May, 1962 and state the precise nature of decisions taken by Government with regard to removal of ceilings on the prices of Indian cotton and the appointment of a Commission to promote production of cotton in the country?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Government have already announced their decision not to remove the ceilings on the prices of Indian cotton but to increase them with effect from the 1st September, 1962, i.e., the beginning of the new cotton season. The ceiling of the basic variety "Jarilla Fine 25/32", has been increased by Rs. 35 per quintal (Rs. 125 per candy) with corresponding increases in the ceilings of the other varieties of Indian cotton.

As regards the appointment of a Cotton Commission for promoting production of cotton in the country, there is at present no such proposal under contemplation of the Government. This question may be referred to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that the Government have not been able to remove the ceiling prices of Indian cotton but they are going to increase the prices. I would like to know the consideration that weighed with Government in not removing the ceiling.

Shri Manubhai Shah: By removing the ceiling the prices will rise so much that they will affect the basic commodities like cloth for the general masses of the people; and de-control of prices would not have also led to any increase in production *pro rata*. Thereafter, after considering all the aspects of the issue we decided this, and raised the ceiling by Rs. 125 per candy.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether Government has considered that by not removing the ceiling there would be a set-back in the

production of cotton? If so, what steps have been taken by Government to avoid that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was not so; the ceilings have been ruling for the last ten years and even though the increase in production has depended upon agricultural factors and not directly on price escalation, even then, taking all factors into consideration, as I said, for the current season and onwards, we have raised the price by Rs. 125.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government are considering the earmarking of some land in the cotton growing area for extensive cultivation of cotton?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, in the last two Plans, the land under cotton has increased almost from 14.5 million acres to 20 million acres, and so expansion of land under cotton has taken place. The productivity of soil which is round about 93 lbs. per acre has to be raised to 150 lbs. per acre. The present efforts are to improve by giving fertilisers, new agricultural practices, etc., not only the productivity of cotton per acre but of other crops also.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that the Indian Central Cotton Committee unanimously recommended the lifting of ceilings and, if so, what weight has the Government given to this unanimous recommendation of the Committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is one of the several bodies which makes recommendations and we give due consideration to the recommendations of such august bodies. There are many other such bodies which have recommended that no prices should be raised. My hon. friend knows how the prices were in the last ten years.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is there any proposal to create a buffer-stock of cotton?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; but unfortunately, till the production internally at least outstrips the actual de-

mand, if the surplus is to be created, then, agricultural production can alone build up buffer-stocks. Therefore, we are trying to import something under PL 480. We have given the figures of imports several times before the House; and when the internal production rises, then buffer-stock will be created.

गोला बारूद का आयात

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*६२१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बीरबल बहादुर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या विदेशों से कारनूस, बन्दूकें और राइफलें आयात करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अभी तक इन चीजों का हमारे देश में आवश्यकता के अनुरूप उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को ऐसी कठिनाइयों के बारे में कुछ जापन मिले हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगने से कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं और उसमें भ्रष्टाचार भी चालू हो गया है; और

(ङ) सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अर्त-रास्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुर्भाई शाह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) अर्थात् इंडेप्रेकर्टर्सों की मांग पूरी करने के लिये युद्ध का सामान बनाने वाले कारखाने ८ मि० मी० ३१५ "राइफलों की कारनूसें तथा २२" रिमफायर के छरे पर्याप्त परिमाण में बना रहे हैं। ये कारखाने २, ४, ६ और ७ नम्बर की लोकप्रिय २/१/२ इंच के आकार की १२ बोर की कारनूसें भी तैयार कर रहे हैं।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) गोला बारूद की उपर्युक्त वस्तुओं की विक्री के बारे में शर्त यह है कि इन वस्तुओं के खुदरा विक्री मूल्य निश्चित होते हैं। हथियार तथा गोलाबारूद के जिन रजिस्टर्ड विकेताशों को युद्ध का सामान बनाने वाले कारखानों द्वारा माल दिया जाता है उन्हें इन कारखानों के महानिदेशक द्वारा निर्धारित खुदरा मूल्यों पर ये कारतूस बेचने पड़ते हैं।

(ङ) सरकार ने ५ जून, १९६२ को १२ बोर की कारतूसें बनाने की क्षमता बढ़ाने की मजबूरी दे दी है जिससे हथियार बनाने वाले कारखानों का उत्पादन दूगना किया जा सके तथा १२ बोर वाली कुछ अन्य किस्मों की कारतूसें भी बनाई जा सकें, जो कि अभी कम लोकप्रिय हैं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या सरकार की जानकारी में इस किस्म के कुछ केस आए हैं कि बड़ी जो राइफल्ज की गोलियां होती हैं जैसे ४०० और ४५० नम्बर की, वे भारत के अन्दर बहुत कम मात्रा में मिल पाती हैं? जिन लोगों के पास इस प्रकार के शस्त्र हैं और जिन को आपने इनको रखने का अधिकार दे रखा है, उनके लिए इनकी क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: इसका कई बार खुलासा किया जा चुका हैं और माननीय सदस्यों और दूसरे दोस्तों से भी कहा जा चुका है कि कोई ऐसी राइफल्स हों जो कि स्पॉर्ट्स के दूसरे कामों में आती हों और जिन के कार्टरिजिज हम सप्लाई न कर सकते हों, अपनी खुद की प्रोडक्शन से, उनकी इम्पोर्ट छोटी सी मात्रा में करने के बारे में हम जरूर सोचेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या सरकार को ऐसी भी कोई जानकारी है कि विदेशों से शिकार खेलने के लिए जो

पाटियां यहां आती हैं, सम्बन्धित व्यापारी उनको इस प्रकार का निदेश देते हैं कि वे भारी मात्रा में इस प्रकार की गोलियां इत्यादि ले आये और उन से वे उचित मूल्य पर खरीद कर महंगे मूल्य पर हिन्दुस्तान में बेचते हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: इस तरह वीचीज को हम एलाउ नहीं करते हैं। परसनल इफेक्ट्स के सिवाय वाको जो चीज़ हैं, उन पर टोटल बैन लगा दिया गया है। इस तरह के बैन से और इस तरह की इम्पोर्ट रेस्ट्रिक्शन की वजह से, हम जानते हैं, कि लोगों को कुछ तकलीफ हो जाती है। सब राइफल एसोसिएशन्ज को हमने आफर किया है कि जिस जिस किस्म के कार्टरिजिज वर्गरह हमारी आर्डिनेस फैक्ट्रीज में बनते हैं और जिन का व्यौरा स्टेटमेंट में दिया गया है, उनको वे ले सकती हैं, जितनी मात्रा में चाहे, ले सकती हैं। इनके अलावा पुरानी राइफल्ज के लिए कोई कार्टरिजिज वर्गरह की जरूरत हो तो उसको हम इम्पोर्ट करने को तैयार हैं।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: How many persons have ever applied for licence to manufacture these cartridges in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has been reserved for the public sector and the production is rising.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि भारत इस मामले में कब तक सैलफसफिशेट हो सकेगा?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: आज भी हम इस मामले में काफी सैलफ सफिशेट हैं। लेकिन चूंकि स्पॉर्ट्स भी आगे बढ़ती हैं, मब्र काम काज भी आगे बढ़ता है, इस वास्ते डिमांड भी बढ़ती जाती है। सारी जितनी कैटेगरीज हैं, सारे जितने बोर्स हैं, उनके कार्टरिजिज नहीं बन सकते हैं और न उसकी शार्ट गंज बन सकती हैं। लेकिन जो आम हैं, उनको बनाया जा रहा है। जो स्पेशल किस्म के हों, और जिन के अभाव में जो राइफल्ज वर्गीकृत हैं वे बेकार पड़ी हों, तो उनको हम इम्पोर्ट करने देंगे।

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has stated that the manufacture of ammunition is in the public sector. May I know if one foreign firm known as the Imperial Chemicals or some thing does enjoy a monopoly in this manufacture and if it is in the public sector? It is in the private sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member has slightly mixed up these things. What the ICI is doing is in regard to the pests, for agricultural purposes, and not for ammunition or any shotgun or cartridges. They have what is called detonators. But the question here is concerned with rifles and shot-guns and cartridges and their bores.

Shri Vidy Charan Shukla: Are the Government aware that the foreign tourists who are encouraged to come to India for hunting face a great deal of difficulties in obtaining cartridges of their requirements here and, if so, what arrangements are the Government making to meet their requirements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already explained this.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Govt. is aware that when sports—small and big games—are arranged for both Indian and foreign sportsmen, there is a shortage of these cartridges and whether arrangements will be made to provide the companies that organise and arrange sports with cartridges?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already explained the position. As a matter of fact, the recent decisions taken between the Defence Ministry and our Ministry are to increase the production considerably in these sectors, so that not only the demands in India will be met, but in South-East Asia also, the demand for these rifles and shot-guns is very large. I am glad to say that the Defence Ministry has accepted the need for an accelerated production, so that a portion may be exported also.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि खमरिया जबलपुर फैक्ट्री में यह उत्पादन हर साल बढ़ रहा है और कई प्रकार के नये कार्ट्रस भी बहां बनाये गये हैं? और क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है, जैसा कि अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा, कि यह उत्पादन इतना बढ़ा जायेगा कि अगले एक या दो वर्षों में हम इस प्रकार का सामान बाहर भेज सकेंगे?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने अभी बतलाय कि यह सही है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि एक तरफ तो इस तरह के कार्ट्रस बाजार में साधारण लोगों को नहीं मिलते और दूसरी तरफ वह राइफल कल्बस स्टेट्स में दिये जा रहे हैं और वे काले बाजार में उन्हें बेच रहे हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने इसके संबंध में सब बात बतला दी हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is said that the demands of civil indentors would be adequately met by the production in the ordnance factories. I want to know to what extent imports have been reduced as a result of stepping up production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a total ban on imports of all cartridges, shot-guns, etc. In the case of those which are old and which have gone out of use, because we cannot take up all the lines of mass production, we will allow a small import quota of a restricted nature to put those guns into commission. For the rest, we want to be self-sufficient and also have some exports.

Import of Raw Cashewnuts

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*622. { Shri Warior:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3208 on the 15th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to import raw cashewnuts from Africa has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir. In the meantime the exporters are receiving their imported requirements without any difficulty.

Shri Warior: Is it a fact that owing to the shortage of these raw nuts, so many factories are going to close down in our State?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri Warior: It is not a fact that because of the new agreement to supply these nuts to some of the foreign countries, STC is building stocks and that is why there is shortage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not a fact at all. What the Government and the STC are trying to do is to come to the aid of the small processors, who cannot lock up a lot of money in order to import extensive raw materials for enlarging their exports. For that, the STC may intercede and have a small buffer-stock. For the rest of the importers, they import their own raw materials against their own export entitlement. So, there has been no crisis at all.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In reply to the question sometime back whether the Government of Kerala have submitted a scheme to set up a corporation on their own, the Minister said that they have asked the Government of Kerala not to proceed with the scheme for the present. May I know what is the present position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; we told them not to proceed with the scheme, because no such corporation will assist either the exporters or the manufacturers. As I said STC was prepared to intercede to create a buffer-stock. That is under contemplation and it will be very soon established.

Shri Tulshiridass Jhaveri: गोआ में कितना आयरन और तैयार होता है और उस में से कितना देश में रहता है, और कितना बाहर जाता है?

Shri Manubhai Shah: इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध गोआ से है और वह आगे आयेगा।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What is the quantity of cashewnuts that has been imported during the last five years annually and what is the average?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The average is 1,10000 tons.

Export of Petrol and Petroleum Products from Nepal to China

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 Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 *624. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Nepal is re-exporting petrol and petroleum products received from India at low rates to China; and

(b) what steps have the Government of India taken to see that the Nepalese Government does not re-export to China, petrol and petroleum products received from India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. It is reported that Nepalese traders have been smuggling to Tibet petrol and petroleum products received from India. Very high prices are known to have been charged for these smuggled commodities in Tibet.

(b) The Government of Nepal have already taken steps to check this illicit trade. Orders were issued recently banning the re-export of petrol and petroleum products from Nepal to other countries. The Government of India are watching the situation closely. If the leak is not plugged effectively before long, suitable steps will be taken in consultation with the Government of Nepal.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know what is the total quantity of petrol and petroleum products that we export to Nepal and how much of it is smuggled to China?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have got the figures about export of petrol and petroleum products to Nepal for the last four years. If the hon. Member would tell me as to which particular year she is referring to, I will be able to give her the figures.

Mr. Speaker: Would she be able to tell the quantity smuggled also?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir, not smuggled. In 1959 we exported aviation gasoline and motor spirit to the extent of 3254 metric tons, 3740 metric tons in 1960, 4303 metric tons in 1961 and, up to May, 1962, 2272 metric tons. I am giving the figures showing the quantity of aviation gasoline and motor spirit exported to Nepal. There are other things also that we export. We export kerosene, diesel oil, vaporising oil, furnace oil, bitumen etc.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: From the figures given by the hon. Minister it appears that the amount of petrol and petroleum products that we have been exporting to Nepal has gone up. Perhaps, this is more than the needs of Nepal. Is that the reason why smuggling is taking place?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It has gone up as everywhere it has gone up. It is going up in India as a whole. It is going up because of the increased use of motor vehicles and other vehicles. The amount that is exported to Nepal is, relatively, a small amount, and if some has been smuggled it can only be a very small amount.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: अखबारों में यह बात शाया हुई थी, थोड़े दिन हुए, कि नेपाल द्वारा यह पेट्रोल लद्दाख एरिया में चीन वालों को दिया जा रहा है। क्या यह बात सही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कहा तो गया कि चीन वालों को थोड़ी सी क्वान्टिटी जा रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब चीन हमारा दुर्भाग्य हो और नेपाल हमारे दिये हुए पेट्रोल को उसे दे कर उस का दुरुपयोग कर रहा है तो नेपाल को पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम देने में रुकावट करने में क्या दिक्कत है और उसे बन्द क्यों नहीं कर दिया जाता है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: सवालों के जवाब तो कई दिये गये हैं। अगर उस पर माननीय सदस्य विचार करें तो पता चल जायेगा कि इस का क्या जवाब है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Nepalese traders are of late getting special incentives and advantages in Tibet for the capacity to smuggle not only Indian petroleum but also other commodities like foodstuffs to the Chinese army stationed....

Mr. Speaker: We are dealing with petrol and petroleum products now.

Shri Hem Barua: I will leave out the question of foodstuffs, Sir, and come to petrol and petroleum products. May I know whether it is a fact that the Nepalese traders are of late getting special incentives and advantages given to them by the Chinese authorities because of their capacity to smuggle petroleum products out of Nepal for the use of the Chinese army stationed in Tibet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants me to tell what advantages the Chinese on the other side are giving them. That is beyond me. Obviously, they would like to have them. The question at issue is, what facilities they have to take them away

from Nepal. To that the answer has been given. First of all, taking it at the worst, only very little can go out, or has gone out, and the Nepalese Government is taking steps to stop that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the Nepalese Government has given any account about the actual consumption of petroleum and all these goods inside Nepal?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No Sir.
Tea Centres in European Countries

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Shri Bishwanath Roy:
*625. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for setting up tea centres in European countries?

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

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the Government have got any idea about the increase in the export of tea as a result of these proposals?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Export increase is not directly linked up with the opening of tea centres but it does help to increase exports.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know in which of the countries the tea centres are going to be started?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One will be in Edinburgh, another in London and a third one in Dublin. There will be seven more centres, one each at Paris, Amsterdam, Vienna, Istanbul, Milan, Geneva and Brussels.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन देशों में ये केन्द्र स्थापित करने से कांटीवाइ ज हमको कितना मुनाफा होगा?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: जैसा कि मैं ने कहा, इन सेंटर्स के बनाने से टी के प्रोप्रोगेशन में मदद हो सकती है। यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया

है कि एक एक सेंटर से हम कितना कमा सकेंगे। इससे तो लोगों की चाय पीने की आदत पड़ेगी और टी पायुलर होगी, और फिर उससे हमारा फायदा हो सकता है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know, whether Government have got any proposal to open tea centres in the foreign countries to explore new markets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I said. In Europe three are already being opened and seven are under consideration.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका खर्चा टी बोर्ड देगा या सरकार देगी, और एक एक सेंटर पर कितना कितना खर्च आएगा?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: टी बोर्ड इसका खर्चा देता है, लेकिन वह सरकार ही देती है क्योंकि टी बोर्ड भी सरकार का ही है। इन सेंटर्स पर अलग अलग जगह अलग अलग खर्चा है, किसी पर एक लाख है, किसी पर पौने दो लाख और ज्यादा से ज्यादा साढ़े तीन चार लाख तक है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government intend opening tea centres in the Far Eastern countries like New Zealand and Australia?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To the Far Eastern countries we are sending a delegation headed by the Chairman of the Tea Board next month because in Australia our markets are not yet developed. There is great potential both in Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific countries.

Shri Morarka: In view of the steep fall in our export of tea to America and Canada, do Government propose opening tea centres in those countries also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the first place, there is no question of a steep fall. But, certainly, there is much more scope for exports to USA and

Canada. So, we are making special efforts in that direction. As a matter of fact, we are examining a scheme for instant tea which will manufacture tea instantly from common tea. We hope to export at least Rs. 2 crores worth of instant tea to the USA.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Morarka: May I point out that the statement of the hon. Minister....

Mr. Speaker: I will give him another opportunity. Now Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that superior quality tea is exported and inferior quality tea is reserved for home consumption and, if so, is it the policy of Government to acquire more and more foreign exchange even at the cost of the health and life of their country men?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know whether it is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: Does he expect that the answer would be "yes" in this case?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let it be anything. I am prepared to welcome any answer—either "yes" or "no". Why should you answer on behalf of the Minister? Let the Minister answer it.

Mr. Speaker: When it is so evident, he should not press for an answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not so evident to me.

Mr. Speaker: He should be satisfied with the question itself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir. I am sorry. May I say

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I appeal to you on a point of procedure? A question is put and it is admitted by you. It is not inadmissible; you have not ruled it out as inadmissible, or irrelevant or anything of that kind.

When it is admitted, the Minister should answer it. Why should you do it on behalf of the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: I am not answering it. I have only said that the question itself suggests the answer and there cannot be any other answer. That is what I said. Now Shri Pant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not so suggestive.

Shri Tyagi: He only wants a cup of tea.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether it is a fact that so far Indian tea was not exported to Europe except via UK?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, in the past it was only after the London auction that Indian tea went to the Continent. But now with the new approach that we are having and with the Common Market that is likely to come up, we will have direct contacts with the European countries.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Morarka. I am not allowing him a second opportunity; only an opportunity for clarification.

Shri Morarka: I do not want a second opportunity. The hon. Minister stated that there was no steep fall in our export of tea to the United States. I want to know whether he is aware that our exports have fallen from

Mr. Speaker: Now he is arguing his case.

Shri Morarka: The House must get the correct information. I am not arguing at all. According to the published figures, there is a fall in export of tea from 1.35 crore kilograms to .98 crore kilograms. Is it considered a steep fall by the hon. Minister?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has been explained several times in the House that tea consignments in a particular calendar year move at a faster rate and the stock gets accumulated. When

we say that there is a steep fall or rise, we go by the averages. As a matter of fact, during the current year there has been a rise in exports to these countries.

फिल्म पोस्टर्स

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*६२६. श्री भगवत दर्शन :

(श्री भागवत जा आजाद :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २४ मई, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की ज़रा करेंगे कि फिल्म पोस्टरों के बारे में नियुक्त समिति ने अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : कमेटी की अब तक चार बैठकें हुईं हैं। जो छः फिल्म पोस्टर कमेटी को पेश किए गए थे, उनकी जांच की गई और उन को मन्जूर कर दिया गया।

श्री भगवत दर्शन : श्रीमान्, प्रश्न करने से पहले मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का शीर्षक गलत रख दिया गया है। इसका शीर्षक होना चाहिए था "अश्लील सिनेमा पोस्टर"।

मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह कमेटी बम्बई में ही क्यों स्थापित की गयी, भारत के जो अन्य फिल्म प्रोड्यूसिंग सेंटर हैं उनमें भी क्यों नहीं स्थापित की गयी है?

श्री शाम नाथ : मान्यवर, चीज यह है कि शुरुआत बम्बई से की गई है लेकिन उसके बाद कलकत्ते और मद्रास में भी जरूरत होगी तो वहां भी ऐसी कमेटियां बनाई जाएंगी।

श्री भगवत दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या शासन के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि इस देश में इस सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ा अन्दोलन चल रहा है और आचार्य विनोद भावे ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी सम्मति प्रकट की है? सै जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल कमेटी मुकर्रर करके

ही सरकार अपने कर्तव्य को समाप्त समझती है या और भी कोई कड़े कदम इस सम्बन्ध में उठाना चाहती है?

श्री शाम नाथ : मान्यवर, इसके बारे में आनंदोलन चला था। इसलिए मुनासिब समझा गया कि फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स के को-आपरेशन को हासिल करके अगर इसमें हम कोई चीज़ कर सकें तो बेहतर होगा। इसी लिए एक कमेटी बनायी गयी जिसमें कि उनके चार पांच प्रतिनिधि हैं और उनकी मदद से हम इस मसले को हल करना चाहते हैं।

श्री भागवत जा आजाद : क्या सरकार फिल्म पोस्टरों पर विचार करने के बाद सेंसर बोर्ड को यह आदेश देना चाहती है कि वह ऐसे चित्रों को जिनमें अश्लीलता दिखायी गयी हो कड़ाई से सेंसर करे?

Shri Sham Nath: That is a different question, I suppose, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is not a different question.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is a different question or not, I shall have to decide that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I only want to know whether it is the policy of the Government to ban posters which are obscene and continue it to the films and to instruct the Censor Board to cut obscene scenes there also. He should say 'Yes' or 'No'.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): As the law stands today, the Censor Board has no jurisdiction over posters.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is relevant. The Censor Board has jurisdiction over films and I want its continuation to films.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The argument should not be carried on even while sitting.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister has said that

the Committee met four times and has seen six posters. only six posters were seen by this Committee? Was the number of posters brought before the Committee so small or had the Committee gone so slowly that it could only see six posters?

Shri Sham Nath: What I meant to say was that posters relating to six films were produced before the Committee. They were scrutinised and approved. This Committee was appointed in the month of January and four meetings took place. The first two meetings were confined to settling the procedural details and other things.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि फिल्म और पोस्टर ये दोनों एक दूसरे से मिली हुई चीजें हैं, और इसको देखते हुए क्या सेंसर बोर्ड के नियमों में ही इस प्रकार के परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता गवर्नमेंट नहीं मानती कि ये दोनों काम सेंसर बोर्ड को ही संपूर्ण दिए जाएं?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are awaiting the recommendations of this Committee. If need be, we will amend the Act.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that man is the paragon of animals, as Shakespeare has said, and since there is nothing ugly about the human body.....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that I have to take upon myself the painful and onerous duty of interfering every time with the question.

Shri Hem Barua: I am asking the question now. Why is it that Government are enthusiastic about banning film posters?

Shri Sham Nath: The hon. Member's question is not clear. Will he please repeat it?

Shri Hem Barua: My question was this. Since man is a paragon of animals, and there is nothing ugly in the human body.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister did not want a repetition of what I had not allowed.

Shri Hem Barua: I am very sorry.

In view of the fact that there is nothing ugly about the human body, why is it that Government are enthusiastic about banning some film posters and dubbing them as obscene?

Shri Sham Nath: We only want to ban those posters which are really obscene or indecent.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether there is any restriction to the effect that the posters should be approved of by the committee before they are actually made use of?

Shri Sham Nath: That is what the intention is. We have asked the producers to place all the posters that they want to issue before that committee, and if the committee approves of them, then, it is all right, but if the committee suggests some changes, then the producers will be required to make those changes and revise and amend their posters.

Shri Daji: In view of the controversial nature of the question, are Government considering the question of evolving a code of conduct so that the whole thing can be decided in a proper manner?

Shri Sham Nath: That is what we intend to do. We have asked the producers to adopt a self-imposed code of ethics.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the committee is considering only posters relating to Indian films or they are considering posters relating to all foreign films as well?

Shri Sham Nath: To start with, we have taken up only Indian film posters, but later on, foreign film posters may also be covered.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: इस कमेटी के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और आचार्य विनोबा भावे या आल इंडिया बीमेंस लीग जिन्होंने कि इस तरह की शिकायतें की हैं क्या उन के प्रतिनिधि भी इस कमेटी में रखे गये हैं?

Shri Sham Nath: This committee consists of the Controller of the Films Division and four producers. The object was to set up a committee which should consist of some producers so that we may be able to get the co-operation of the Industry itself and do something to curb the display of indecent posters on a voluntary basis.

As far as the composition of the committee is concerned, as I have just stated, the chairman of the committee is the Controller of the Films Division, Bombay; the other members are Shri Mahboob Khan, Shri J. B. H. Wadia, Shri B. R. Chopra, Shri Vijay Bhatt and Shri K. M. Mody. All these are very eminent producers.

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

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई: इस कमेटी में कोई वहन क्यों नहीं ली गई?

प्रधानमंत्री: वहन जो जरा देर से आयी हैं इस वास्ते नहीं रखती जा सकती।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mineral Deposits in Kerala

***617. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mineral deposits on the Kerala Coast contain the largest number of economic minerals as compared to the other world deposits; and

(b) if so, what obstacles there are in the way of the Travancore Minerals undertaking production of Zirconium, Hafnium, etc. besides Ilmenite?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh

Singh): (a) The mineral deposits on the Kerala Coast contain a number of economic minerals, including ilmenite, zircon, monazite and rutile. These deposits are among the richest in the world.

(b) The major application of zirconium and hafnium are in the atomic energy field. Certain types of reactors like the Candu use zirconium as canning and structural material. The question of setting up a plant for the manufacture of zirconium will be considered when a final decision is taken regarding the type of reactors to be set up. The Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay has developed the necessary technology and a plant can be set up when needed.

The present demand for zirconium and hafnium does not justify the setting up of a plant in the country.

Export of Ore from Goa

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

(a) whether the mine owners in Goa have sought Government help to sell ore;

(b) whether the Goa Mining Association have requested State Trading Corporation to take the responsibility of buying the ore; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Only small mine owners in Goa have sought Government help in selling their ore.

(b) An Association formed by a few small mine owners in Goa, as well as a few individual mine owners, have been approaching the State Trading Corporation requesting it to purchase iron ore from them for export.

(c) The State Trading Corporation have made offers of Goa iron ore to foreign buyers and their reaction is awaited.

Zinc Smelting Factory in Kerala

*627. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether a zinc smelting factory in the private sector with a capital of Rs. 5 crores is to be established in Kerala in collaboration with a Canadian firm?

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

Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Delhi

*628. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of grave shortage of vital drugs and medicines in the Employees' State Insurance Scheme dispensaries in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The stock-taking done by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation on taking over the medical benefit provision under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme from the Delhi Administration on the 1st April, 1962, indicated shortage of a few drugs.

(b) Indents for drugs and medicines have already been placed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation with the Medical Stores Depot, Karan, and other approved suppliers. Adequate stocks are also purchased locally and supplied to dispensaries.

State Trading Corporation

{ **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

*629. { **Shri P. K. Dee:**
{ **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and**

Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under some system private firms are allowed to import material on behalf of the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether under this system the State Trading Corporation had asked a private firm to import 50,000 tons of iron;

(d) if so, what is the name of the firm and the reasons and conditions for placement of such order; and

(e) the particulars of how actually this order was executed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). Accredited Indian Agents of Foreign suppliers as well as firms which have entered into business association with the State Trading Corporation are allowed to import on stock for selling to various actual users the items imported from rupee payment countries as per our Trade Agreements with them as also items included in the Link/Barter Arrangements. Imports are allowed to meet the actual users' requirements either directly to the actual users or to the agents of the foreign suppliers, if the actual users so desire. The prices at which the imported goods are to be sold by the distributors are approved in each case by the State Trading Corporation. These prices provide for a margin for the distributors which varies from item to item.

As the foreign suppliers wanted the State Trading Corporation to negotiate the purchase through their Indian Agents, the State Trading Corporation had to import the various categories of steel required urgently to meet the requirements of Small Scale Industries in the country through a private firm. The quotations received by the State Trading Corporation were referred to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, and

his approval obtained for the C. & F. prices before acceptance. The names of the Indian firms are (1) Messrs. Aminchand Payarelal of Calcutta and (2) Messrs. Surendra (Overseas) Private Ltd., Calcutta.

Export of Tapioca Starch etc.

*630. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the export of tapioca starch and dried chips to West Germany and other European countries;

(b) if so, at what stage it is; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It is the endeavour of Government to increase the exports to other countries of Tapioca products. There is no specific proposal for the increased exports of Tapioca starch and dried chips. Government has, however, authorised the State Trading Corporation to undertake exports of Manoc Meal under the current scheme.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

*631. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the virulent anti-Indian campaign launched in the Spanish press;

(b) if so, the broad subject matters on which the campaign is specifically directed against India; and

(c) the measures, if any, taken by Government to enlighten public opinion in Spain on the issues that have particularly disturbed her mind?

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

(b) Goa, Kashmir, the role of Indian troops in the Congo, India's role in promoting independence for Portuguese colonies such as Mozambique and negotiations with the Soviet Union for MIG Aircraft have been some of the recurring themes in this propaganda in recent months.

(c) Our Embassy in Madrid has done its best to counter this propaganda through distribution of printed material on Goa, Kashmir and India's stand on the general question of colonial territories. This has succeeded to a certain extent in acquainting the leaders of public opinion in Spain with facts concerning these problems. It is difficult to make much headway, however, owing to the rigid control by the Government on the local press and other media of information.

Indians in South Africa

*632. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Boroohah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the direction of negotiations with South Africa on treatment of people of Indian origin in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There have been no developments in this respect since 19th June, 1962, on which date, a question on this subject was answered in this House.

Titanium Industry in Travancore

*634. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and

Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 485 on the 7th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the Industrial Group Monticatini, Italy for collaboration in the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide by M/s Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum have been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the results?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Boards and Committees in the Ministries

*635. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what are various Boards, Committees and like Bodies set up by various Ministries; and

(b) whether any review has been made of their utility with a view to avoid duplication and waste?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

भूटान में डाक व्यवस्था

*636. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री ६ जन, १९६२ के अतारांचित प्रश्न संख्या २६७२ के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भूटान में डाक व्यवस्था का विकास करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

विदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): ६, जून १९६२ को अतारांचित प्रश्न संख्या २६७२ का उत्तर दिए जाने के बाद से भूटान की डाक व्यवस्था का गठन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

(१) भूटान सरकार ने डाक प्रशासन केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए भारतीय डाक सेवा के एक रिटायरशुदा अफसर को नियुक्त किया है।

(२) भारत सरकार भूटान सरकार के पास दो सहायक पोस्ट मास्टरों को भेज रही है कि वे बहां जा कर डाक संगठन की स्थापना में सहायता दें।

(३) भूटान और भारत के बीच एक डाक करार का मसौदा तय हो गया है। आशा है कि इस करार पर निकट भविष्य में हस्ताक्षर हो जाएंगे।

Trade between India and German Democratic Republic

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

(a) whether trade between India and the German Democratic Republic is growing year by year;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has no Trade Consulate situated in the German Democratic Republic; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Indian Government Commercial Representative at Prague is looking after the work connected with the development of trade with the German Democratic Republic satisfactorily.

Quarters for Central Government Employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government servants with 15 to

20 years of service and who are entitled for 'Special F' accommodation only, are yet to be allotted Government quarters in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Government servants with lesser number of years of service have been allotted Government quarters in other classes of accommodation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to resolve this anomaly and probable date by which they are likely to be provided with quarters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). It has been decided to discontinue the distinction of special and regular type of accommodation. There are some officers with 15-20 years of service who have not yet been allotted Government accommodation. Accommodation to such officers will be provided in their turn. The position is expected to improve when additional quarters under construction in Ramakrishnapuram become available for allotment.

Ophthalmic Glass Factory

*639. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the scheme for establishment of the Ophthalmic Glass Factory by the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta with Russian technical aid stands at present; and

(b) the reasons for delay in its establishment?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The detailed Project Report has been received from the Russians and it is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

सरकारी कार्यालयों का स्थानान्तरण

श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री प० बैक्टुसुभ्य्या :
*६४०. श्री हेमराज :
श्री प्र० के० देव :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री २४ मई, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था १०२५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेने कि :

(क) दिल्ली से और किन-किन सरकारी कार्यालयों को स्थानान्तरित करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक के बारे में क्या स्थिति है?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री महरचन्द लक्ष्मा) : (क) और (ख) : इस समय किसी भी सरकारी दफ्तर को दिल्ली से बाहर भेजने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। ऐसी सम्भावनाओं पर सदैव विचार होता रहता है।

Common Production Programme for Third Plan

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

(a) what common production programme has been drawn up for Third Plan and what are the production figures under this Plan for 1961-62 and proposed for 1962-63; and

(b) what steps have been taken to make production programme real and effective in the light of the experiences of Second Plan implementation and highlights in the report of working group?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No specific common production programmes have been drawn up for the Third Plan. However, the policy of promotion of industries which are

economically feasible on small scale by reservation of spheres of production and restriction in the large scale sector has been continued. A few items which have been taken up for such promotion are:—

1. Wire based industries
2. Dyestuffs
3. Pesticide formulations
4. Paints and varnishes
5. Plastics.

Committee for Studies on Economic Development in India and Japan

***642. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 6th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Committee for studies on Economic Development in India and Japan will have facilities for direct inspection of production techniques and industrial relations in Japan;

(b) if so, whether the Japanese Committee will be afforded reciprocal facilities in India;

(c) whether the Indian Committee has to submit specific recommendations to Government for implementation;

(d) the composition of the committee; and *

(e) whether it is contemplated to set up similar committees in relation to any other countries?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) The Indian Committee could request the Japanese Committee to arrange for inspection of production

techniques and industrial relations in Japan, where necessary and feasible.

(b) The Japanese Committee may similarly request the Indian Committee.

(c) The Indian Committee is not required to submit specific recommendations to Government for implementation but it may do so, if it considers necessary.

(d) The Committee consists of Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman; Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Member; Shri Bharat Ram, Member; and Shri Jagdish Bhagwati, Secretary.

(c) At present no proposal to set up similar Committees in relation to any other countries is under consideration.

Export of Textiles, Tea etc.

1734. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decline during the period 1st January to 30th June this year in the export of textiles, tea, jute goods, cycles and sewing machines as compared to the corresponding period of 1960 and 1961;

(b) the value of the total export during the first six months of the current year;

(c) whether the target of export of the commodities concerned is being achieved in this period during the January-June, 1962; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

reference during the period under reference were as follows:

(Value in Rs. crores)

Exports during January—June.

	1960		1961		1962	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Cotton textiles (Mill meters)	335	29.1	281	27.9	225	22.0
Tea (Mill. kg.)	60	35.5	66	39.4	71	39.1
Jute goods (000 tonnes) (excl. yarn)	385	54.6	361	73.6	430	72.1
Cycles	..	0.01	..	0.10	..	0.01
Sewing machines	..	0.14	..	0.17	..	0.16

(b) Total exports during the period January—June 1962 were Rs. 318.20 crores.

(c) Exports have come upto expectations in the case of tea, jute goods and sewing machines only, but not in the case of cotton textiles and cycles. The picture of January—July, 1962 is better overall as well as in several commodities.

(d) The fall in exports of cotton textiles is due to competition from other supplying countries, the relatively higher cost of Indian textiles and the tariffs and restrictions in some export markets. The pool scheme evolved by the cycle manufacturers has proved inadequate and is being revised.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विकास योजनाएँ

१७३५. श्री हेमराज़ : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६२—६३ में हिमाचल प्रदेश की विकास योजनाओं के लिए कितना—कितना धन मंजूर किया गया है; और

(ख) १९६१—६२ में इन योजनाओं के लिए कितना रुपया मंजूर किया गया था और कितना खर्च हुआ?

योजना तथा धन और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) ७.४४ करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) १९६१—६२ के बजट में जो व्यय निर्धारित किया गया था उसमें से कितनी रकम वास्तव में खर्च की गई, इस बारे में हिमाचल

प्रदेश प्रशासन ने अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं भेजी है।

Tea Plantation

1736. Shri Karjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under tea plantation in India;

(b) the names of the States that have tea plantation;

(c) the total area of land under tea plantation in each State;

(d) the districts of West Bengal having plantation of tea;

(e) the acreage of land under tea plantation in each of those districts;

(f) the total amount of duty collected from tea all over India;

(g) the total amount of duty collected from each State; and

(h) the amount of duty collected from each district of West Bengal?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Information about area under tea in each tea producing State as on 31st March, 1961, is given below:—

	Name of the State	Area under tea (in hectares)
	1	2
Assam	..	162,330.37
West Bengal	..	82,616.91
Bihar	..	533.64

I	2
Tripura	5,047.10
U.P.	2,078.61
Punjab (Kangra)	3,763.16
Himachal Pradesh (Mandi)	420.01
Madras	32,720.62
Mysore (Mysore)	1,794.09
Kerala	39,785.12
TOTAL	331,089.63

(d) and (e). The following table shows the area under tea in the different tea producing districts of West Bengal:

Name of the District	Area under tea (in hectares)
Darjeeling	27,709.30
Jalpaiguri	54,494.34
West Dinajpur	213.93
Cooch Behar	199.34
TOTAL	82,616.91

(f) 1961-62 (in thousand Rupees)		
Excise duty	103325*	
Export duty	90125†	
Cess	8869(net)	

*Excludes an amount of Rs. 43,97,000 to be credited to Customs head of account.

†Includes an amount of Rs. 43,97,000 transferred from the head Excise duty.

(g) Information about the excise duty collected on Tea during the year 1961-62, State-wise, is given below:—

Name of the State	Excise Duty collected (figures in 000 Rs.)
I	2
Andhra Pradesh	2722
Assam	53261
Bihar	5
Maharashtra	3211
Gujarat	2045
Kerala	4609
Madhya Pradesh	3

I	2
Madras	11753
Mysore	256
Orissa	6
Punjab	110
Uttar Pradesh	740
West Bengal	28723
Delhi	1
Himachal Pradesh	9
Tripura	268

(h) Information about the gross revenue realised on tea during the year 1961-62 in respect of West Bengal (Circle-wise) is furnished in the following statement:

Name of Circle	Gross revenue realised (figures in 000 Rs.)
Jalpaiguri	2342
Malda	10
Darjeeling	2266
Siliguri	4798
Alipurduar	3882
Cooch Behar	81
Calcutta-I	..
Calcutta-II	15697
TOTAL	29076

Indians Serving in U.N.O.

1737. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians are at present serving abroad either in the United Nations and its various agencies or on loan to Foreign Governments on Government to Government basis; and

(b) what is the maximum period of loan of such services?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Evacuee Shops and Houses in Delhi

1738. Shri Solanki: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of 1st and 2nd

class shops and houses (evacuee's) sector-wise in Delhi (1947-61);

(b) the basis of allotment of those tenements; and

(c) the total number of said shops which have been allotted to the previous unauthorised occupants (1947-61)?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No such classification of evacuee houses and shops has ever been made.

(b) Shops and houses valued at Rs. 10,000/- or less were allotted to the occupant displaced persons and those above Rs. 10,000/- in value were auctioned. The ceiling for allotment has now been raised to Rs. 15,000/-.

(c) All shops which were in possession of displaced persons, authorised or otherwise, prior to 31-12-1960 and which were below Rs. 10,000/- in value have been allotted to the occupants. No separate statistics have been maintained of unauthorised occupants whose possession was regularised.

Regional Labour Museum in Madras State

1739. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to start a Regional Labour Museum in Madras State;

(b) if so, what will be in the nature of work to be done there; and

(c) where the museum will be located?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The Regional Labour Institute has already been set up on a modest scale.

(b) The Institute is one of the three Regional Institutes set up at Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur as part of a co-ordinated plan for education, research

and training in labour and allied problems to meet the specific needs of the various regions with the Central Labour Institute, Bombay, serving as a focal point of planned programme of work. A Museum of Industrial Health, Welfare and Safety will be a part of these Institutes.

(c) At Madras city.

New Rubber Plantations

1741. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the terms and conditions for grant of loans for starting new rubber plantations?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The main terms and conditions governing the grant of loans to the existing small growers for new planting of rubber trees to raise their holdings to 5 acres and above upto 15 acres are given below:—

- (1) The loan shall be limited to Rs. 750/- per acre.
- (2) The loan shall be distributed by the Rubber Board in six annual instalments, the first and second instalments being of Rs. 300/- and Rs. 150/-, respectively, per acre and the subsequent four instalments being of Rs. 75/- each.
- (3) the planting shall be done only with the approved planting materials and at elevations not above 1,500 feet from sea level.
- (4) The loan shall be interest free.
- (5) The loans shall be sanctioned only against sufficient security worth Rs. 1000/- per acre.
- (6) The loan shall be repayable in 6 equal annual instalments commencing from the 10th year after planting, instalments being of Rs. 125/- each.

(7) The loan assistance will be limited to 2,500 acres in a year.

Hospitals for Orissa under Employees State Insurance Scheme

1742. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Government to construct hospitals in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period for the industrial labourers under the Employees State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far?

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

(b)	Name of the Hospital/Annexe	Progress
Employees' State Insurance General Hospital, Choudwar	The construction of the hospital has started. —50 beds.	
Employees' State Insurance T.B. Annex in the campus of the General Hospital, Choudwar	The construction is in progress and about 85% of the work has been completed. —12 beds.	

Aid to Orissa during Second Plan

1743. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid or loans given to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) for what specific projects the aid or loans were given; and

(c) how far the projects were completed?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) The Central grants and loans were respectively of the order of Rs. 11 crores and Rs. 55 crores.

(b) and (c). According to the procedure, Central assistance is estimated on the basis of approved outlay and patterns for different schemes included in the State's Plan, but intimated by heads of development. Payment is made according to the expenditure reported by the State Finance Department. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate, except for specified river valley projects, the Central assistance given during the Second Plan by individual schemes.

Broadcasts of Tribal Folk Songs

1745. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the radio stations in India broadcast local tribal folk songs; and

(b) if not, which radio stations do not broadcast and the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Only those stations which have substantial tribal populations in the areas served by them broadcast tribal folk songs specially for tribal listeners. However all Stations of All India Radio include folk songs in their programmes for urban as well as rural listeners.

(b) Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, 'Bombay', Nagpur, Poona, Madras, Tiruchi, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Dharwar, Kurseong, Srinagar, Jammu and Goa Stations do not broadcast tribal folk songs for tribal listeners, as there are no substantial tribal populations in areas served by these Stations.

Handloom Industries in Andhra Pradesh

1746. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the production of handloom industries in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount allocated for the development of handloom industries in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the amount allocated during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Rs. 580 lakhs.

(c) 1961-62 Rs. 98 Lakhs.
1962-63 Rs. 76.80 Lakhs

Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh

1747. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the progress made so far in this direction?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 3 Urban Industrial Estates.

18 Rural Industrial Estates.

19 Assisted Private Industrial Estates.

(b) Approval of the Government of India has been accorded to the 3 Urban Estates and 8 Assisted Private Estates. In most of these Estates land acquisition is in progress.

Central Projects in Andhra Pradesh

1748. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the number of Central Projects in progress in Andhra Pradesh?

**The Minister of Planning and
Labour and Employment (Shri)**

Nanda): Information is being collected.

Employment for Agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh

1749. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects are proposed to be started in Andhra Pradesh to provide employment to the agriculturists during the lean season with the help of Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the estimated cost to be involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). Under the Rural Works Programme 3 projects were allotted to Andhra Pradesh during the latter part of 1960-61 and 15 projects in March, 1962. Each project involves a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Government during the first year. The schemes taken up under the programme include minor irrigation projects, soil conservation, roads, etc. On successful completion of these works additional allotments may be made for the subsequent years of the Plan period. Tentatively it is envisaged that this may be @ Rs. 1 lakh per year. The districts and blocks where the projects have been located are indicated below:

	District	Block
<i>First Series</i>	Hyderabad	1. Ibrahimpatnam
	Kurnool	2. Komarole
	Krishna.	3. Gannavaram
<i>Second Series</i>	Strikakulam	1. Kotabomma li
	Visakhapatnam	2. Gantyada
	Guntur	3. Vinukonda
	East Godavari	4. Sankhavaram
	Warangal	5. Mulug

District	Block
Nellore .	6. Venkatagiri
Cuddappah .	7. Sidhout
Chittor .	8. Ramakuppam
Medak .	9. Ramayampet
Khammam .	10. Kallur
Mahbubnagar .	11. Deverkhadra
Anantapur .	12. Penukonda
Nalgonda .	13. Suryapet
Karimnagar .	14. Manthani
Adilabad .	15. Chennur】

Slum Clearance in Andhra Pradesh

1750. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for slum clearance in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the amount allocated for slum clearance in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period?

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

Year	Amount allocated		
	Central Assistance	State's contribution	Total
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1959-60 .	24.30	8.10	32.40
1960-61	8.44	2.81	11.25
1961-62	12.00	4.00	16.00

(b) The Central Government have agreed to give Rs. 69 lakhs as financial assistance for the Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan period provided the Government of Andhra Pradesh contribute another Rs. 23 lakhs.

1629(Ai)LSD—3.

Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi

1751. { Shri Sadhu Ram:
 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) how many quarters of different categories have so far been allotted to Government employees in Ramakrishnapuram (i.e. Muneerka Colony), New Delhi;

(b) how many more quarters category-wise are ready for allotment or are likely to be shortly allotted in this colony;

(c) how many further quarters are under construction in this colony and by when these are to be allotted;

(d) what shopping arrangements have been decided for such a big colony;

(e) how many markets and number of shops in each are to be constructed for this colony and when and by whom i.e. whether the market/markets are to be constructed by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply or by some other authority;

(f) what would be the system and procedure for allotment of shops in the shopping centres; and

(g) whether any provision has been made for Scheduled Caste people?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 1,264.

(b)	'H' class .	1000
	'G' class	780
	'F' class .	76
	'E' class .	1196
		3052

(c) About 3,130. These quarters will be allotted after they are completed and necessary arrangements for water supply and sewerage made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(d) and (e). It is proposed to construct a shopping centre for each of the sectors. Presently, quarters have been built only in the first four sectors. Work on the construction of a shopping centre having 35 to 40 shops and stalls in each of the four neighbourhoods is being taken up by the C.P.W.D.

(f) and (g). The procedure for allotment will be considered when the shopping centres are ready.

Industrial Estates in Delhi

1752. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many Industrial Estates are to be constructed within Delhi Territory during the next three years;

(b) what would be the system and procedure for the allotment of Industrial sheds in these Industrial Estates;

(c) whether full information regarding these Industrial Estates or Industrial areas would be laid on the Table; and

(d) whether any provision has been made for the Scheduled Caste/Tribes people for the allotment of Industrial plots/sheds in these Industrial Estates?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no programme to set up any new Industrial Estate in Delhi during the next three years. Expansion of the Okhla Industrial Estate is, however, envisaged. 40 sheds in II phase are nearing completion and in the III phase 41 sheds for Sport Goods Industries will be added shortly. Seven sheds in the Badli Industrial Estate are nearing completion.

(b) The procedure that will be followed for allotment of sheds in the Industrial Estates is as follows:—

(i) Applications from prospective entrepreneurs wanting factory accommodation in the sheds

are called for by open advertisement;

(ii) The applications that are received are scrutinised by an Allotment Advisory Committee from the point of view of importance of the industry, the degree of technical skill of the labour available, the technical know-how of the entrepreneurs etc.

(iii) The final decisions regarding allotments are made by the Chief Commissioner on the recommendations of the Allotment Advisory Committee.

(c) Reply to part (a) gives information in regard to industrial estates. Detailed information in regard to industrial area is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) The fact that applicant entrepreneur belongs to the Scheduled Caste/Tribes will be given due consideration and weightage in the allotment of the factory sheds in the Estates.

Appointment of Foreign Experts to Train Boiler Inspectors

1753. Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint foreign experts to train Boiler Inspectors of our country;

(b) if so, from which countries they will be appointed;

(c) what will be the terms of appointment; and

(d) what kind of training will be given to the inspectors?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Indian Boiler Regulations

distinguish between (a) Boiler Inspectors and (b) Inspecting Authority. The former viz. Boiler Inspectors are responsible for inspecting boilers in commission and there is no proposal to bring foreign experts to train Indian personnel for this purpose. The latter viz. Inspecting Authority is responsible for stage inspection of boilers under construction in the manufacturers' workshops. It is proposed to obtain the services of a foreign expert to help in setting up a suitable agency to discharge the duties of Inspecting Authority and to train Indian personnel in this job, which is entirely a new one of which our Inspectors have had no previous experience. The expert will also examine the internal inspection departments of the manufacturers.

(b) We have indicated the following three countries:

- (i) West Germany
- (ii) The United Kingdom
- (iii) The United States of America.

(c) The assistance of a foreign expert has been sought under the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance. The terms of appointment of the expert will be the same as those of other experts appointed under the programme. The Government of India will be required to pay the local costs. The pay and allowances of the officer, the cost of his international travel including the transport of his household effects to India and back, etc., will be borne by the United Nations.

(d) Training in the stage inspection of boilers during manufacture as distinct from the inspection of boilers after installation.

Sewing Machines

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:

1754. } Shri S. C. Samanta
} Shri B. K. Das:
} Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the present production of sewing machines adequately caters to the need of the country;

(b) what percentage is exported outside; and

(c) what is the total annual foreign exchange from this?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) While the present production of domestic sewing machines is sufficient to cater to the needs of the country, the production of industrial sewing machines is yet to reach that level.

(b) It is estimated that at present approximately 15 per cent of the indigenous production is exported.

(c) Rs. 32,61,000 was earned during 1961-62 by exporting sewing machines.

पासपोर्ट कार्यालय का कार्य

१७५५. { श्री म० ला० द्विवदी :
 { श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 { श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 { श्री ब० क० दास :
 { श्री रामदत्त टाटिया :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली स्थित पासपोर्ट कार्यालय तथा बम्बई और मद्रास स्थित पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों की कार्य-परीक्षा के फलस्वरूप किन तथ्यों का पता चला है ; और

(ख) इन कार्यालयों में प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां कम से कम हों तथा कार्याविधि सरल और जनसाधारण की सेवा की दृष्टि से, क्या-क्या मुदार किये गये हैं अथवा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैद्यकि-कार्य मंत्री तथा अनु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू)

(क) और (ख). सितम्बर १९६० में प्रा पासपोर्ट अधिकारियों का जो दूसरा सम

हुआ था, उसमें भारत के सभी प्रादेशिक पास-पोर्ट दफ्तरों की कार्यप्रणाली पर बहुत अच्छी तरह विचार किया गया था। उस सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों पर, पासपोर्ट देने से सम्बद्ध नियमों तथा विनियमों (रूल्स एण्ड रेग्लेशन्स) में बहुत हद तक ढील दी गई और उन्हें आसान बनाया गया ताकि प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां कम हो जायें। तब से कभी मुख्य पास-पोर्ट अधिकारी ने और कभी विदेश मन्त्रालय के अन्य अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली, बम्बई और मद्रास के प्रादेशिक पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया है। इन निरीक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप, नियमों तथा विनियमों में अधिक संशोधन करने अथवा उन्हें और आसान बनाने, की कोई जरूरत नहीं समझी गई है। फिर भी कर्मचारियों की स्थिति और काम के वितरण पर विचार करके प्रशासन सम्बन्धी कुछ नियंत्रण किए गए हैं जिससे कि अर्जियां आसानी से जल्दी निबटाई जा सकें।

Accidents in Coal Mines

1756. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether several accidents took place in May, 1962 in mines under the Bengal Coal Co., in Asansol coalfields;

(b) names of the mines involved and casualties suffered in each accident;

(c) whether it is a fact that workers who gave evidence regarding the accidents before the Mines Department have been suspended by the employer; and

(d) the Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There were two accidents during May 1962 in two mines in Asansol Coalfields, belonging to the Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., namely, Girimint Colliery and Banksimulla Colliery. In the accident in the former colliery, one person was killed and another seriously injured, and in

the accident in the latter, two persons were killed.

(c) One of the 12 persons who gave evidence in connection with the accident in Girimint Colliery has been dismissed by the management after enquiry, on a charge of assault.

(d) The person concerned was dismissed on a charge of assault and not for giving evidence regarding the accident.

State Trading Corporation

1757. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1319 on the 6th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the setting up of another State Trading Corporation has been examined;

(b) if so, how will it differ from existing State Trading Corporation; and

(c) what will be the nature of distribution of work and functions of the two trading corporations?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The question of setting up another State Trading Corporation is under consideration.

Unregistered Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957

1758. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether workers such as receipt clerks, damage clerks, carpenters, marines, stitchers and watchmen employed by different Stevedoring Firms come under the Un-Registered Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1957;

(b) if not, what is the reason that they are not brought under this scheme;

(c) what is the number of such workers;

(d) whether Government received any representation to amend the Scheme to include such workers; and

(e) if so, when will Government bring forward the necessary amendment?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Only stitchers in the Port of Calcutta are covered by the Scheme for that Port. Stitchers amongst foodgrain workers, working in the Bombay docks, are also proposed to be brought within the purview of the scheme for that Port.

(b) The coverage of the schemes is based on the recommendation of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Enquiry Committee, 1955.

(c) The number of stitchers covered by the Calcutta Scheme is 618. Information in respect of other categories of workers is not available.

(d) and (e). A representation has been received from the Madras Harbour Workers' Union and is being examined.

Cawnpur Kapra Committee, Kanpur

1759. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cawnpur Kapra Committee, Kanpur, paid a sum of Rs. 60,000 as political contribution in September and October, 1961;

(b) whether this was done in violation of provisions of Company Law;

(c) whether investigation is being held in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Cawnpore Kapra Committee, Kanpur, is reported to have collected funds for the celebration of its silver jubilee from its members as well as from non-members and, from out of the funds so collected, it is understood to have presented a purse of Rs. 50,000 to the Prime Minister on 24th September 1961 and another purse of Rs. 10,000 to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on 17th February 1962. The question whether any violation of law is involved in these contributions can be ascertained only when the audited accounts of the company (due to be filed in February-March, 1963) are actually filed with the Registrar of Companies, Kanpur.

Formation of Whitley Councils

1760. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Defence Employees Federation has not been consulted in the matter of formation of Whitley Councils;

(b) if so, the reason for this discrimination; and

(c) whether the Federation has approached the Labour Minister in this regard?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Informal discussions were held by the Minister of Labour and Employment with a cross section of employees in their individual capacity and not as the representatives of any unions/associations.

(c) Yes.

Third Plan and States**Shri B. K. Das:****Shri Subodh Hansda:****Shri S. C. Samanta:****1761. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:****Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:****Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have not been able to raise their part of the resources for 1961-62 and 1962-63 for schemes included in the State Plans; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure fulfilment of the Plan in respect of these States?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Taking the two years together, 1961-62 and 1962-63, all States are attempting to raise their part of the resources needed for financing their Plans.

Disarmament Conference

1762. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva; and

(b) whether any progress has been made?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Since its resumption on July 16, 1962, the Geneva Disarmament Committee has continued its discussion of disarmament measures which might form the first stage of a treaty on general and complete disarmament which the Committee is endeavouring to draft.

Discussions are also in progress in regard to a treaty banning nuclear

test explosions and on two collateral tension-reducing measures:—

(i) Prevention of further dissemination of nuclear weapons; and

(ii) reduction of the possibility of war by accident, miscalculation or failure of communications.

Although no agreement has so far been reached on these issues, the differences dividing the two power-groups have narrowed to some extent.

Fuel Industrial Service Organisation

1763. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of the establishment of a fuel industrial service organisation designed to promote the efficient use of fuel in India;

(b) whether any scheme in this regard has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the important features thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). As stated on the 7th May, 1962, in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 732, the report of the two Fuel Efficiency Experts has been circulated for eliciting the considered comments of the Chairmen of the various Development Councils in consultation with the industries concerned. The views of some of the Chairmen are still awaited. The pattern of the fuel industry service organisation to be set up in India is also currently engaging the attention of this Ministry and the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.

**कन्द्रीय उद्योग विस्तार प्रशिक्षण संस्था,
हैदराबाद**

१७६४. श्री मौलाना हिथेदी : : क्या
वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय उद्योग विस्तार प्रशिक्षण संस्था को हैदराबाद में स्थापित करने का जो निश्चय किया गया है उसमें अब तक कितनी प्रगति हो चुकी हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उसमें प्रशिक्षण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है और इस समय कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) और (ख). आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय उद्योग विस्तार प्रशिक्षण संस्था, हैदराबाद के लिये एक इमारत जिसमें अस्थायी रूप से यह संस्था स्थापित की जा सकती है तथा प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के लिये अस्थायी होस्टल के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने के लिये तीन नवीकृत बैरकें दे दी हैं। इस संस्था के लिये स्थायी इमारतें बनाने के लिये स्थान चना जा चुका है और उस पर काम शुरू हो चुका है।

२. प्रिसिपल-निदेशक, भारतीय संकाय के तीन सदस्य, विदेशी संकाय के तीन सदस्य, तथा आवश्यक प्रशासकीय कर्मचारी वर्ग वहां पहुंच चुका है। भारतीय संकाय के तीन और सदस्य तथा विदेशी संकाय के एक सदस्य के शीघ्र ही वहां पहुंच जाने की आशा है।

३. संस्था में प्रशिक्षण का कार्य शुरू हो चुका है तथा अब तक निम्नलिखित पाठ्य क्रम चलाये जा चुके हैं और गोलियां हो चुकी हैं :—

(१) १२ से १३ मार्च तथा २६ से से ३१ मार्च, १८८२ तक केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन के ग्रार्थिक पड़ावन डिवीजन के अधिकारियों के लिये एक सप्ताह की दो गोलियां आयोजित की गई। इन गोलियों में केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन के ११० अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया।

(२) ६ अप्रैल से ५ मई, १८८२ तक केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन के २० उपनिदेशकों के लिये एक चार सप्ताह की प्रयोगात्मक प्रशिक्षण गोली की गई।

(३) इन गोलियों में हुई चर्चा के आधार पर संस्था के नियमित पाठ्यक्रम के लिये विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किये गये हैं। २ जुलाई, १८८२ को पहला पाठ्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था। यह पाठ्यक्रम २२ सितम्बर, १८८२ तक चलेगा। इस समय इस पाठ्यक्रम में केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग संगठन के चालीस सहायक निदेशकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

(४) दूसरे प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के ५ नवम्बर, १८८२ से शुरू किये जाने की आशा है जिसमें राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारी भी शामिल रहेंगे। यह पाठ्यक्रम १ दिसम्बर, १८८२ तक चलेगा।

श्रीद्योगिक डिजाइन को राष्ट्रीय संस्था, अहमदाबाद

१७६५. श्री म० ला० द्विवदी : : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद में श्रीद्योगिक डिजाइनों की जो राष्ट्रीय संस्था स्थापित की जा रही है उसकी अब तक कितनी प्रगति हो चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या यहां प्रशिक्षण देना आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति इस समय प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इस संस्था पर सरकार प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च करती है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) से (ग), संस्था के लिये भूमि प्राप्त कर ली गई है और इमारत बनाने की योजनायें तैयार की जा चुकी हैं। निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र ही शारम्भ किये जाने की आशा है। मशीनों तथा उपकरणों आदि की सूचियाँ बनाई जा चुकी हैं और उनके सम्भरण के लिये अर्डर दिये जा रहे हैं। आवश्यक कर्मचारी भर्ती किये जा चुके हैं। आशा है कि सितम्बर, १९६३ से पहला प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

(घ) इस संस्था पर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में भारत सरकार कुल लगभग ३०.५५ लाख रु० खर्च करेगी जिसके लिये वह बचनबद्ध है।

“जनरल आफ इंडस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड”

१७६६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

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

(क) “जनरल आफ इंडस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड” के सम्पादन, मुद्रण और कागज पर कितना व्यय होता है;

(ख) हिन्दी में प्रकाशित होने वाली “उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका” के सम्पादन, मुद्रण और प्रकाशन पर कितना व्यय होता है; और

(ग) “उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका” को “जनरल आफ इंडस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड” के समकक्ष बनाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) इसके मुद्रण और कागज पर होने वाले वाणिज्य खर्च का अनुमान १,२०,००० रु०

है इस जनरल के सम्पादन के लिये कोई भी कर्मचारी नहीं रखे गये हैं, अतः सम्पादन पर होने वाले व्यय के बारे में अलग से जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) लगभग ३४,००० रु०।

(ग) दोनों पत्रिकाओं का स्तर तथा उत्पादन लागत का औसत लगभग बराबर है।

Stoppages in Production

1767. श्री Warior:
श्री Vasudevan Nair:
श्री Nambiar:
श्री Priya Gupta:
श्री P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government have undertaken any probe into the stoppages in production during the current year; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) An analysis of work-stoppages in the Central sphere during December, 1961—March, 1962 is being made. Similar analysis in respect of State sphere cases is being made by State Governments.

(b) The analysis is in progress.

Smuggling

1768. श्री Bhagwat Jha Azad:
श्री Bhakt Darshan:
श्री Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether smuggling has increased since the termination of the Indo-Tibet Trade Agreement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There has not been any increase in smuggling of goods from

India to Tibet since the expiry of the Indo-Tibet Trade Agreement. Government have adopted necessary measures to control such illegal traffic in goods.

Geological Survey of Goa

1769. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
| Shri Pottekkatt:
| Shri Raghunath Singh:
| Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
| Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to conduct a thorough geological survey of Goa; and

(b) whether any official report about the mineral wealth of Goa is available?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of officers of the Geological Survey of India has been in Goa from the 7th of July, 1962 and is conducting a detailed survey of the territory.

The Indian Bureau of Mines are also sending a team of officers to Goa in the end of August, 1962.

(b) No official report on this subject is available.

Manufacture of Salt in Tiruchendur Taluk, Madras

1770. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
| Shri Umanath:
| Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have under their control porombote waste lands for the manufacture of salt in the Kayalpatham North Village, Tiruchendur Taluk (Madras State);

(b) if so, how much;

(c) whether any of these lands has been allotted to some landless persons for cultivation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government have received any request from some landless persons in the above village requesting allotment of the remainder of waste lands for cultivation amongst them as well as help in getting these lands under cultivation; and

(f) if so, what action has been taken?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (f). No waste lands are available for salt manufacture in the Kayalpatham Village. A request was received from the Landless Poor Ryots Co-operative Production Association, Arumuganeri, Madras State in June, 1962 for assignment of waste lands in the area for purposes of cultivation. The applicants have been informed that only an area of 10.08 acres is available in the locality for cultivation of food crops and there is no objection to the lease of this area to them through the agency of the State Government.

Cancellation of Allotments to Displaced Persons

1771. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alwar Managing Officer, Custodian Department has started cancellation of allotments to Displaced Persons who fail to pay the price of their land;

(b) whether it is not a fact that rule 102 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 clearly gives Khatedari, rights to displaced person allottees;

(c) if so, whether the action of the Alwar Managing Officer Custodian Department is not in violation of the above rule; and

(d) if so, whether Government will ask the Alwar Managing Officer to stop such action?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. Cancellation is made in cases where after having paid the part price, the allottees do not come forward to pay the remaining instalments.

(b) No.

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

पारंपर

१७७२. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिये पासपोर्ट प्राप्त करने की प्रवृत्ति पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ रही है; और

(ख) गत ६ मास में अध्ययन के लिये ऐसे कितने पास पोर्ट दिये गये?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अग्नु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). विदेशों में अध्ययन करने के लिये १६६२ के पहले छः महीने में ५,४७६ पासपोर्ट दिये गये थे जब कि १६६१ की इसी अवधि में उसी काम के लिये ४४३६ पास पोर्ट दिये गये थे।

बिहार में नरसाही जंगल के कुछ भाग पर नैपाल का दावा।

श्री भवल दशः

१७७३. श्री भगवता जा आजाद : श्री दी० नं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १६ जून, १९६२ के तारेकित प्रश्न संस्था १५४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विहार के चम्पारन ज़िले में नरसाही जंगल के कुछ भाग पर नैपाल की सरकार ने जो दावा किया था, उस के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस समय वह वन खण्ड किस के अधिकार में हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अग्नु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) बिहार सरकार इस मामले पर अभी विचार कर रही है।

(ख) नैपाल सरकार ने नरसाही जंगल के जिस हिस्से पर दावा किया है, उस से पेड़ों को नीलाम करने और जंगल की कुछ वैदावार ले लेने के अलावा उस ने कब्जे की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। इस इलाके से सम्बद्ध राजस्व, पुलिस, सामान्य प्रशासन और अन्य मामलों में बिहार सरकार पूरा अधिकार रखती है।

Khadi and Village Industries in Kerala

1774. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board to the Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1961-62;

(b) the amount spent;

(c) the different projects undertaken by the Kerala Board during 1961-62; and

(d) how many persons have been able to secure employment as a result of the various projects?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recovery of Arms in Goa

1775. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether stenguns and other ammunitions were recovered from a well in Moti Daman (Goa) on the 1st July, 1962; and

(b) if so, the make of the arms?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The requisite information is given in the following table:—

S. No.	Type of weapon	No.	Markings
1. Mausers (1937 model)		38	Portuguese Government Mark (emblem).
2. Muskets . . .		2	Enfield 1916 Mark. No other marks are legible.
3. Muskets 'ERA'		2	'ERA' mark. No other marks are legible.
4. Stenguns. . .		4	Portuguese Government mark (emblem) Year 1942.
5. Stick-guns.		2	Markings obliterated by rust.
		(Broken)	
6. Machine-guns . . .		2	Portuguese government mark (emblem)
7. Machine-gun spare barrel . . .		1	Markings obliterated by rust.
8. Scabbards . . .		27	Do.
9. Bayonets . . .		26	Do.
10. Helmets . . .		37	Do.
11. Water Bottles . . .		2	Do.
12. Cartridges (Ammunition) . . .		2985	Do.
13. Magazine empty . . .		34	Do.
14. Magazine loaded. . .		8	Do.
15. Bombs . . .		3	Do.
16. Grenades. . .		51	Do.

Prices of Yarn in Kerala

1776. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report of the recent conference of millowners held in Kerala at the instance of the Minister of Industries in Kerala to discuss the abnormal increase of yarn prices and also to work out a yarn distribution scheme;

(b) if so, the recommendations of this conference; and

(c) the action if any, taken by Government on these recommendations?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No such report has been received by Government.

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

तिब्बत में भारतीय व्यापारी

• १७७७. श्री भक्त दशन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री १६ जून, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह व्यापारी की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार बंद हो जाने से जो भारतीय व्यापारी बेकार हो गये हैं उन के पुनर्वास और सहायता के लिये विभिन्न राज्य सकारांते ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ख) इन भारतीय व्यापारियों के पुनर्वास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सीधे अस्थाय राज्य सरकारों के जरिये दिये जाने वाले सहयोग का क्या स्वरूप है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैदेशिक कार्य तथा अर्थशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :

(क) तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार बंद हो जाने से जिन लोगों पर असर पड़ा है,

उन्हे लाभकारी रोजगार दिलाने के लिये सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों ने कई उपाय बरते हैं। इन उपायों में ये शामिल हैं : व्यापक विकास योजनाय शुरू करना, नये धर्घों में फिर से लगाने के लिये आसान शर्तों पर कर्ज देना, लघु उद्योग और दस्तकारी केन्द्र स्थापित करना आदि।

(ख) जिन विशेष परिस्थितियों में इन व्यापारियों को उनके परम्परागत काम-धर्घों से वंचित किया गया है, उन्हे ध्यान में रखकर, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से सहयोग सवंधी कार्यों में सक्रिय रूप से सहयोग दिया है जिस से कि प्रभावित व्यापारियों को अनुचित कठिनाइयों का सामना न करना पड़े।

Industrialists of Cachar

1778. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the industrialists who were granted licences to open some industries in Cachar during the period from January, 1960 till the end of June, 1962, have surrendered licences; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of the industrialists?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a licence granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to M/s. Assam Pulp Mills Ltd., Calcutta, in December, 1958 for setting up a new industrial undertaking at Cachar for the manufacture of Pulp, was surrendered by the party in January, 1962, as they were unable to raise the necessary capital.

Raid by Pakistanis on Rajasthan Border

**1779. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on

the night of July 11-12, 3 armed Pakistanis raided the border village of Barju in the Pugal area about 50 miles from Bikaner and decamped with property worth Rs. 4,000?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No such incident took place in village Barju on the night of July 11-12.

On the night of July 8/9, however, three unknown criminals, believed to be Pakistani nationals, equipped with fire arms, made a raid on village Barju, P.S. Pugal and managed to carry away with them two camels and booty worth about Rs. 3,600.

A protest has been lodged by the Superintendent of Police, Bikaner with his counterpart in Pakistan requesting for the arrest of the culprits and the return of the looted property.

International Tin Council

1780. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 14th July, 1962 an agreement was reached by the International Tin Council of which India is a member on the U.S. tin stockpile; and

(b) if so, its effect on tin price and supply?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). At the sixth meeting of the International Tin Council held in London on 10-12th July, 1962, an agreement was reached on a set of principles to be recommended to the U.S.A. Government for adoption in the disposal of tin from the stockpile. The Council also agreed to send a delegation to Washington to discuss these recommendations with the U.S.A. Government.

The delegation negotiated with the U.S.A. Government on 23-26th July, 1962. Although the consultations did not result in agreement, the U.S.A.

Government gave assurances that they would take into account the views expressed by the delegation and also dispose of surplus tin in moderate quantities and would regulate the rate of disposal in accordance with market conditions.

The effect of the above developments on price and supply of tin would be known as and when releases of the metal are actually made from the U.S. stockpile.

Allotment of Additional Quota for Andhra Pradesh

1781. Shri Kolia Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a copy of the resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly requesting the Union Government to allot, in addition to the amount in State Plan, a quota to the State from Public Sector and private sector industrial Projects has been received by the Central Government;

(b) whether it has been acknowledged; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government on the resolution?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Considerations put forward in the Resolution were taken into account in deciding the location of Central Industrial Projects included in the Third Plan and in the licensing of private sector projects.

Murderer of Dr. I. Ao

1782. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the murderer of Dr. I. Ao in the Nagaland has been arrested; and

(b) what action has been taken against him?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Three persons suspected of being connected with the murder of the late Dr. Imkongliba Ao have been arrested. Further investigations are continuing.

Groundnut Oil

1783. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation could not ship groundnut oil according to contracted time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the foreign buyers are demanding late-penalty for it?

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

(b) The delays were due to non-availability of freight.

(c) In two instances, claims for compensation have been made.

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੋਹਿਤ ਸਮੱਚਿ ਕੀ ਲਾਗੇਦ

੧੭੮੪. ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਬਾਗਡੀ : ਕਿਆ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ, ਆਵਾਸ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ ਯਹ ਬਤਾਨੇ ਕੀ ਕੁਝ ਕਰੇਂਗੇ ਕਿ :

(ਕ) ਕਿਆ ਯਹ ਸਚ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੋਹਿਤ ਸਮੱਚਿ ਜਾਇਦਾਦ ਲਈ ਦੇਣੇ ਕੀ ਤੈਤਾਰ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਆ ਇਸ ਸਿਲਸਿਲੇ ਮੋਹਿਤ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਨਿਧਿ ਮੰਡਲ ਉਨ ਦੇ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਮੋਹਿਤ ਜੁਲਾਈ, ੧੯੬੨ ਦੇ ਪਹਲੇ ਸਪਤਾਹ ਮੋਹਿਤ ਮਿਲਾ ਥਾ;

(ਖ) ਯਦੀ ਹਾਂ, ਤਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਕਾਰੋਬਾਰੀ ਮੋਹਿਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਕਿਧਿ ਹੈ; ਅਤੇ

(ਗ) ਕਿਆ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇਹਾਤ ਦੀ ਅਗਰਾਤੀ ਜਮੀਨ ਹੁਕਿਕਤਾਵਾਂ ਕੀ ਕਾਨੂੰਨੀ ਕੇ ਲਿਏ ਦੇਣੇ ਕੀ ਤੈਤਾਰ ਹੈ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री महरचन्द लक्ष्मा) (क) और (ख). पंजाब सरकार का पुनर्वास विभाग शेष सारी निश्काम्य सम्पत्ति को खरीदने के बारे में प्रस्ताव तैयार कर रहा है और उन की प्रस्तावना आने पर ही मंत्रालय में इस प्रस्ताव के प्रथम संपादन में कोई भी प्रतिनिधि मंडल इस बारे में निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री से नहीं मिला।

(ग) चूंकि फालतू ग्रामीण निश्काम्य सम्पत्तियां पहले ही पंजाब सरकार को एक सामूहिक कारनामे द्वारा बेची जा चुकी हैं और इन सम्पत्तियों के स्वामित्व अधिकार भी उन्हें हस्तान्तरित किये जा चुके हैं इसलिये यह निर्णय करना पंजाब सरकार का हो काम है कि वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृष्य भूमि को हरिजनों को अलाट करना चाहती है या नहीं।

भारत में पुर्तगाली बस्तियों से निर्वाचन

१७८५. { श्री सरजु पाण्डेय :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुर्जत :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व पुर्तगाली बस्तियों से लोक सभा के लिये निर्वाचन कराये जायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्वाचन कब तक किये जायेंगे?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अन शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) यह कहना अभी संभव नहीं है कि किस निश्चित समय तक ये चुनाव किये जायेंगे। बहरहाल, इस विषय में प्रारम्भिक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और मतदाता मूल्यांतरण की जा रही हैं।

Indians held by Nepalis

१७८६. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six Indians of Dhang village in Muzaffarpur district, about a mile from the Indo-Nepal border township of Bairagni were reported to have been arrested by the Nepal police when they went to Gaurbazar in Nepal on the 18th July, 1962; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to secure their release?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. Six Indians of village Dhang, district Muzaffarpur, Bihar, were arrested by the Nepalese police at Gaurbazar in Nepal on July 18, 1962.

(b) The matter was taken up with the Government of Nepal by the Embassy of India, Kathmandu, and all the six arrested persons have since been released.

Workers' Cooperatives

१७८७. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) in how many industrial units in the country, if any, mills are being managed by Workers' Cooperatives;

(b) whether the experiment has been a success; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Tripura Administration Press, Agartala

1788. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many paid probationers have been working under the Tripura Administration Press, Agartala;

(b) how long they have been working as paid probationers;

(c) how many of them have been promoted since 1957; and

(d) whether promotion is effected on the consideration of seniority or on any other basis?

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

(a) Eight.

(b) 2 for 18 years 4 months;

1 for 2 years 7 months;

1 for 2 years 4 months;

1 for 1 year 11 months;

3 for 11 months.

(c) Six.

(d) On the basis of merit-cum-seniority.

Doles to Unemployed Destitutes

1789. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or scheme for giving doles to the unemployed destitutes;

(b) what action has been taken on the recommendation of Jayaprakash Narayan Committee in regarding to making provision for employment to the destitutes; and

(c) what will be the number of such destitutes and for how many of them

provision for employment is to be made during the current financial year?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to give doles to unemployed destitutes. The rural works programme, which is being extended, will provide additional employment in rural areas, specially during the slack agricultural seasons.

Loans to East Pakistan Refugees

1790. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decisions have been taken for writing off small loans taken by East Pakistan refugees;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the displaced lawyers in the suburban municipalities for writing off their small equipment loan; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) The question of remission of loans was discussed between the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Minister for Works, Housing and Supply at Calcutta on the 2nd August 1962. It was agreed that each case should be considered on its merits in accordance with the normal procedure. Where a loanee was not in a position to repay the loan, the District Officer would report for action to remit the loan but where a loanee had repaying capacity, no remission would be justified.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Abolition of 'Special E' and 'Special F' Classes Accommodation in New Delhi

1791. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish 'Special E' and 'Special F' classes of accommodation in New Delhi area;

(b) the dates of priorities covered in these classes; and

(c) if reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps are being taken to provide Government accommodation to those who are on the waiting lists?

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

(a) The distinction between regular and special accommodation is being abolished.

(b) The dates of priorities covered in these classes vary from time to time depending on the allotments made.

(c) These officers are already on the waiting lists for regular accommodation and will be allotted houses in their turn.

Assam Village under Illegal Occupation of Pakistan

1792. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware that village Boriabari under Police Station Manakchar (Assam) is still under the occupation of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to dispossess this illegal occupation by Pakistan of the aforesaid village which is an undisputed part of Indian Union?

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

(b) The village Boriabari has been in the adverse possession of Pakistan ever since Partition. Pakistan has never disputed the fact that it is adversely occupying Boriabari, but attempts made to persuade the Government of Pakistan to transfer the area to India have so far failed.

Until 1961, the Assam Government were in correspondence with the East Pakistan Government in regard to the transfer of the village to Assam. After 1961, the Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Pakistan Foreign Office, through the Indian High Commission in Karachi, for the transfer of the village which at the time of demarcation of the boundary in 1956 clearly fell on the Indian side of the boundary-line. The efforts of the Government of India to persuade the Government of Pakistan to end their adverse possession of the village have not so far succeeded. The Pakistan Government have not given any reply to the Notes sent by the Government of India but have merely acknowledged some of the reminders.

Export of Animal Casings to Japan

1793. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received some complaints from Japanese buyers that the Indian animal casings supplied to them are of poor standard or quality; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Some complaints mostly relating to impurities found on sheep casings and their uneven calibre and strands have been received.

Exports of Casings

1794. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a good market for Indian Casings in the Scandinavian countries, provided quality goods are exported;

(b) whether it is a fact that though Indian Standards Institution has finalised specifications for Casings, not

a single certificate has so far been issued by the Institution; and

(c) if so, what steps Government intend to take to widen the market to earn foreign exchange?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, provided the products are accompanied by Veterinary Certificate testifying that the products were obtained from animals found to be free from diseases after proper ante and post mortem examination and they have been processed under hygienic conditions and properly graded.

(b) I.S.I. had completed preparation of an Indian Standards Specification for Animal Casings for Sausages (IS: 1961-1962) in March, 1962. Only one application for the grant of licence was received in May, 1962, but as it did not fulfil the conditions laid down in IS 1961-62, no licence could be issued.

(c) The question whether some rules can be framed for the processing of meat and meat products and of providing voluntary quality inspection facilities is under examination of the Government of India.

Strike Decision by Mine Workers of Orissa

1795. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40,000 iron and manganese mine workers of Orissa have served notice to the authority stating their strike decision; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Some of the unions functioning in Iron and manganese mines in Orissa have served strike notices for fulfilment of demands relating to revision of wages,

including dearness allowance, leave etc. They have been advised that the matter is under consideration of Government, and that they should not take any precipitate action.

Recruitment of Overseers in Manipur

1796. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Manipur Administration has a proposal to recruit overseers from outside Manipur;

(b) if so, how the requirement of these overseers has arisen; and

(c) whether all the available local overseers have been employed?

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

(b) Due to an increase in the work load and non-availability of the requisite number of overseers within Manipur.

(c) Yes, all local applicants have been given employment.

Indian Trade Mission to South East Asia

1797. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-man Indian Trade Mission representing heavy engineering and machine tools industries was recently sent out for a survey of the South East Asian market; and

(b) if so, whether it has since returned and submitted its report to Government?

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

(b) The delegation returned on 8th August, 1962. Its report is awaited.

Exports to U.K.

1798. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total exports of merchandise from India to U.K. has declined gradually since 1955;

(b) if so, to what extent Indian exports to that country have declined; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement showing total value of exports from India to U.K. since 1955 is given below. No gradual decline is noticeable. Our exports have depended on the condition of the U.K. market and the availability of exports surpluses in India.

STATEMENT

(valu in Rs. lakhs)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 (Jan-May)
Exports incl.								
re-exports:	168,15	184,74	161,02	166,29	171,71	174,37	164,12	56,12

Industrial Estates

1799. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many Industrial Estates are proposed to be set up in Assam during the Third Plan period and whether any Estate has already been commissioned;

(b) what type of industries will be accommodated in the said Estates;

(c) how many of them will be dependent on the local raw materials available in the State; and

(d) whether sufficient number of technical and skilled personnel are being trained for the purpose?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 2 Industrial Estates at Gauhati and Dhekiajuli have been completed and are functioning. 21 Industrial Estates are proposed to be constructed during the Third Plan period.

(b) Small and Cottage Industries units will be accommodated in these estates.

(c) Most of the units will be dependent on supply of local raw materials.

(d) Sufficient number of personnel are being trained in the technical

Training Institute within the State as well as outside.

Machinery for Government Press at Koratty

1800. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 897 on the 21st May, 1962 and state:

(a) when the foreign exchange required for the machinery to set up a Government Press at Koratty (Kerala) was sanctioned;

(b) whether firm orders have now been placed for the required machinery;

(c) if so, the country from which the machinery is expected to be imported; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in placing firm orders for the machinery?

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

(a) In March, 1962.

(b) to (d). The details of the machinery requirements are being worked out and the orders are expected to be placed before the end of the year. The plans for the press building have been sanctioned recently and the construction of the building will take about 2 years by which

time the press machinery would have been imported. It is not desirable to import the machinery long before the press building is ready.

Manufacture of Insecticides

1892. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial units there are in the country for the manufacture of various type of insecticides;

(b) what is their total capacity;

(c) whether the existing units are sufficient to meet the total requirements of the country; and

(d) the names of such units along with their installed capacity and place of location?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 51.]

Transmitters

1803. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes are being contemplated either in the location or power of the transmitters to be installed in the country;

(b) if so, what are those changes; and

(c) the considerations on which the changes are being made?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (c). The whole matter is under consideration.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri

Alagesan): On behalf of Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on flood situation in the country.

Subsequent to the preparation of the statement, we have received the latest reports regarding the flood situation in both Bihar and U.P. and with your permission, I would like to place that also on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-361/62.]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request that the statements may be circulated to the Members of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I shall have it done.

Shri Daji (Indore): Now that the statements have been placed on the Table of the House, some time should be set apart for discussion of those statements.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are experienced legislators, and they know how to get that opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have already done that.

Mr. Speaker: Then that would certainly be considered.

ओ रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और असम में जो बाढ़े आई हैं उन पर इस सदन में चर्चा होने की जरूरत है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात तो इधर कही गई। आप सुनते तो हैं नहीं और उसी को दुहरा रहे हैं।

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES, AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha] given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. II—First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 52.]
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. III—Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 53.]
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. V—Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 54.]
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Fourteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 55.]
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XIV—Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 56.]
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXIII—Tenth Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha). [See Appendix II, annexure No. 57.]

STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington during the half year ending the 30th June, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-368/62.]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir. May I know whether this statement also contains the reasons why those tenders were not accepted?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My hon. friend may go through the statement, and then we can discuss.

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON REVIEW OF PROTECTION TO ANTIMONY INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (i) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the review of protection to the Antimony industry;
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 4(1)-T.R./62, dated the 20th August, 1962 (together with its Hindi version);
- (iii) Statement explaining reasons why the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table during the period prescribed under the said sub-section. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-369/62.]

REPORT OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAM ON INCENTIVES IN INDUSTRY IN WEST GERMANY, USA AND JAPAN

Shri Manubhai Shah: On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of Indian Productivity Team on incentives in industry in West Germany, USA and Japan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-370/62.]

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Sarl Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1078, dated the 11th August, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-371/62.]

12.05 hrs.

SUGARCANE CONTROL (ADDITIONAL POWERS) BILL*

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to empower the Central Government to amend the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955, with retrospective effect in respect of certain matters.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to empower the Central Government to amend the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955, with retrospective effect in respect of certain matters."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: I introduce the Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of information before the hon. Minister introduces the Bill...

Mr. Speaker: The Bill has been introduced.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He will seek leave for introducing it.

Mr. Speaker: He has sought the leave of the House and the leave has been granted. He has introduced the Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He has moved a motion that leave be granted.

Mr. Speaker: He has got the leave and he has already introduced the Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not know. Anyway, I wanted to ask why it has become necessary to introduce a Bill for amending the Sugarcane (Control) Order. Why cannot the Order itself be amended?

Shri S. K. Patil: It has to be given retrospective effect. Under legal advice, it could not be done without a Bill. Hence a Bill has got to be passed.

12.07 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following motion by Shri Nath Pai on the 22nd June, 1962, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the serious shortfalls in the targets of the Third Five Year Plan and the growing misapprehensions in the country about the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan,"

and also further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. R. Morarka on the 25th August, 1962, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the progress of the Third Year Plan as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd August, 1962 and generally approves of the measures taken to ensure its successful implementation."

Out of 10 hours allotted, 4 hours and 55 minutes have been exhausted and 5 hours and 5 minutes remain. Shri Hem Barua.

12.7½ hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री कद्यवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेंने एक ऐडजेन्मेंट मेंशन दिया था लेकिन यह नामंजूर कर दिया गया है। उज्जैन में १०,००० विद्यार्थी शिक्षा की भीक भाग रहे हैं लेकिन उन की बात सुनी नहीं जाती और वह आंदोलन करने पर विवर हो गये हैं ...

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. The Member should resume his seat.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 27th August, 1962.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह बैठ गये तो दूसरे साहब खड़े हो गये। अब क्या इस हाउस का काम इस तरह से चलना चाहिये ?

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी विनती है कि इस बारे में जब स्टेट गवर्नरेंट से कहा जाता है तो वह कहती है कि यह सैंटर का मामला है और यहां ऐडजोर्नरेंट मोशन नामंजूर कर दिया जाता है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आइये और इस पर गौर किया जाय कि आया यह सैंटर के पास है या किस के पास है लेकिन यहां इस तरह से कार्यवाही में बाधा डालना तो उचित नहीं है।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी विनती है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी विनती तो सुनिये। मैंने कहा कि अगर आप को ऐतराज है तो आप मेरे पास आइये और बातचीत कर के हम उस पर फैसला कर लेंगे कि यह मामला सैंटर का है या किस का है।

श्री बड़े : वह सब पत्र में प्रकाशित हो चुका है। श्रीमान् जी कोई व्यापार ही नहीं देते।

Mr. Speaker: Now Shri Hem Barua.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : स्पीकर साहब, २५००० रुपया रीजनाना प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर खर्च होता है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब मुल्क में जहां कि एक आदमी की २५ रुपये मासिक आमदनी भी न हो वहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ऊपर २५००० रुपया रोजाना खर्च होता कहां तक ठीक है? यह सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आडंड आडंड। मैंने इन भेस्वर साहबान को बहुत दफे कहा कि यहां इस तरह की मदाललत करता दुरुस्त नहीं है भगव न मालूम इस तरह से खड़े होने में और यहां की कार्यवाही में दखल देने में क्या खुशी प्राप्त करते हैं। ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है। माननीय सदस्यों को मैंने कई दफे कहा है और मैं फिर अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस मैं मुझे सहयोग दें ताकि हम यहां पर अनुशासन कायम रख सकें। अगर किसी भेस्वर को ऐतराज हो तो वह मेरे पास आये। अगर वह मुझे कनविस करा सके तो मैं उसको फौरन यहां रखने की तैयार हो जाऊंगा और मुझे कभी भी ऐतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन किसी भेस्वर ने कभी यह कोशिश नहीं की कि मेरे पास आयें और आ कर दलील दें और मुझे कनविस कराने की कोशिश करें। उन का क्या यही मननब होता है कि इस जगह एक दम से बीच में आवाज उठा दें? आयें मेरे पास मुझे दलील दें और कनविस करें लेकिन आज तक किसी भेस्वर ने यह कोशिश नहीं की। उस के बाद मेरे पास आकर बतलायें कि जो आपने रीजंस दियें ठीक नहीं हैं और बात यह है तो मैं उसे कंसिडर करने को तैयार हूँ।

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. Shri Hem Barua.

श्री रामसेवक बादव (वारावंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है कृपया उस को मुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस के लिये तो मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता और कोई बात कहनी हो तो कहें।

श्री रामसेवक बादव : जो यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव आदि दिये जाते हैं यदि

उनका हवाला यहां पर दें तो इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा न होगी ।

अत्यक्ष महोदय : अब मेरे पास कितना स्टाफ है कुछ इसका भी स्थान है? साढ़े दस बजे से दस बजे कर पचास मिनट तक पांच, पांच मिनट के बाद बागड़ी साहब के पांच नोटिस आते रहे। अब यारह बजने में सिर्फ दस मिनट रहते हैं, आप ही बतलाइये कि मैं उन को कंसिडर करूँ या मैं उन के जवाब लिख कर उस दस मिनट में भेज सकता हूँ? मैं बागड़ी जी से फिर कहूँगा कि आप अपने नोटिसेज बगेरह साढ़े दस बजे तक दे दीजिये। आप इस पर पावन रहिये और उस हालत में मैं आप को लिख कर उन के जवाब दे दूँगा। इस से ज्यादा मैं नहीं कर सकता।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरे कहने का आशय यह था कि कोई कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव होगा तो जो माननीय सदस्य इन सदन के हैं वह उसे अपने दिमाग से देंगे और अत्यक्ष महोदय अपनी तरह से उस पर फैसला देंगे और सम्बन्धित माननीय सदस्य को उस पर ऐतराज होगा। इस लिये मैं ने कहा था कि अगर उस का यहां पर हवाला दे दिया जाये तो यह जो इतना समय नष्ट होता है वह गच जाया करेगा।

12.12 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The success of the Plan depends largely on periodic reappraisal—pause and think, think and re-appraise. This might result in a change of strategy, but the change in strategy does not and must not mean the abandonment of the long-term basic objectives.

It is not enough to say that our broad strategy is right, but it must be

capable of adjusting itself to suit changing economic conditions also.

Whatever that might be, this is a fact that our Plan has entered into deep waters, and it is facing rough weather. A broad suggestion to this effect was made in the Economic Survey of 1961. It anticipated it, and if I may quote it:

"The prompt utilization of assistance from a number of sources and a variety of requirements necessarily poses problems which would need increasing attention."

These problems were visualised, but I would say that these problems are the legacy of the problems with which the Second Plan was confronted.

The Second Plan had its own pitfalls, there is no doubt about it. It tried to increase the national income, and I would say that the test of a Plan lies in its capacity to raise the national income. The Second Plan fixed the target as the raising of the national income by at least 25 per cent, but ultimately it was less than 20 per cent. The Plan is a continuous process, and at the same time, the failures of the Plan have a tendency to perpetuate themselves in a parallel chain. This is what has happened so far as as this Plan is concerned.

In this connection, may I quote a Swedish economist who has said:

"The reader may have recalled that the word 'plan' has a double meaning. It can mean intention, it can mean central co-ordination."

When we read the preamble to our Plan we are convinced of the basic objective of the Plan, the intentions of the Government, the intentions of the planners, but intentions, unless they are buttressed by actual performance, are like paper boats that get buffeted easily.

So, what about the actual performance? To achieve a good performance, there should be central co-ordination, but unhappily enough there is no central co-ordination like

[Shri Hem Barua]

that, and even if there is any central co-ordination, it does not function with precision and watchfulness. It might be said that it is difficult to enforce central co-ordination in a democracy. In that case, my answer would be: why do you have a Plan at all, if you cannot enforce central co-ordination? This does not mean that I do not want the Plan. I want the Plan, and I want the Plan to succeed.

As I said, our Plan lacks all these basic things. I would quote the U.N. Economic Survey of 1961 which says:

"India's economy should not only expand rapidly, but must at the same time, become self-reliant and self-sufficient."

This objective we have in our Plan, to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

But what about the fact. In this very survey it says that India's rate of industrial production, 3.5 per cent, compares unfavourably with 5 per cent achieved by 25 out of 31 underdeveloped countries listed in this survey. Let us have a brief comparison of the rise of our national income with the rise of national income in some of our neighbouring countries.

I have the figures for 1953 to 1959. While our real national income rose by 16 per cent only, in Japan, during these years, it rose by 62 per cent, in Burma, by 31 per cent, in Cambodia by 26 per cent, in Indonesia by 21 per cent and in Thailand by 28 per cent. This shows that we have a very long way to travel. On the other hand, it is our misfortune to see that we seem to be satisfied with the stagnant conditions that have spread their tentacles all around. It is not the national income alone; but the success of the Plan depends on its capacity to raise private consumption also.

And, what about private consumption? I have figures with me for 1950 and 1959. India's per capita private consumption rose only by 1.2 per cent per annum as against 6.8 per

cent in Japan, 2.8 per cent in Burma and Philippines and 2.2 per cent in Thailand.

I am not quoting these figures in a moment of frenzy nor in a moment of despondency. I want our Plans to succeed and that is why I am quoting these figures, to pin-point the loopholes so that the loopholes might be plugged. We want the Plan to succeed so that the valley of frustration in which our people are plunged today may be converted into a dale of hopes and aspirations.

What about our national income? In 1961-1962, our national income rose only by 3.5 per cent, whereas we have taken as our target for our Plan a rise of 30 per cent in our national income. If that target is to be achieved, then, it becomes transparent, it becomes clear that there should be at least a rise in the national income by 6 per cent per annum.

What about industrial expansion? Industrial expansion had slipped from 12 per cent, I suppose, in 1960 to 8 per cent in 1961. It is a fact that our Plan has to depend heavily on foreign exchange. But, there is a tendency amongst the Planners to trace all difficulties to one central source, that is, the deficiency in foreign exchange. I am convinced that Shri Nanda was right when he said, addressing the 20th session of the tripartite labour conference, that our Plan is facing a difficult stage in its course. He was very much right. But, then, I would say that this difficulty in getting foreign exchange is not a very big problem. The deficiency in foreign exchange, I would say, is only marginal. And, I am not one of those who say, as Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said some time ago, that the deficiency in the foreign exchange may mean a downward revision of the Plan. I do not think like that. With the Rs. 1,126 crores assured by the Consortium and other aids that our Finance Minister has indicated that would come from different

sources, we hope to tide over this difficulty. But, at the same time, I would like to say that we hope to tide over the difficulty provided we husband our foreign assets and do not divert them into wasteful channels.

So, I said that the foreign exchange difficulty is only a marginal one and we hope to tide over the difficulty. This is only a thin silver lining against a column of dark clouds.

What about our foreign assets of the Reserve Bank? The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank are to be supplemented or cushioned or reinforced with assistance from the International Monetary Fund. In August 1961 it was \$ 250 million; and now there has been a recent standby credit of \$ 100 million. At the same time, untied credits granted to us by the USA, the United Kingdom or West Germany support our payment of balances or the balance of payment position. It is said that our exports should rise by Rs. 3,700 crores. It is also said that export earnings will increase from Rs. 667 crores to Rs. 840 crores in the final year of the Plan. Likewise, it is envisaged that maintenance imports will show a gradual decline from Rs. 746 crores to Rs. 715 crores in the final year.

But what do you see actually in our country? Maintenance imports are eating substantially into our foreign assets. There is no doubt about it. At the same time, there is no sufficient untied foreign exchange to pay for the maintenance imports. It is a problem that has halted our expansion in the steel sector to a very large extent.

Now, certain industries are basic: for instance, cement, steel, and fertilisers. These constitute the strategic sector of our economy not to speak of agriculture which also constitutes a strategic sector in our economy. All these constitute the infra-structure on which the superstructure of our planned economy is to be built. I would say that the first step that the Gov-

ernment should take is to see that the existing capacity is utilised to its full. Then we should see that we manufacture in this country certain maintenance imports like components and spare-parts so that our maintenance imports might not eat any more into our foreign assets.

This is also a fact, namely, that industry constitutes a small part of our planned economy and that the overall performance of the Plan is poor. This can be substantiated with statistics. What happens in this country? Apart from primary commodities, we indulge in export of non-durable consumer goods the demand for which is very sluggish. That is why I say the industrial structure has to be diversified. We should see that it includes chemical goods, engineering goods, etc., and thus it should be a diversified structure. Cement and steel constitute a basic need in this country. Very recently, it came out in the papers that the 470-mile long pipeline from Gauhati to Barauni could not be constructed according to schedule because of the shortage of cement. What about steel? It is a major link in this country, and the Minister for Steel says that the third Plan target might not be hit at this rate. So we shall have to import large quantities of steel from abroad; but then have we the foreign exchange for that?

What about our Rourkela plant? This is a sick child of the Hindustan Steel. This is a plant which suffered 26 breakdowns since its installation. This is a plant that has utilised only 37 per cent of its capacity up till now. The doctors do not agree about the diagnosis because the symptoms are so varied and too many. So far as this plant is concerned, Mr. Selveen has laid the blame squarely at the door of Hindustan Steel whereas according to the hon. Minister, there was no proper devolution of authority.

What about power supply? We are short of power supply in this country by thousands of megawatts. Even in

[Shri Hem Barua]

the Bengal-Bihar coal-fields there is a shortage of 500 megawatts. But the convenient plea offered mostly by the Minister for Power is that certain collaborating countries who are to supply the equipment and machinery for generating power do not supply them in time and that is why the deadlock occurs in the power supply. I want to know whether it is not a fact that the utilisation of foreign exchange in some of the power plants is awfully poor, as poor as 10 per cent.

About transport difficulty, during the budget discussion in this House, Shri Malaviya said that he is going to revolutionise the transport system. Very recently also he said that coal would be transported somehow. I just want to know what this "somehow" is. This statement—the statement that he is going to revolutionise the transport system—is merely paper rhetoric. This is the melodramatic statement of Mr. Malaviya. On the other hand, Micawberish Mr. Swaran Singh knows the deficiencies of the transport system and allows this to happen. If he does not take control over this, how can he expect any improvement in spite of the additional slice of grant allotted by the Planning Commission to the Railway Ministry?

Mr. Menon, with his monotheistic mind has made a suggestion that he will produce heavy trucks in ordnance factories. But anybody who knows about the progress of the Shaktiman, which was heralded with wide publicity, knows that it is still in the assembling stage and manufacture has not progressed yet. Anybody who knows about Shaktiman trucks and their progress would not put any credence on Mr. Menon's assurance.

What about roads? Are the roads capable of receiving the pressure of Mr. Menon's trucks? They are not. The Neogy Committee was appointed in 1959, but this committee's work has not progressed, because the State Governments have not cooperated

with the Neogy Committee. That is what Mr. Neogy himself stated recently.

Apart from industrial expansion which should be a must, no country can reach the take-off stage in its economy unless and until agriculture is revolutionised. Mr. Nanda is right when he says that the low rise in our national income was due to the fact that our agriculture did not come to expectations. Mr. Nanda is further right—he has a nylon mind, transparent as nylon—when he says that the success of the Plan depends on one factor only and that is improvement in agriculture. What about production during this year? Is it not a fact that we had a target of 6 per cent increase in food production, but we succeeded in attaining only 1.6 per cent? Mr. Nanda says that the national income did not rise because our agriculture did not come to the expected standard. On the other hand, Mr. S. K. Patil goes about making very optimistic statements that our food production is improving and so on. I know Mr. Patil is a dynamo of energy and optimism, but at the same time, he has failed to inject some of his dynamism into agriculture.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Perhaps the transmitter is not working.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, the transmitter is wrong possibly. Mr. Patil seems to think:

God is in Heaven,

Patil is on earth,

All is well with the world.—

a slight variation of Robert Browning.

What about cotton production? It has fallen down. We had a target to produce 54 lakh bales of cotton, but we succeeded in producing only 44 lakh bales during 1961-62. This is a country where 70 per cent of the labour force are engaged in agriculture, whereas in USA, only 10 per cent of the labour force are engaged

in agriculture. But here is a country which goes with a begging bowl to the USA, a highly industrialised country, for food. When Mr. Patil says there is no food problem in this country, he forgets the fact that but for the cushion provided by PL 480, there would have been a food crisis in this country.

About fertilisers, it is said that the target might suffer by 30 per cent and it was let out that the estimates provided by the Food Ministry about fertiliser requirements of the country were too modest, too conservative and not commensurate with the actual needs of the country. There has been announcement that cotton and oilseeds are going to be produced. Where? In the Punjab and in Rajasthan. But, at the same time, the experts forget that most of the places where they want this cotton and oilseeds to be produced in the Punjab are water-logged. They have a plan to transform Rajasthan into another Sudan or Egypt. At the same time, Sir, they forget that the Rajasthan Canal would take a long time to provide cultivable land for this purpose. Here, Sir, I would have liked to quote a French savant who has written a beautiful book which says that the general will is missing in France. I would say, Sir, that the general will is missing in India also. So far as the execution of our Plans is concerned, the Plan fails to provide the emotional knot, that urge among the people, that generating will among the people that would lead the country to success.

Sir, I remember a very beautiful expression by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, our noted economist.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Hem Barua: One more word, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am getting afraid of his resourcefulness.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very beautiful expression, Sir, and I suppose that you will also like this

expression. Dr. Rao, while speaking about the progress of economics said: "This is progress, but this is progress in stagnation". The question now is, have we progressed? We have progressed, but our progress is confined to the four walls of a stagnant pool.

Mr. Speaker: Before I call upon another hon. Member—I am going to call upon Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha—I want to request the hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party, because a large number of hon. Members have expressed their desire to speak—naturally, there ought to be such a large number because their Party is very large, and the desire also can be understood—that if they try to condense their remarks within ten minutes, I may be able to accommodate more number of hon. Members.

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारा देश तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना से गुजर रहा है और उस की समाप्ति के केवल तीन वर्ष रह गये हैं। इसलिये आज इस बात की आवश्यकता यी कि इस पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति का लेखा जोखा यह सदन करता और हकीकतों की रोशनी में खामियों को दूर करने की कोशिश करता। योजना के कई महत्वपूर्ण शार्टफाल जैसे यातायात, कोयला, लोहा, बिजली, कृषि वेरोजगारी इत्यादि तमाम समस्याये सदन के समक्ष प्राये।

मैं योजना मंत्री श्री नन्दा जी का व्याख्यान बड़े ध्यान से सुन रही थी, और उन के व्याख्यान से योजना के शार्ट फाल्स का अन्दाज प्रकट होता है। उन्होंने उस की प्रालेख आफ ग्रोथ कहने की कोश की है, लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझती हूँ इन चीजों को पहले से ही एन्टिसिपेट कर के अवाए करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये थी। नन्दा जी के शब्दों में, यह सही है कि योजना के कई पहलुओं को उन्होंने छुआ तक नहीं

[श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिंहा]

है, लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य तब हुआ जब स्वयम् श्रम मंत्री होते हुए भी उन्होंने श्रम जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर कुछ कहने की कोशिश नहीं की। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है, और मैं इसे सत्य मानती हूं, कि योजना की असफलता के लिये श्रम सम्बन्धी नीतियों पर विचार करना आवश्यक है, और मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि योजना का सब से बड़ा शार्ट फाल हमारी सरकार की श्रम सम्बन्धी नीति है। और यदि इस नीति में सुधार नहीं लाया गया तो यातायात, बिजली, कृषि उद्योग तमाम के तमाम अफेक्टेड हो जायेंगे। सामाजिक न्याय की ही दृष्टि से नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र और योजना की सफलता के नुक्ते निगाह से भी यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं ऐसा समझती हूं कि योजना की मफलता के लिये, उत्पादन के विकास के लिये, समाज में मजदूरों का सब से बड़ा स्थान है, इसलिये इस विषय पर विचार करना आवश्यक है।

सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन और मैन डेज लास्ट के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि बेहद कुर्बानियों के बावजूद मजदूरों ने अपने श्रम से पहली और दूसरी की योजनाओं को सफलीभूत बनाया है। यहां हमारे सदन के और देश के सामने यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है कि जिन के श्रम से, जिन की मदद से हमारी पहली दोनों योजनायें सफलीभूत हुई हैं, और नेशनल आय में बहुत अधिक इजाफा हुआ है, और होना ही चाहिये, क्या समाजवादी ढांचे में उन के लिये इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो सका। मैं बतलाना चाहती हूं कि प्रथम योजना में मजदूरों के लिये लिंगिंग वेज की चर्चा की गई थी, किन्तु आज उस की चर्चा छोड़ कर सन् १९४८ के फेअर वेज की बातें गर्म हो रही हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि डा० एक्रायेड की मिनिमम वेज की सिफारिशें आज तक फाइलों और संहिताओं में क्यों बन्द हैं और क्षेत्रों में उन को उतारा क्यों नहीं गया है।

प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में मजदूरों के क्षेत्र में थोड़े से टार्गेट्स रखे गये थे। उन में उन की वैसिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की बातें थीं। मिनिमम वेज की सतह को छूने के लिये मिनिमम वेज अर्थात् न्यूनतम मजदूरी आदि की बातें थीं, पब्लिक सेक्टर के मजदूरों को कानूनी श्रम सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की बातें थीं। इस के साथ ही साथ नेशनल आय के इजाफे में हिस्सा देने के लिये सरकार के हिस्सा प्रदान वर्तने की बातें थीं और औद्योगिक लकड़ों का निपटारा कम में कम समय और कम से कम खर्च में करने की बातें थीं। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगी कि स्वयम् प्लनिंग कमिशन ने इसे कबूल किया है कि यह टार्गेट्स अपरिपूर्ण रह गये, अधूरे रह गये। फिर भी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में समाजवादी योजना के प्रोग्रेस को समुचित डाइरेक्शन प्रदान करने की बात रखती गई थी। तो मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगी कि श्रम सम्बन्धी जो टार्गेट्स प्रथम और द्वितीय यंजनाओं में रखे गये थे वे इस तृतीय योजना में भी अधूरे रह गये, अपरिपूर्ण रह गये।

मैं आप से एक और निवेदन करना। चाहूंगी। नन्दा जी ने अपनी मजबूत नीति और मन्सूबों के बावजूद भी अनेम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या का कोई समाधान अब तक हम लोगों के सामने नहीं रखा। आज पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या की बातों को छोड़ दीजिये, मैं खेतिहार मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगी कि जहां सन् १९५०-५१ में उन में ५० प्रतिशत बेरोजगारी थी वहां सन् १९५६-५७ में वह बढ़ कर ५३ प्रतिशत हो गई और यह क्रम आज भी बढ़ोतरी की तरफ जा रही है। उन के बैठावे के दिन ६० से बढ़ कर १२८ दिन हो गये और उन के बेतन रेट में कमी आती जा रही है। वह १०६ नये पैसे प्रति दिन से घट कर ६० नये पैसे प्रति दिन और औरतों

के लिये ५६ नये पेसे प्रति दिन हो गये। इन तमाम चीजों को, इन समस्याओं को आप नज़रअन्दाज नहीं कर सकते।

जो हमारे बहुत से प्लैनिंग के शार्ट फाल्स हैं और प्लैनिंग की सफलता की राह में बाटलनेक्स है, उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से कहूँ कि जब बंगाल और बिहार की कोयला खानों के लिये ६,००० वैगनों की आवश्यकता है तब रेलवे का टार्गेट ५,५६६ वैगन्स का है और इन दोनों प्रदेशों को कुल ४,८०० वैगन ही मिल पाते हैं और अब १,००० वैगन्स की भारत सरकार ने कटौती भी कर दी है। इस प्रकार इन दोनों प्रदेशों की मांग का केवल ५३.५ प्रतिशत ही मिल पाता है, जिस का असर बहां के निर्माण कार्य पर तथा खनिज उद्योगों के विकास पर और उत्पादन पर पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार के बाटलनेक्स हमारी योजना की राह में लोहा और सीमेन्ट की फैक्ट्रियों के सम्बन्ध में हैं। लेकिन मैं इन चीजों का जिक्र यहां पर अधिक नहीं करना चाहूँगी।

मैं कुछ शब्द अपने योजना मंत्री से और निवेदन करना चाहूँगी। उन्होंने बड़ी खुशी के साथ सदन के सामने एलान किया कि वे प्लैनिंग के लिये ४७ करोड़ ८० राज्यों से टैक्स के द्वारा उगाह लेंगे। साथ ही उन्होंने कहा कि यह रकम ७० करोड़ ८० की होनी चाहिये थी। इस प्रकार वे तीसरी योजना के लिये ६१० करोड़ की रकम उगाह लेंगे, गज़यों से। लेकिन मुझे इस से भय होता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि टैक्स का यह बोझ जनता पर न लादा जाय वयोंकि डेफिनिटिव फाइनेंसिंग और रन अबे प्राइसेज के कारण उन के बेतन और क्रय शक्ति में कमी आ गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में जनता के सिर पर इन टैक्सों का बोझ न लाद कर उन अद्यतों पर यह बोझ डाला जाय जहां धन के क्षेत्र हैं, मुनाफे के क्षेत्र हैं। एक और चीज का आवश्यकान मैं योजना मंत्री से लेता चाहूँगी और वह यह कि कॉस्ट रिडक्शन

मेल्स की स्कीम से मजदूरों के बेतन पर किसी तरह की चोट न आने पाये।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, the Plan indicates appreciation of certain factors of life and, when we take it up on an integrated basis; we have to have before us a long drawn scheme and, in the process of implementation, we have to fit ourselves with the diverse projects. The Minister of Planning gave us a general review of the structure which has been now assuming a definite form with a steady process of growth. We are concerned directly with the Plan as it operates in the Third Five Year Plan, of which the first year has elapsed with certain expectations in the public mind. certain difficulties have cropped up before the country in the shape of transport difficulties and other shortfalls which are directly affecting the agencies of production with very important issues posed before us, like the question of the rise of the national income which is based on certain calculation of economic factors. We ourselves consider the stepping up of the income on a particular basis, namely, an increase in the population, development of the so-called backward areas and then the overall picture of taking the country forward to a higher stage of economy. Naturally, when the population grows up to a very high extent, (so much so that on the average, we must say, that it is 2 per cent.) a 2 per cent population rise affects our growth, and to cover this rise of 2 per cent and then to provide for the development of the so-called backward areas, we have to ensure a rise of 4 per cent in national income. And then the overall picture of another 2 per cent rise, thus making a total of 6 per cent increase per year to give us an estimate of the progress that we are likely to achieve.

That brings in the question of investment, and investment is inter-linked with savings. If we went to raise the national income to the extent of 6 per cent to achieve the obvious results in the shape of progress that is likely to be

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti.]

attained. we have to find out the wherewithal, namely, the savings which should be directly utilized in investment, thereby producing positive results. And that is called capital formation. Indeed, we have been faced with certain difficulties, and the Minister has put forth vividly in his speech the difficulties which a country which is under-developed has to surmount in its ambition to grow rapidly to a higher stage of economy.

The balance or the gap between the favoured few and the non-privileged millions of India who had been suffering from the yoke of servitude to penury and semi-starvation for years and years, that gap has to be narrowed down and that process of narrowing the gap between the favoured and the non-privileged people has to be worked out on a more scientific basis.

That brings in the question of earnings of the unemployed millions. People who can speak out their minds, namely, educated unemployed, they come to the fore and the inarticulate millions are left to suffer meekly and as silently as they have been doing long. When we come to the question of taking up the development schemes both in the cultural side and economic side, specially in the rural areas, we find that the income of the people who are living, there to the extent of 78 per cent. of the total population is meagre. This has to be augmented by the introduction in the economy some factors of production, namely, cottage industries, soil conservation, animal husbandry, afforestation etc. And the stupendous work that has been initiated through the Community Development programme, inter-spread with all forms of cottage industries and other means of earnings, has really given a form of buoyancy, a form of energy to the rural sector, but difficulties take shape in a way that does not give us a full picture of an integrated development.

One hon. Member was mentioning yesterday about the difficulties created by the demand of certain States for the direct utilisation of the natural

resources, whether in the form of mines or in the form of oil or other products. But when we find that the working of the Community Development work that has been launched in thousands and thousands of villages is now carried on through a technique that is not uniform, it does not give us the fullest realisation of what is likely to be realised if really it is an integrated form. naturally, I had occasion to suggest earlier that it is the Planning Commission which should take a full assessment of the Community Development programme that is now growing apace. I find that local factors supervene and, naturally, the greater interests of the society, the greater interests of the community life, are kept in the background. So, it is now high time for us to see that this process of development, which covers a population living in the rural areas to the extent of 78 per cent and increasing at the rate of two per cent per year, can give us a pattern of growth, provided the Planning Commission take vigilant care over the things that have been inaugurated in different States in different forms. So, it is not a rigid form of uniformity or some form of super-imposition of will from extraneous sources, but it is a pattern of society which is striving hard to reach a particular goal, and that too within a specified period of time.

Naturally, the Planning Commission brings before the country a scheme, which is a short-term scheme for the Five Year period, and then it covers also long-term schemes and in the perspective of the country's long-term growth it must have all these calculations worked out methodically, and that is what is envisaged in the carrying out or in the implementation of the Plan programme in the country, which is called rather one of the leading countries of the backward countries in the world. So, the obvious signs of lapses should not be debited only to the mal-organisation or maladministration but something more, where we have to take into account all these prospects of growth and the issues that directly

concern us, as the attempts to grow, and that too in a state of political growth which is called growth in freedom. The fundamental aspects of India's development process brings us that important question whether India allows itself to grow in a state of freedom or we shall try to bring in certain aspects of growth which have been attempted in other portions of the world where individual liberty has been crucified.

So, if we really want the people to co-operate in this task of building up the country, we must attach that sense of importance to the individual will and thereby bring out the best in him so that he could reach fruition by the application of his energy and talent. That is what has been attempted in the Plan and if there be found any lapse on any score or on any frontier, that has to be set right by a scientific analysis. I am sure that the review which has been made by the hon. Minister in charge has already given hints how these stupendous difficulties are going to be surmounted with the co-operation and goodwill of the people and thereby the Plan will be made a real success.

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the motion moved by my hon. friends, Shri Morarka and Shri Ravindra Varma, I just want to say a few words about the progress made during the Third Five Year Plan after the successful implementation of the First and Second Five Year Plans. Of course, the Third Five Year Plan is ambitious but we want to reach the targets and become self-sufficient both in industrial and agricultural sectors.

Planning is one thing and its implementation is another thing. Planning may be done but for the implementation of the plan it is necessary that there should be co-ordination between these two sectors. If we successfully implement the Plan, progress is assured. In the Third Five Year Plan we have to spend an amount of about Rs. 10,000 crores

But we should see that our agricultural and industrial production reach our targets. In this Plan, if we just go through every sector, we find that more attention is being bestowed on industries and urban areas. I can say that the Plan has more an urban bias than a rural bias. Of course, in the agricultural sector thousands of crores of rupees have been allotted for irrigation and power, etc., but that is not enough especially in an agricultural country where 75 per cent of the people depend upon agriculture. We have to give more facilities to the agriculturists.

We are successful in the construction of big dams and all those things, but the construction of dams alone will not help in reaching our targets. With the construction of the Bhakra-Nangal project 8 million acres of land has been assured of water. Under the Tungabhadra project about three million acres of land has been assured of water. But with the assurance of water to the fields we should make available to the farmers the facilities to go there and do their agricultural operations in a very peaceful and successful manner. Under our Plans even though big projects have been completed not even 30 per cent of the land has been utilised by the farmers. That is all due to the lack of facilities for the farmers. The farmers are not in a position to go to the fields and do their work because facilities are not being given to them. Under the Bhakra-Nangal project a 700-mile long canal is being dug. The rural people have to go there. So, we should make available to them rural housing and all those things so that they can go there and do their agricultural operations very successfully.

Under our Plan in the industrial sector we have provided all the facilities. Credit facilities are being given to the tune of more than 50 per cent. Foreign collaboration has been assured. Three-year credits free of income-tax and all those things are given. In the industrial sector they are very successful and they are making good progress. But in the agricultural sector, I can say as a

[Shri Karuthiruman]

farmer of the country, less facilities are given. Even the credit facilities given to agriculturists are not available to them at the proper time and at the proper place. If proper credit facilities are given to the rural people at the proper time, I think agricultural production can be stepped up to 100 million tons of foodgrains and we can be successful in reaching the agriculture target.

We say that credit facilities are given to the rural people. Under our Plans so much of fertilisers have been produced but fertilisers are not going to the hands of the proper rural people. About the community development projects we say that the issue of one ton of fertilisers to an agriculturist would mean that we have increased production to two tons of foodgrains without following it up to the fields and seeing whether it has been applied to the fields or not, or whether it has been utilised by the farmers or not. Simply we say that production of two tons has been achieved the moment we issue one ton of ammonium sulphate. I can say that it does not go to the proper channel. The agriculturist is not getting it at the proper time. They do not get it during the sowing season. They get it at the fag-end of the harvest season. Then, when they get it they do not know how to use the fertilisers. So, naturally, that goes to the black market. Wherever we go, there is a hue and cry that there is black-marketing. It is because we are not providing the proper facilities at the proper time to the proper people. We should see that the benefit of the implementation of these Plans goes to the proper people.

In Japan, though it is an industrial country, one acre of land is able to feed ten people. In Italy, though that also is an industrial country, one acre of land is able to feed seven persons. But in India, though it is an agricultural country, one acre of land feeds only two people. Is it that our land is less fertile. It is that our farmers are not upto the mark? We are all

upto the mark. We know how to increase our production. I can say that as a practical farmer. I am producing foodgrains to feed ten people per acre for the past more than 20 years. It is due to intensive cultivation and not extensive cultivation. Intensive cultivation means that a man should go and do work in the field and apply proper manure at the proper time. That way he can increase production. In the year 1940 I entered my farm. My land, though it is fed by river source, we were able to produce only 1,500 lbs., now I am producing 5,000 lbs. on an average for the past 20 years. It is all due to the application of proper manure at the proper time and the use of seeds at the proper time. If all facilities are given to our farmers, we can be rest assured that our targets can immediately be fulfilled and we can reach not only 100 million tons but even more than that.

Even in regard to our imports, issuing of licences and foreign aid that we are getting from so many foreign countries, we should see that follow-up is there. That is necessary. When we issue licences, we should know what things are to be imported and then see whether the quota has been imported and has gone to the proper persons. We find that so many things have been imported, but I am sorry to find that there is no proper follow-up to see whether it is properly utilised or not and whether the particular commodity or thing has been imported or not or whether it has been utilised for some other purpose. We see that ever so many things are available for which even there is no licence by utilising this import licence we allow for certain other commodities to be imported. Severe restrictions should be put upon that. If we make it a point to follow-up the proper use of licences for imports in the industrial sector, we can be rest assured of our industrial production. Everything made indigenously by the use of proper methods will be the salvation for our industrial production.

We are establishing ever so many factories. As a matter of fact, I find that we are even going to start the manufacture of air-conditioning plants. I can say that in this agricultural country an air-conditioning plant is not at all necessary. Instead of producing air-conditioning plants, if we produce iron ploughs and give them to our farmers it will be more beneficial. That will be more useful. Our ryots will be very happy to have access to and to utilise these iron ploughs.

We say that we want modernisation. We want that there should be a revolution in agriculture. But, without supplying the facilities, without giving proper facilities to them, by allowing the industrial sector to grow more and more, we are driving towards industrialisation with an urban bias, not with an agricultural rural bias, in the agricultural sector.

13 hrs.

One thing is, in our Plan, much attention is not bestowed on animal husbandry. Animal husbandry is the most important thing. We should have good cows, producing milk. We speak of food production and grains production is the main part of it. Milk is the best food and that is good food to the majority of our people. Unless we produce more milk, it is no use saying that agricultural production is going up. We see in our Plan only a few crores of rupees have been allotted for animal husbandry and dairy farming. I can say that even Rs. 1000 crores may be allotted for the maintenance of our good cattle, maintenance of milch cows. Because, in India, we have such good cows for dual purposes, for milk and for draught purposes. This type of breed should be maintained. The Plan should give aid for the maintenance of these good cows for utilisation for draught purposes as well as for milk purposes. This will not only help agricultural production, it will also help in production of more food, good food, that is milk.

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Another most important thing is that the Plan should be divided into planning, implementation, the authorities who implement the plan and the people who work the plan. If all the three sectors—planning, implementation and the people—co-operate, I think the Third Plan will be successful in our country and we will be successful in both in industrial production and agricultural production.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker I desire to present the viewpoint of the millions affected by the Plan and its implementation. Its success should be measured by the better and cheaper amenities and consumer goods produced in India, with Indian capital, under Indian management and with Indian labour. The first big test is how far the country has achieved economic emancipation from foreign capital and capitalist influences in political and other spheres of life according to the Gandhiji's principle of *Swadeshi*. He had said in effect, what does it profit a nation even if it develops its material wealth and even eradicates poverty but has sold its soul and freedom to foreigners and their Governments. It appears that this Government sets very little store by the principle of *Swadeshi*.

Take, for instance, the increase in foreign debts. We now stand to pay in this year, Rs. 93 crores on interest and other instalment charges. More foreign capital has been invested in this country. It has risen from Rs. 255 crores in 1948 to Rs. 655 crores in 1960. On interest charges alone on foreign capital, about Rs. 79 crores had been paid between 1957 and 1961. With freight charges and other sums that we have to pay on royalty, patents and so on, probably, the amount that we have paid in the last four years would be about Rs. 100 crores.

Now, how are we going to pay all the charges that are payable in foreign currency? Our dependence is increasing. We want more and more foreign exchange for the implementation of

[**Shri Jajnik]**

the Third Plan. Our capitalists are going hand in glove, in collaboration with foreign capitalists. The floodgates of this country are opened as the happy hunting ground for all the big capitalists of the world. How are we going to pay our debts? The Planning Minister has only told us that our foreign obligations have to be paid by increasing the exports. But, I regret to say that he has not mentioned any spurts in foreign exports which would enable us to pay our obligations in foreign exchange. Where is the increase in exports? Exports have been stagnating at about Rs. 600 crores a year. All kinds of paper plans are being made and committees have been appointed in order to promote exports. I may state without fear of contradiction that the rosy pictures of developing exports to the extent of meeting our foreign obligations are doomed to failure and the Government should know it better than I do.

What happens to us then? Are we driving full speed to the brink of undeclared insolvency? I ask the Government to say whether they have considered this matter before they ran post haste for governmental loans and also for greater investment of foreign capital in this country. While foreign exchange is so difficult to obtain and while we are incurring bigger debts, we have not only set at naught Gandhiji's principle of Swadeshi, we have also set at naught another principle and doctrine of simplicity. While the graceful ladies of the ruling classes strut about in transparent nylon cloth made from costly imported material, the agricultural labourer's coarse loin cloth is cut shorter and shorter to create surpluses for investment. In addition, a number of new industries to satisfy the consumption demands of mainly the rich have sprung up in recent years, locking up huge capital and in many cases, depending on costly imported raw material such as nylon, terylene and other artificial fibre fabrics; baby powder, baby food, toilet and cosmetics, steel furniture, several varieties....

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Did the hon. Member say baby food also?

Shri Jajnik: Yes; baby food..some varieties of paints, varnishes, pressure cookers, hot plates, electrical ovens, electric irons and so forth.

Then, I come to the big four essential conditions that have been mentioned by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao for the successful implementation of the Third Plan. First, he says, a firm and well formulated price policy that will hold the price line of essential articles of consumption at a given level. Now, there is a hue and cry in the whole country from one end to another against the phenomenal rise in prices. May be, the figures may be manipulated to show that the wholesale prices have not risen in some commodities. After all, we can go easily by the consumer price index which rose in Ahmedabad from 104 in 1951-52 to 120 in 1960-61, and reached 122 in May, 1962.

In Bombay it has risen from 107 in 1951-52, to 137 in 1960-61, and to 144 in May, 1962. In Madras, it has risen from 104 in 1951-52 to 146 in 1960-61 and to 150 in May, 1962. The all-India figure has risen from 105 in 1951-52 to 124 in 1960-61 and to 128 in May, 1962. The phenomenal increase in price-lines, which is not very sufficiently reflected in these figures is the most important feature of the present economic situation in the country.

Now, let us turn to the other conditions laid down by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, namely that there should be a clear and unambiguous policy regarding reduction in inequalities of income, wealth and power, that will outline the concrete steps to be taken up for this purpose, and set up an evaluation machinery that will mark the success that these have in implementing the stated objective. It is the truth that he who runs may read that the economic inequalities in the country have increased during the first two Plans and is increasing even today during

the first two years of the Third Plan. Look at the prodigious amount of assets controlled by some of the big business-houses in India. One will be stunned at the extent of control over the economic resources of the country, that these few houses have. Seven houses control Rs. 766 crores investment in private capital. Considering that the total gross block of all private and public limited companies numbering about 28,000 in 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 28.00 crores, the share of these seven houses comes to nearly 35 per cent of the total. It is also estimated that 50 Indian and foreign firms control about 70 to 80 per cent of the private sector. Of course, we are still awaiting the report and the recommendations of the committee that has been appointed by Government to enquire into the distribution of national income between the different groups of the people. But, here again, there is no doubt in the mind of the common man that the inequalities have considerably increased and there has been a greater concentration of capital in a few hands.

On the other hand, look at the family incomes in a part of Bihar. According to one estimate, 25 per cent of the families in Bihar have an income of Rs. 50 or less per month; 34 per cent of the families have an income ranging between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100; 15 per cent of the families have an income between Rs. 101 and Rs. 300 and 6 per cent of the families have an income between Rs. 301 and Rs. 500, and only 3 per cent of the families were found to have an income of more than Rs. 500. We have found that a large number of the population is below even the primary poverty line.

The third condition laid down by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao is that there should be a well-thought-out policy regarding agriculture, that will not regard increase in agricultural production as a mere exercise in the arithmetic of import and output, but will take into full account the psychology of the cultivator and provide him with the necessary incentives both to work

harder and to sell a larger part of his output than he has been doing since Independence.

During the period of the last decade, agricultural production increased at the average rate of 4 per cent. If food production does not increase at an average rate of 8 per cent, and the rate continue to be 4.2 per cent, then, I am afraid that there will be a shortfall between demand and supply of about 25 million tons by the end of the Third Plan, which means that about Rs. 900 crores will be required to be spent on the import of foodgrains. Time was when this Government was very optimistic about export of foodgrains after providing for our necessities of life. But, today, we are still increasing our imports. The population is likely to amount to 492 millions by 1966 as against the Statistical Organisation's estimate of 479 millions. Be that as it may, since Independence, we have imported about 30 million tons of foodgrains. It is also learnt that 17 million tons are proposed to be imported at present under PL-480 agreement. It is learnt further that the Food Minister has entered into the sixth of a series of agreements with the USA under PL-480, under which it is proposed to import about 1.6 million tons of yellow corn to this country. This is a very sad situation, and it results from the obvious features of the rural life.

As a Congress Member has pointed out just a little while ago, there is a very serious discrimination in favour of industry as against agriculture. The agriculturist lives almost as a second-rate citizen in this country. There is shortfall in good seeds and fertilisers and agricultural implements, while in respect of the other goods like cement and iron etc., the peasant has to buy most of it at inflated rates, if not in the blackmarket. All that he has to pay for is dear, while he has not been assured any floor price for his production, with the result that there is no incentive for him either to produce more or to sell more to Government or to any other agency. Under these

circumstances, agriculture also is thoroughly depressed.

Lastly, the fourth condition that has been mentioned by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao is that there should be a clear policy of going all out to better the conditions of the common man, and this has to be done not in terms of general statements or of statistical aggregates, but in the concrete, indicating in a detailed fashion in what respect the poorest people in the country and the poorest regions are going to have their condition improved by the implementation of the Third Plan. Here, again, there should be an evaluation machinery that should watch and mark at every step what is being achieved in this respect.

In this respect, again, take the case of the agricultural labour which represents the poorest section of the rural community. The report of the agricultural labour enquiry of 1956-57 is before us, and it states that the average *per capita* income per annum in 1950-51 was Rs. 104, and that after seven years of planning effort, the *per capita* income instead of rising has gone down to Rs. 99.4. The debt of the family has also increased from Rs. 105 before to Rs. 138 now. This is the poorest section of the community and this section has been hard hit by the implementation of the Plan. The industrial workers are no better. Even the INTUC has adopted resolutions and issued statements complaining against the depression in the real wages of the workers.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Why 'even' the INTUC?

Shri Yajnik: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Why not odd?

Shri Yajnik: So the poorest sections of the community, both in the urban as well as rural areas, far from benefiting by the impart of the Plans have been hard-hit. They were hopeful; they

have been disappointed. They are desperate at the failure of the Plans to improve their conditions.

Why has this been happening? The reasons are not far to seek. They have been summarised so ably by Prof. Gadgil in a speech delivered at Nagpur on the 20th January last. He mentioned that the pomp and pageantry of the ruling class has been maintained even after the achievement of independence. Secondly, the structure of the civil service has also been maintained intact. He says:

"The peculiar circumstances of British rule in India led to the development of a structure of administrative services which combine the rigid separation characteristic of a caste society with the careful gradation characteristic of a class society.... There has been no change in the structure of the change, no thought given to a change in the structure of the services".

The second notable feature of the existing policy is its declared reliance on capital formation in the private sector. He refers to the merging class of the big capitalists and says:

"The dominance of this resurgent group of large capitalists is the most important and significant change in India since independence. As the recent Pay Commission pointed out, the relative position of Government and business in this regard has hanged within the short span of 8 years between 1948 and 1956. The direction of effort of those who want to get into the top salariat has consequently been changed. Their goal is no longer to get into the highest official ranks but into the highest ranks of managers and technicians employed by large Indian and foreign businesses in India. This applies, among others, to sons and relatives of the highest officials as well as of prominent politicians. The pat-

tern of behaviour of officials on retirement has changed simultaneously. Formerly, these usually sought no employment and almost never employment with Indian business. Today the most highly placed officials very readily find highly rewarding positions within business".

So there we find the real genesis of the situation, the ruling class, the bureaucrats and big capitalists going hand in glove together, more for themselves, for promoting their own interests than for the interests of the Plan or the country. I warn the authorities that we have now come to the parting of ways. Either you keep intact the big castles of capitalism and of sundried bureaucrats or you break these castles, mend and reform them in the interests of the people. Remember that these two monsters of capitalism and bureaucracy will destroy the Plan and its implementation. So in order to make a real success of the Plan and to promote the interests of the people, these castles will have to be broken and real socialism will have to be ushered in if the present situation is not to be allowed to drift into a serious economic and political crisis.

I may mention that while millions are marching to the factories, workshops and mines, there are other millions who are marching to fight the policies and the implementation of the Plan. While the Plan may be good, its implementation leaves much to be desired, and is creating disappointment, frustration and desperation all round. I would therefore request Government to treat this as the most important feature of the internal situation in the country and to take steps to remedy it before it is too late.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में कई घंटों से वादविवाद हो रहा है। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने इस की विफलता और इस की सफलता के ऊपर

हर तरह के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं। जो देश अविकसित होता है उस के लिये आवश्यकता होती है कि उस के सामने एक योजना हो। प्रथम और द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजनाएँ समाप्त हो गईं, अब तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रथम चरण में यह देश चल रहा है। किसी योजना को देखने के लिये दो दृष्टिकोण होते हैं। एक तो व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण होता है और दूसरा आलोचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण होता है। व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से इस योजना को देखा जाये तो इस में सफलताप्राप्त हुई है और इस के लिये में माननीय मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ। यदि आलोचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाये तो इस योजना में विफलता प्राप्त हुई है। उस के जिम्मेदार हमारे मंत्री महोदय ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि हम सब लोग हैं। यह राष्ट्रीय योजना है, इस में हर एक आदमी का पुनीत कर्तव्य है कि इस को सफलीभूत बनाये।

हालांकि हम प्रथम और द्वितीय योजनाएँ पूरी कर चुके हैं और तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रथम चरण में हैं, अब भी आन्तरिक बेकारी, गरीबी और अशिक्षा में बहुत कमी नहीं हुई है। इस तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना की आधार शिला, इस का मतलब, इस का उद्देश्य, इस का अभिप्राय यह है कि प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीय आय में ५ प्रतिशत की प्रगति हो, कृषि में आत्मनिर्भरता हो, उस में उन्नति हो, जो भारतवर्ष के बुनियादी उद्योग धन्दे हैं उन की तरक्की हो, भारतवर्ष में जो जनशक्ति है उस का उपयोग हो और जो हर एक विषमता है, उस में सन्तुलन पैदा किया जाय।

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह आधार शिला है और इसे योजनाबद्ध बनाने वाले भारतवर्ष के मनीषी हैं, यहां की सरकार को चलाने वाले लोग हैं। लेकिन इस में प्रगति कम हुई है। उस प्रगति का लेखा जोखा सदन के सामने कई घंटों से प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि हिन्दु-

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

स्तान की जो जनशक्ति है, उस जनशक्ति का उद्योगों में उपयोग हो, सदुपयोग हो तो आप की योजना सफल हो सकती है।

इस में दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि इस देश का जो आर्थिक ढांचा है वह मिश्रित है—एक तो सार्वजनिक निर्माण की तरफ और दूसरा निजी निर्माण की तरफ, जिन को पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर कहते हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर दोनों ही मिले हुए हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर की भी ग्रोथ हो और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की भी ग्रोथ हो, यह इस देश के लिये आवश्यक है। लेकिन इतना सब होते हुए भी जब तक जनसमूह का सहयोग नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी योजना मुन्द्र से मुन्द्र और अच्छी से अच्छी क्यों न हो, लेकिन उस में उन्नति नहीं हो सकती।

लोग यह महसूस नहीं करते कि यह जनता की योजना है बल्कि यह समझते हैं कि कुछ लोगों की है, या सरकार के लोगों की है या शासकों की योजना है। जिस बक्त देश के लोग यह महसूस करने लगेंगे कि यह जनता की योजना है तो भारतवर्ष में इतनी जन शक्ति है कि उससे योजना बहुत आगे बढ़ सकती है।

मैं आपके सामने यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में डिलाई हो रही है इसी लिए योजना आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रही है। किसी योजना को चलाने के लिए कार्यदक्षता की जरूरत है। जिस कुशलता से योजना चलायी जाती है उसी अनुपात में उसकी उन्नति होती है। योजना चलाने के लिए आज आपका प्रशासन ही आधार यिला है, उसी के माध्यम से योजना चलायी जाती है। यदि देखा जाये कि गांवों के अन्तर्गत इस योजना का प्रसार किस तरीके से हुआ है, इस योजना से गांवों में किस तरह तरक्की हो रही है, इस योजना से कृषि में किस तरीके से तरक्की हो रही है, तो आपको

मालूम होगा कि आपके प्रशासन में कमी है, डिलाई है, उस में समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके द्वारा आपकी योजना चलायी जाये। यह बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई है और जब तक इस कठिनाई को दूर नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक यह योजना सकन नहीं हो सकती और न देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। आज इस देश के सामने विशाल काम है। यह कृषि प्रबान देश है। इसकी ८० प्रतिशत जनता स्त्री पर निर्भर करती है और गांवों में रहती है।

गांवों के लिए बड़े उद्योग धन्वों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज अधिकतर रुपया बड़े उद्योगों पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर छोटे छोटे उद्योगों पर अधिक रुपया खर्च किया जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी जल्द दूर हो सकती है, जो आज बेरोजगारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है उस में भी कमी हो सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान के पास हाथ हैं, काम करने की शक्ति है, लोग काम कर सकते हैं, परिश्रम करने वाले लोग हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं और वडे परिश्रम से काम करते हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को काम दिया जाये और शारीरिक परिश्रम दिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि आपकी कृषि और छोटे उद्योग धन्वे आज अधिक तरक्की कर सकते हैं। उस पर विशेष जोर देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। देश में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में काफी पैसा रक्खा गया है लेकिन जब तक भारतीय शिक्षा देने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता। इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय का आभारी हूं कि मुझे कुछ कहने का समय दिया।

श्री गोपाल दत्त मंगी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मोशन

इस वक्त सदन के सामने विचार के लिए पेश हैं उनका बड़ा महत्व है और यह दुरुस्त ही है कि हम अपने प्लान का वक्तन फवक्तन जायजा लेते रहें ।

जब हम अपने देश की प्रगति की जांच करते हैं तो हमें कुदरती तौर पर दूसरे देशों की प्रगति के साथ उसका मुकाबला करना पड़ता है । अगरचे यह कोई नहीं कहता, स कोई कह सकता है, कि हमारे देश ने पिछले दस वर्षों में तरक्की नहीं की, यानी तरक्की की राह पर गमजन नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी राय में इस्तिलाफ उस वक्त पैदा होता है जब एक कहता है कि तरक्की की रफ्तार संतोषजनक है और दूसरा कहता है कि रफ्तार नातसल्लीबद्ध है । और जब हमें इस तरह की जांच करनी हो तो हमें यकीन दूसरे देशों की तरक्की से उसका मुकाबला करना पड़ता है ।

हिन्दुस्तान के साथ साथ तकरीबन एक ही वक्त में ईजिप्ट ने भी तरक्की करना शुरू किया, लेकिन सन् १९५१ से सन् १९६१ तक दस वर्षों में जहां हिन्दुस्तान ने २१,५०० मिलियन डालर से ३०,४५० मिलियन डालर यानी तकरीबन ५० परसेंट प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाया वहां ईजिप्ट ने अपना प्रोडक्शन करीब दुगना कर दिया है । और हम १९७५ तक भी जायेंगे तब भी हम देश में उनका प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर पायेंगे जिससे हमारी पर कैपीटा इनकम इतनी बढ़ सके जितनी आज जापान की है । हमारे प्लानर्स ने जो सोचा है उसके मुताबिक अगर प्लान ठीक ठंग से चलता रहे, उस में शार्ट फाल न हों, तो सन् १९७५-७६ तक हमारी पर कैपीटा इनकम जितनी आज जापान की है उसकी तिहाई हो सकेगी ।

हमारा प्लानिंग बहुत एम्बीशस नहीं है लेकिन अगर इसमें भी शार्ट फाल होने लगे तो हमारी प्राप्तेस कम हो जायेगी और सदन के सदस्य देख सकते हैं कि उस हालत में सन् १९७५-७६ में हमारी क्या दशा होगी ।

जब हम इस तरह अपने देश की तरक्की का मुकाबला दूसरे देशों से करते हैं तो यकीनन हमको फिक्ह होता है । हम देखते हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमों में शार्ट फाल हो रहा है । मिसाल के तौर पर आप एग्रीकल्चर को ले लीजिये । फरटीलाइजर में शार्टफाल का मतलब है एग्रीकल्चर में शार्टफाल । एग्रीकल्चर में हम आगे ही बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं । सन् १९५१ से लेकर १९६१ तक हमारी पापुलेशन ७६ मिलियन बड़ी है । इस हिसाब से एक बरस में ७६ लाख पापुलेशन बढ़ी है और जो हमारा १९६१ में एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है वह १-६ पर सेंट है । आवादी बढ़ती है २ पर सेंट और एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है १-६ पर सेंट । यह बताता है कि हवा का रुख किस मद में है । हमारे प्रोडक्शन की, हमारी इकानमिक तरक्की की क्या हालत है । कहा जाता है कि सन् १९६६ में हम फूड के मामले में सेल्क सफीशंश हो जायेंगे लेकिन जो हमारे फिमसं हैं उस से हमें इस दावे पर यकीन करने में पशोपेश होता है ।

एग्रीकल्चरल इकानमी को सही सतह पर लाने के लिये जहां यह जरूरी है कि फरटीलाइजर हों, वहां यह भी जरूरी है कि हमारे लैंड रिफार्म जमाने के मुताबिक हों । यह नहीं हो सकता कि हमारा देश छोटे छोटे लैंड होल्डर्स में बंदा हुआ हो और हम यह उम्मीद रखें कि हम मिकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग और माडर्न फार्मिंग कर सकेंगे । हिन्दुस्तान की जो हालत है उस में बड़े प्राइवेट फार्मस की गृजाइश नहीं है और न माडर्न फार्मिंग मुमकिन हैं । हमारे यहां एक ही तरीका रह जाता है कि जाइंट कोआपरेटिव फार्मस चलाये जायें । जब तक हिन्दुस्तान कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग की लाइस्न पर तरक्की नहीं करेगा और यहां जाइंट कोआपरेटिव फार्म नहीं होंगे, मिकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग नामुमकिन है और एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना नामुमकिन है । हमारा एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मंगी]

उस वक्त तक न बढ़ सकेगा जब तक कि हम उसे मॉडर्न ढंग पर न ले आये। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश तरकी करे तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम लैंड रिकार्म्स लायें। लैंड रिकार्म्स करने के साथ साथ हमें यह भी देहना है कि हमारे वहां बिकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग चालू हो जाये। यह तभी हो सकता है जब हमारे यहां लैंड के बड़े बड़े यूनिट्स होंगे।

एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन में तरकी इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि हमारे मूलक का आम पेशा खेतीबाड़ी है। यू० एस० ए० और जापान में एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन टोटल प्रोडक्शन का ६ परसेंट और १५ परसेंट है वहां हिन्दुस्तान में एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन टोटल प्रोडक्शन का ५० परसेंट है? जाहिर है कि एग्रीकल्चरल को बढ़ावा देने से ही देश की आमदनी बहुत जल्द बढ़ सकती है। वह आमदनी लोगों के स्टेडंड आफ लिविंग को उठाने के काम आ सकती है। इसी तरह से आप देखेंगे कि इस देश की ७० परसेंट आबादी खेती पर निर्भर है जबकि वैस्ट जर्मनी और यू० एस० ए० में केवल १४ और १५ परसेंट आबादी ही खेती पर निर्भर करती है। ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने में नेशनल वैल्य की ही तरकी नहीं है बल्कि अवाम की बेहतरी और बहवूदी भी है।

फॉटिलाइज़र के साथ साथ स्टील की भी हमारे यहां कमी है अब हकीकत तो यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बेहतरीन किस्म का आयरन और पाया जाता है स्टील के प्रोडक्शन के यहां बेहतरीन हालात हैं जिन की बजह से हिन्दुस्तान में दुनिया भर से सस्ती स्टील प्रोड्यूस की जा सकती है। यह हकीकत है और इस को सब मानते हैं कि इंडिया में जो स्टील प्रोड्यूस होती है वह दुनिया के स्टील मार्केट प्राइस से कम होती है क्योंकि हमारा स्टील का कौस्ट औफ प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम है। स्टील का रेडी मार्केट हमारे सामने है

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि स्टील का शौटफाल है। हमें तो टार्जेट से भी आगे जाना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह अवस्था अफ-सोसानाक और चिंताजनक है।

जिस तरीके से दुनिया तरकी कर रही है अगर उसी तरीके से हम तरकी करना चाहते हैं तो हमारा जो रेट आफ प्रोडक्शन है वह ६ परसेंट से कम नहीं होना चाहिये। इस वक्त वह ४ परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं है और अगर हम उस को ६ परसेंट तक ले जाना चाहते हैं तो सब से ज्यादा हमें एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन की तरफ तब्ज़ह देनी चाहिये। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं अपनी स्पीच खत्म करता हूं।

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): Sir, I have heard the discussion as regards the Five Year Plan. We are strictly in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan. Almost all the problems have been touched. They have talked about foreign exchange; they have talked about the internal resources and all those matters relating to the economic development of the country. After hearing almost all the members I find there is one point which needs attention and about which almost nobody has said anything. And, that point is as regards population. Whatever our efforts, whatever our planning, my personal impression is that there is no possibility of the increase in income unless population becomes stable.

I will give you some data as regards our population, now it is increasing and what difficulty the Planners will have to face if the same rate of increase continues. And, it is also surprising that our best brains in India, those who really know problems from statistics and estimates they are producing, are putting this even lower than actual facts. I am referring to the original estimate as regards our population in 1961. These estimates were 408 million. Again, the estimates were done in 1959; and these esti-

mates were 431 million. However, the census of 1961 gives the figure of 438 million. That means, that with full knowledge of the conditions in India, with full knowledge of the statistics, our population is increasing much more than our expectations. This, I believe, is very important, as far as planning is concerned.

We are planning on a certain basis and the most important one is the population. And, if we plan for 431 million, naturally, when we get the result at the end of the year or at the end of 5 years, the result about our per capita income is likely to be lower. For this there is no need to be a statistician.

In the past 10 years, we have increased about 76 million in population, seventy-six million of population is, I believe, more than in France. And, every year, we are increasing about more than 5 million, between 5 million to 8 million. These estimates also cannot be considered to be completely accurate. That is, about a small country in Europe. So, we are producing every year a small nation itself.

I am told that the rate of growth of population in India is about 2 per cent a year. Basing our estimates on the original figure of 408 million or on 431 million, if we go on multiplying these figures, and if we try to find out what will happen to India within a few years, I feel really disheartened to learn that there will be no resources which will be capable of increasing our income per head.

I am giving some figures. The day before yesterday, I believe, the Planning Minister said that we are trying to provide 14 million new jobs during these 5 years. One of the statisticians told me that over the next 5 years 17 million persons will come of age to need jobs. That means that with all our efforts we shall be able to give jobs only to 14 million, but, then, the population that need the jobs would have increased by 3 million more. What are we going to do? That is why I have certain suggestions. They may be, perhaps, bold sugges-

tions have been put into practice in some other countries.

My first suggestion is as regards the growth of population. We have family planning and the Health Ministry is dealing with it. The Planning Commission has given more money for family planning. But if you go into the statistics, we see again and again all these years the same thing, that is, there has been no impact of family planning on the numbers. Some years ago, some foreigner was called to teach us family planning. He taught about beads to the women who were using the so-called rhythm method, and the result was nil. I was told that in some villages, instead of the mother counting the beads, the child played with them. Taking into consideration the standard of education in the villages and taking into consideration the fact that over 80 per cent of the population lives in the villages, naturally the rhythm method failed; it is ridiculous.

Then came the new method which, however, was not at all new, and that is, the mechanical method. I do not think that showed any good result chiefly in the villages. Then, the method that is being used in certain cities but which has not yet reached the villages, is the surgical method. I am told that in Gujarat and Madras, the popularity of this method is increasing, but that is only as regards the cities. Why should not the same thing be tried in the villages? I know the same thing is being practised in Delhi. But then the population of cities is less than 20 per cent. Are we only concentrating our attention on the cities? What is going to happen in the villages? Unless we take all these measures to the villages we shall not succeed. I am not very sure whether it will give the results which we believe it will give.

I have two more suggestions. One of them is very bold. At this moment I say that you must legalise abortion. I am saying this with full

[Dr. Gaitonde]

knowledge. There are countries, catholic countries, such as Argentina, where, up to a few years back—I do not know what is the situation today—abortion was legalised and the results were not at all very bad. In Russia, I believe up to the early thirties, abortion was legalised and after that they stopped. In Japan abortion is legalised. Why should you not take these measures to control the population? I have given the examples of catholic countries,—

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

Dr. Gaitonde: I shall finish in two or three minutes. I mentioned the catholic countries because it is they who had always opposed family planning as far as the surgical methods are concerned.

Then there is another suggestion. It is a simpler one. There is nothing revolutionary in it. It is this. I am told that in India, legally the age of marriage for girls is 15 and for boys, 18. I suggest that this age should be increased by two or three years in both cases. I would request the Planning Minister to ask the specialists of the Planning Commission to find out what will happen statistically if this age is increased.

So, I feel that the population problem is the most important problem as far as planning is concerned. Then, as there is no time, would refer only to some aspects of foreign exchange. I have heard almost every Member of the House referring to foreign exchange. I am surprised, at the same time, why the Government is taking such a lot of time to use the rich source of foreign exchange that exists today in India, and that is, Goa. I must say that Goa can provide, by the export of minerals, between Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 35 crores a year. Yet, in these last eight months, trouble is going on as regards the export

of the iron ore. The trouble is concentrated round a point which I cannot consider as a serious point, and that is, the fixation of prices. I believe papers come from Goa; they come here and again they are sent back. One does not know what happens. But the truth is that we are wasting time and we are not earning foreign exchange. At the same time, there is a lot of unemployment. I call, therefore, the attention of the Planning Commission to this point.

श्री किशन पट्टनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, जिन का कि एक मार्डन माइंड है—शायद उतना ही माइंट, जितना कि मेरजर गगारिन का हैं—, कहा था कि हमारे पूर्वजों के पास हिन्दुस्तान का मैप, नक्शा नहीं था और इसलिये वे वार-वार हारे। मूँझे मालूम नहीं कि यह कहां तक सही है कि नक्शे के अभाव से हमारे देश की वार-वार परायज ढूँढ़ी, लेकिन जितना सीमा का विवाद इस समय हो रहा है, उतना हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में शायद कभी नहीं था लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यद्यपि इतने मार्डन माइंड वाले मंत्रियों के द्वारा इस देश का कार्य चल रहा है और योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है, तो भी यह योजना चलाने के लिये हमारे पास शीक आंकड़े नहीं हैं, स्टैटिस्टिक्स नहीं हैं। यह तिर्फ़ मेरी त्रिटि-सिज्म नहीं है, वल्कि मंत्री लोग भी सदन में इस बात को मानते हैं। जिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं का काम इस बात को जांच करना है कि दुनिया में भिन्न-भिन्न देशों की क्या प्रगति हो रही है, उन की भी वार-वार यह आपत्ति होती है कि हिन्दुस्तान को प्रगति की जांच करना बहुत मुश्किल है, क्योंकि उसकी ओर से एथ्रीकल्ट्यर, इण्डस्ट्रीज, इन्वेस्टमेंट आदि की भी विषय के स्टैटिस्टिक्स बिल्कुल वैज्ञानिक ढंग से नहीं रखे गए हैं, जिसके कारण हम लोगों को भी यह जानने में दिक्कत होती

है कि इस योजना स क्या प्रगति हुई है और इसकी असेसमेंट करना विलकुल असम्भव हो गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध से मेरा मुझाव है कि अभी हाल ही में जो बिना काम वाले मन्त्री नियुक्त किये गये हैं, उनको कम से कम यह काम दे दिया जाये कि वह देश के आंकड़े ठीक और वैज्ञानिक ढंग से तैयार करवायें। उनको दूसरा काम ही देश में बढ़ते जा रहे खर्चलिपन में संकोच करना और उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना। अगर बिना काम वाले मन्त्री को, जिनका ताल्लुक समाजवादी शब्दों से है और जिनका ताल्लुक मुंदड़ा काण्ड से भी था, यह काम दे दिया जाये और वह इसको ठीक तरह से करें, तो देश के लिये उनकी कुछ उपयोगिता हो सकती है।

14 hrs.

इस समय सदन में यह बहस चल रही है कि तीसरी योजना के जो लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं, उनकी पूर्ति हो रही है या नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्यों की टारेगेट्स की पूर्ति हो रही है या नहीं, उसके बारे में बहस एक गोने चीज़ है। पहली बहस तो यह होनी चाहिये कि पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में जो टारेगेट्स रखे गये, इन योजनाओं के मूल उद्देश्य से, उनका कोई सम्बन्ध है या नहीं। हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक आंकड़े हैं नहीं लेकिन हम लोग बहुत आंकड़ेवाली करते हैं। बराबर आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं इन चीज़ को दिखाने के लिये कि हम प्रगति कर रहे हैं, हमारे यहां प्रगति हो रही है। यह जो प्रगति का मैजरमेंट है यह विलकुल अवैज्ञानिक ढंग से अभी तक हो रहा है। प्रगति की जांच करने के तीन तरीके हो सकते हैं, एक यह कि अतीत में हमारा जितना स्टैण्डर्ड था उससे हम बढ़ सके हैं या नहीं बढ़ सके हैं दूसरे यह कि जो दूसरे देश दुनिया के हैं, धनी देश हैं, गरीब देश हैं, मध्यम देश हैं, उन देशों के लोगों के साथ हम

अपने देश के लोगों की तुलना करें और पता लगायें कि हम लोग प्रगति कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं और तीसरा दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिये कि हम आखिर क्या चाहते हैं, हम जनता को क्या देना चाहते हैं और वह है भविष्यत् का उद्देश्य, यानी उस भविष्यत् के उद्देश्य की तरफ हम कितना बढ़ रहे हैं। प्रगति को नापने के लिये यह जो तीन तरीके हैं अतीत के साथ तुलना, पड़ोसियों के साथ तुलना और भविष्यत् के उद्देश्य के साथ तुलना, ये तीन तुलनायें हम करते हीं नहीं हैं। हम केवल एक तुलना करते हैं और वह है अतीत के साथ हम कहते हैं कि गत वर्ष इतना था, अब हम कुछ बढ़ रहे हैं। इस वर्ष इतना है, अगले वर्ष और कुछ बढ़ जायेंगे। इससे क्या नतीजा निकलता है? इस प्रकार की प्रगति तो हमारे देश में पहले भी होती थी और अब भी होती है। जब देश में नेहरूजी नहीं थे और जब ब्रिटेन का राज्य था, उस गुलामी का राज्य चलता था, तब क्या कुछ कम तरक्की हुई थी? इस देश में उद्योगों के मामले में, आधुनिकता के मामले में, काफी प्रगति हुई थी। जब यहां ब्रिटिश राज्य था, उसने रेल यहां बनाई, औले बहुत बनाई। तब हमारा देश रेलों के मामर में एक प्रगतिशील देश था। उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? उसका नतीजा यह नहीं हुआ कि लोग अच्छे हो रहे थे, देश तरक्की कर रहा था। अभी भी यह है कि कुछ उद्योगों में वृद्धि हुई है कुछ उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन अतीत की तुलना में हम ज्यादा प्रगति कर सकते हैं, ऐसा नतीजा इससे कभी नहीं निकला जा सकता है। हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम हचमुच में प्रगति कर रहे हैं। हम उस प्रगति के पथ पर हैं, जिस पथ के आगे कोई अच्छी मंजिल हमारी जनता के सामने है, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि लोक-कल्याणकारी दृष्टिकोण से, हमारी जो दो योजनायें पूरी हो चुकी हैं, उनकी हम जांच कर, ठीक तरह से और वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उनकी जांच कर और उस जांच के फलस्वरूप जो नतीजा निकले उसकी पृष्ठ

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

भभि पर इस तीसरी योजना को हम फिर से रिवाइज करें।

अभी महल नवीस कमेटी जो नियुक्त हुई है, उसको एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण काम सौंपा गया है। लेकिन इस काम में मालूम नहीं क्यों देर हो रही है। देर होने का शायद यह कारण है कि नतीजा ठीक नहीं निकल रहा है। महल-नवीस साहब अच्छे आदमी हैं या बुरे आदमी हैं, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन एक कमेटी उनकी अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त की गई है जिसका काम है कि योजना का क्या नतीजा निकला है, इसको वह बताये। इस नतीजे के निकलने के पहले ही, उस कमेटी को रिपोर्ट आने के पहले ही महलनवीस साहब का बयान अखबारों में निकल गया है कि ये जो योजनायें हैं ये ठीक नहीं हैं और यह यूरोप का मनुकरण है। यह एक अच्छा किटिसिज्म है, जो उन्होंने किया है। लेकिन इसको जाने दीजिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी को रिपोर्ट अभी तक निकली नहीं है लेकिन महलनवीस साहब का कमेट पहले ही निकल गया है। योजना मन्त्री जी से हम इसका जवाब चाहते हैं कि अगर महलनवीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट इस ढंग की निकले जिससे यह साबित हो कि योजना के जो टारगेट्स थे, वे पूरे नहीं हुए हैं, इससे लोगों को कल्याण नहीं मिल रहा है, लोगों को ज्यादा नहीं मिल रहा है और जो कुछ वृद्धि हुई है देश के उत्पादन में या आय में, उसका बटवारा ठीक ढंग से नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि विपरीत ढंग से हुआ है, कुछ लोगों के पास धन का ज्यादा क्षेत्रेशन हो गया है, तो क्या योजना मन्त्री जी इस सदन को आश्वासन दे सकते हैं, प्रामिज कर सकते हैं कि तीसरी योजना को यहीं खत्म करके उसकी जगह एक नई रिवाइज्ड योजना बनायें? अगर वह यह नहीं करने वाले हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि महलनवीस कमेटी की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। महलनवीस कमेटी की जब रिपोर्ट निकलेगी उससे अगर यह साबित हो जायगा कि योजना

के जो नतीजे निकलने चाहिये थे, नहीं निकले हैं, उत्पादन में जितनी वृद्धि होनी चाहिये थी नहीं हुई है और धन दौलत का बटवारा इस देश की जनता में ठीक ढंग से नहीं हुआ है, लोक-कल्याणकारी नहीं हुआ है, तो क्या यह सरकार का कर्तव्य न होगा, क्या योजना मन्त्री जी का यह कर्तव्य न होगा कि तीसरी योजना को इस ६२वें साल में ही खत्म कर दें और नई योजना नए आधार पर तथा नए वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण को लेकर बनायें? जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ और जहां तक हर वह आदमी समझ पाया है जो कि लोगों के साथ मिलता है, देश से धूमता फिरता है, इस योजना में जो आम जनता है, उसको कुछ भी लाभ नहीं मिलता है। यह जो चीज़ है यह हर किसी आदमी को मालूम हो जानी चाहिये महलनवीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने से पहले ही।

अभी तक हम प्रगति की बात करते आये हैं और इस को ले कर बहुत प्रोपैगन्डा करते आये हैं अपने देश में। बाहर तो कोई इस प्रोपैगन्डे के प्रति व्याप्त नहीं देता है लेकिन हम कहते फिरते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान एक बहुत बड़ा देश है, एशिया का सर्वश्रेष्ठ देश है। किस माने में यह सर्वश्रेष्ठ है? उद्योगों के मामले में है, खेती के मामले में है, आर्थिक प्रगति के मामले में है, किस मामले है, किस मामले में है जिस के हम आंकड़े देते हैं। ये आंकड़े जहां तक मैं जानता हूँ अतीत की ही तुलना में हम देते हैं, वर्तमान की तुलना में तो देते नहीं हैं। वर्तमान को तुलना को अगर लिया जाये तो क्या मिलता है? अभी हम कुछ दिन पहले देख रहे थे कि पूर्व एशिया के जो देश हैं, उन के लिये जो इकेके नामक संस्था है, उस की रिपोर्ट निकली थी। इस रिपोर्ट में जब आंकड़े दिये गये थे उनसे यह साबित होता है कि दुनिया के जो तीन श्रणियों के देश हैं उच्च, मध्यम और निम्न, इस निम्न श्रेणी के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान आता है और यह निम्नतम है हर मामले में, खेतों की प्रगति के मामले में,

ओर्योगिक प्रगति के मामले में, आर्थिक विकास के मामले में, या खाने के मामले में, कपड़े के मामले में। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के बराबर कोई दूसरा पूर्व एशिया का देश है तो वह केवल पाकिस्तान है व्यांक पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान एक रहे हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान किसी से ज्यादा बढ़ा हुआ अपने आपको क्लेम कर सकता है तो पाकिस्तान से योड़ा ज्यादा बढ़ा हुआ कम कर सकता है। उद्योग के मामले में, खेती के मामले में, कृषि के मामले में तथा दूसरे मामलों में जो बाकी पूर्व एशिया के देश हैं, जिन को सोचते समय हम कहते हैं कि ये छोटे देश हैं, जिन को हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए देश समझते हैं, जैसे फिलिप्पिंज है, सीलोन है, थाईलैंड है, बर्मा है, इन सब देशों से भी हिन्दुस्तान पीछे पड़ा हुआ है। इस के कुछ अंकड़े हमारे पास हैं। एग्लिल्चरल प्रोडक्शन के इंडेक्स को आप ले लें। जापान का २६ है, हिन्दुस्तान का १० है, सीलोन का १२ है, मलाया का १६ है, और पाकिस्तान का जैसे मैं ने कहा कि हम बरा ज्यादा ऊपर है ३ है। कैलीज और प्रोटीन के मामले में सिलोन के हम नीचे हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान के ऊपर। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के मामले में भी हम अफगानिस्तान, बर्मा, चाइना और मलाया के पीछे हैं। शिक्षा के मामले में, स्कूल जाने वाली पापुलेशन के मामले में, इंडोनेशिया का परसेन्टेज ८ है, सिलोन का २१ है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का सिफं ६ है। प्राडक्टिविटी हैक्टर आप लें। हिन्दुस्तान में १.३१ टन है, पर बर्मा में १.५७ है इकफे कट्टीज में १.५८ है, थाईलैंड में १.३५ है और पाकिस्तान में १.४० है। राष्ट्रीय आयके मामले में जो प्रगति हुई है, उस का परसेन्टेज, या पर कैपिटा परसेन्टेज भी बहुत कम है। हर मामले में हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया में पिछड़ा हुआ देश है। हम यहां हल्ला करते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हल्ला करते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के गर्भव लोगों के साथ अखेबाजी करते के लिये कि हिन्दुस्तान एशिया का सबंद्रेष्ठ देश है। हम इस चीज को ज्यादा महसूस करते हैं कि जो योजना का मूल आदर्श

है, हम को हम को बदलना पड़ेगा। आखिर हम कैम चल सकते हैं, उस दिशा में जिस दिशा में कि यूरोप के देश, जर्मनी, अमरीका, एशिया जैसे देश चल कर बढ़े हुए हैं। उस पथ पर चल कर हम बढ़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। यह तो विदेशों अर्थनीतिज्ञ लोग भी मानते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां के अर्थनीतिज्ञ कुछ अलग अर्थनीति सीखे हुए हैं। वे मानते ही नहीं हैं, जैसा कि गोनार मिरडल ने हर बार कहा है, कि जो पिछड़े हुए देश हैं अगर वे यूरोप और अमरीका के विकास पथ पर चलेंगे तो उन का विकास अभी होन वाला नहीं है। उन को अपनों इकानामिक व्यारी बनानी होगी, उन को अपना अलग अनुसन्धान करना होगा कि किस रास्ते से चलने से हम बढ़े हो सकते हैं इमलिये मेरो अर्ज यह है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान की योजनाओं के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, ये गत दो योजनाओं के फलाफल की ठीक ढंग से, वैज्ञानिक ढंग से जांच कर के, उस की विफलता को ठीक ढंग से प्रकाशित कर के हिन्दुस्तान के जो एकानामिस्ट्स हैं उन को इस काम पर लगायें कि वे सोचें कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति किस मौलिक ढंग से हो सकती है। वे इस पर विचार करें और नवशा बनायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री किशन पट्टनायक : मुझे बहुत सी बात कहनी थीं, लेकिन चूंकि आप ने यह कह दिया है कि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया, इस लिये केवल दो एक बातें कह कर खलम कर दूंगा। व्यांक स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था ग्रूप्स को ज्यादा समय दिया जायेगा।

मैं थोड़ी सी खेती को बात कहता हूं। हम खेती में भी प्रगति नहीं कर सके, जब कि प्रश्नान मत्री का ०.लान था कि सन् १६५१ में खाद्यान्न के मामले में देश आनन्दनिर्भर हो जायेगा। अब सन् १६६१ भी बीत गया और अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। बावजूद इस बात के कि इतने डैम्स बन गये, बांध बन गये और इतने करोड़ स्प्यये योजनाओं पर खर्च हो

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

गये, देश स्वाधीन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सका। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ, इस के बारे में योजना मंत्रालय की तरफ से कोई जांच नहीं दुई है।

मैं खुद एलेक्ट द्वारा हूं हीराकुड़ से जहां पर एक बाध्य बना है। मैं दूसी लिये एलेक्ट द्वारा कि इस बाध्य से जो नहरें गई है उन से लोगों को कोई नहायता नहीं मिल रही है, बल्कि उन के ऊपर इन नहरों के कारण टैक्स पड़ रहा है। मैं इसी कारण इस सदन में आया हूं नहीं तो न आता, यह बिल्कुल सही बात है। मैं ने इसी ईश्य पर एलेक्शन लड़ा था तो नहरों के फलस्वरूप किसानों को फायदा नहीं मिला लेकिन उन के ऊपर टैक्स का कोड़ा पड़ गया मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या किसानों के पास पानी नहीं आया?

श्री किशन पटनायक : पानी आया, लेकिन पानी आने के फलस्वरूप जो सब से अच्छी और फटाईल लैड यी वह बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गई। यह थोड़ा बहुत अधिन नहीं, हजारों एकड़ की बात है। दूसरी बात यह है कि नहर से पानी आया लेकिन जो लोगों की पारम्परिक प्रथा है, यानी खेती के मामले में, खेती के मेथड्स के मामले में, कि किस ढंग से वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खेती करनी चाहिये, लोगों को ज्ञान नहीं किया गया है, जिस के कारण वे पुराने ढंग से खेती करते हैं। सब कुछ हो चुका, पैकेज प्रोग्राम भी हो चुका है, कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट भी हो चुका है, लेकिन उस का फल कुछ नहीं हुआ है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री निशन पटनायक : मैं अभी कुछ और कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मेरे ग्रुप को और समय मिलना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ग्रब आप को समाप्त करना चाहिये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरा आखिरी प्लाइंट यह है कि जहां तक फारेन एक्स्चेंज का मामला है, या विदेशी सहायता का मामला है, मैं किसी हद तक यह चाहता हूं कि विदेशी सहायता इस देश को न मिले। यह न मिले तो शायद अच्छा हो क्योंकि तब हम सीखेंगे कि आत्मनिर्भर कैसे बना जाये। अपने देश में हम जितनी बचत कर सकते थे उतनी हम नहीं कर सक रहे हैं। बहुत ज्यादा स्वर्चालिपन चल रहा है। जितने इस देश में अनावश्यक एक्स्प्रेन्सेज के सोसैज हैं, वहीं वे पहले इस देश में पूँजी निर्माण होना चाहिये। जैसे राजाओं के भत्ते हैं या मंत्रियों के खर्च हैं, इन को कम होना चाहिये। अभी हमने मंत्रियों के खर्च के बारेमें एक एंडजोर्न-मेंट मोशन दिया है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि उस सदन विचा करेगा। मैं ने इस वृद्धि को शुरू नहीं किया, खुद प्रधान मंत्री ने शुरू किया। इलाहाबाद में एक दो महीने पहले शायद उन्होंने बहा था कि उन की आमदनी एक महीने में सर्कं १,५६०० रु है। ठीक है, उन की आमदनी १,६०० रु महीना हो सकती है, या इस से १ या २ सौ ज्यादा हो सकती है, लेकिन उनके ऊपर जो रोजाना का खर्च है वह २५,००० रु है। आखिर यह हिसाब क्या हुआ? जब हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से रीजाना प्रायः ११ करोड़ रुपये का खर्च होता है तब हिन्दुस्तान के जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उनके ऊपर २५,००० रुपये खर्च होता है। मेरे पास इतना समव नहीं है कि मैं इसका ब्योरा दूँ, लेकिन असल बात यह है कि यहां पर जो इतना स्वर्चालिपन है जब तक उस को हम संचित नहीं करेंगे, जब

तक उत्तर को मिटायेंगे नहीं, तब तक फारिन असिस्टेंस या विदेशी मुद्रा का रोना रोने से क्या कायदा ?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में जो मोशन आया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने शनिवार को भी इसके सम्बन्ध में जो वहस हुई उसको सुना और आज भी बहुत गौर से सुन रहा था। खास तौर से जो माननीय सदस्य मुझे से पहले बोल रहे थे उनकी बात से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पिछले पन्द्रह या सोलह वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान उसी जगह पर है जहां पर उस से पहले था, वर्तिक शायद उनका यह विचार है कि हम उस से भी बहुत पीछे चले गये हैं, और हम ने ऐसा कोई काम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नहीं किया, जिस से हम कह सकें कि हम ने देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए आगे कदम बढ़ाये हैं। उन के कहने का मतलब यह भी मालूम होता था कि देश के अन्दर जो योजनायें बनी हैं उनमें इतनी खामियां हैं कि वे हमारे देश की आवश्यकताओं के मुताबिक नहीं बन पाई हैं, और इस लिए हम बहुत पीछे पड़ गये हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो योजनाबद्ध कार्य करने में विश्वास रखते हैं, और जो भी योजनायें हम अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं को सामने रख कर यहां बनाते हैं उन्हें जरूर पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना होगा कि हमारी कैपेसिटी क्या है, हम कितना आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और कितना काम कर सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि हमारी जरूरियां बहुत ज्यादा हों, लेकिन उन जरूरियां को हम कहां तक पूरा कर सकते हैं, उस को पूरा करने की हमारी कैपेसिटी कहां तक है, इन बातों को सामने रख कर हो हम योजनायें बनाते हैं।

तो जहां तक योजना बनाने का सवाल है और योजनाबद्ध हो कर काम करने का सवाल है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जितनी भी योजनायें बनी हैं वे सब हमारी आवश्यकताओं को सामने रख कर ही बनी हैं और इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसी लिए हमने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना को भी सफल बनाया, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को भी सफल बनाने और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ जो हमारी योजनायें बनती हैं और उन योजनाओं के अनुसार हमें जो काम करने हैं, जो प्रगति हमें करनी है, जो हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, उस के रास्ते में जो दिक्कतें होती हैं, जो-जो रुकावटें पैदा होती हैं, उन की तरफ भी हमें देखना चाहिये।

चंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिये मैं दो ही बातों के सम्बन्ध में जितना चाहता हूँ खास तौर से। हमारे देश के अन्दर कोयले का उत्पादन भी होता है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जितने कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ उसे हम एक जगह से दूसरी जगह नहीं पहुंचा सके, इस का कारण यह बतलाया जाता है कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट का अभाव है। उस की बजह से रेलवेज बहुत कम कोयला एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेज सकी है। इस के साथ ही साथ कोयले की जो कमी हमारे देश में है उस को हम दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। जहां तक मेरी उम्मीद है मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सूबे के अन्दर, बिहार के अन्दर, कोयले का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक होता है। जब यह बतलाया जाता है कि रेलवेज कोयले को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह नहीं पहुंचा पाती, या उनको पहुंचाने में दिक्कत होती है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर से

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

उस प्लान के सम्बन्ध में, कि पहले कोयले का उत्पादन होगा या कोयला पहुंचाने के लिये यातायात का प्रबन्ध पहले होगा । मैं कोल ट्रांस्पोर्ट एडवाइजरी कमेटी का भी सदस्य हूँ जिसकी बैठक कलकत्ता में होती है और मैं देखता हूँ कि रात दिन इन दो विभागों में, रेलवे और कोयला उत्पादन करने वाले विभागों में, आपस में झगड़े होते हैं । एक कहता है कि हमने कोयला बहुत ज्यादा उत्पादन किया, हमारे पास स्टाक में बहुत काफी कोयला है, रेलवे हमें एक जगह से दूसरी जगह कोयला पहुंचाने के लिये बैगन नहीं देता । मैं यहाँ तक कहा चाहता हूँ कि जो कोयला उत्पादन करने वाले, यानी कोलरी औनसं हैं वह तो अब यह भी कहने लगे हैं कि हमें इस काम में पूँजी फसाने से क्या फायदा क्योंकि हम जो कोयला निकालते हैं वह डिपो में पड़ा रहता है और उस को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह नहीं भेजा जा सकता ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय प्लानिंग होता है कि हमें इतना कोयला पैदा करना है, इतना लोहा पैदा करना है तो उस के साथ ही साथ यह भी प्लानिंग करना चाहिये—और मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा किया जाता है—कि उस को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाने के लिये कितनी ट्रांस्पोर्ट कॉफिलिटी देनी चाहिये । बतलाया गया है कि १४५ करोड़ रुपया रेलवेज को दिया जा रहा है कि वे अपना एक्सपेंशन करें ताकि हम सामान को आसानी से एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचा सकें । आज होता यह है कि एक तरफ तो हम कोयला आदि पैदा करते हैं और उसके साथ ही रेलवेज को एक्सपेंशन के लिये पैसा देते हैं और उस का एक्सपेंशन शुरू करते हैं । लेकिन इस बक्त जो रुपया रेलवे को दिया जा रहा है उस से उस का विकास तो दो एक साल में हो सकेगा, दो एक साल में इसके ढब्बे,

इंजिन आदि बन सकेंगे और पटरियां पड़ सकेंगी । लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि जो कोयला उत्पादन होता है उस को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने के लिये साधन नहीं है । और जो इस साल कोयला उत्पादन होगा उस को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने के लिये यातायात के साधनों का प्रबन्ध हम पहले करना चाहिये था । हमें चीजों को पैदा करने से पहले उन को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजने के यातायात साधनों का विकास करना चाहिये ।

मेरे सूबे (विहार) में कोयला काफी पैदा होता है, और सीमेंट भी काफी पैदा होता है । हमें मालूम हुआ और हमारे पास आंकड़े भी हैं कि हमारे सूबे में कोयले की बड़ी कमी है । लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला और सीमेंट चाहते हैं पर उन को वह नहीं मिलता । अगर बिहार में जो कोयला पैदा होता है उस को पंजाब, उत्तरप्रदेश, गुजरात, बम्बई, मद्रास आदि भेजने के लिये साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो कम से कम सूबे के अन्दर जो निकटवर्ती स्थान हैं उन स्थानों पर रेलवेज के अलावा दूसरे साधनों से, सड़क से या जल मार्ग से, कोयला क्यों नहीं पहुंचाया जाता । वहाँ पर भी कोयले का अभाव क्यों पैदा किया जाता है । अभी सदन में यह कहा जा सकता है कि हर स्टेट के लिये कोयले का कोटा एलाटेड है । इस सदन में हाउर्सिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि हम इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग के निर्माण के लिये हर स्टेट को रुपया देते हैं लेकिन अगर कोई स्टेट उस को इस्तेमालन हीं कर पाती तो हम दूसरी स्टेट को वह रुपया इस्तमाल के लिये दे देते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरीके पर विचार करना चाहिये । अगर देश के कुछ भागों में कोयले की कमी है तो विहार में भी क्यों कमी पैदा की जाये जहाँ कोयला पैदा होता है । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में बातें तो बहुत करनी हैं, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा था, लेकिन मैं

इस समय एक बात एम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में, कहना चाहता हूँ। प्लान में बतलाया गया है और आंकड़ा दिया गया है, कि हम अगले पांच वर्ष में इन्हें आदमियों को काम दे सकेंगे। लेकिन उस के साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी हमें पता लगाना है कि हमारे देश में काम मांगने वाले कितने लोग हैं। हम लोग जाते हैं गांवों में, शहरों में और हर जगह देखते हैं कि लोग काम चाहते हैं लेकिन उन को काम नहीं मिलता। तो इस बात का भी पता लगाना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा इस बात का भी अन्दाज़ा लगाना चाहिए कि अगले पांच वर्ष में कितने काम करने वाले लोग तैयार हैं जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं इन दोनों बातों को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। प्लानिंग कमीशन को इस बात का भी पता लगाना चाहिए कि जो काम वह देने जा रहा है वह कितने लोगों के बीच में देने जा रहा है। मान लीजिये कि हमारे देश में पांच करोड़ आदमी बेकार हैं। उन पांच करोड़ के बीच अगर हम एक करोड़ आदमियों को काम देने जा रहे हैं तो चार करोड़ तो इन में से बाकी रहेंगे और अगले पांच साल में कितने और लोग तैयार हों जायेंगे, हमारे पास इसके भी आंकड़े होते चाहिए। लोगों को आज काम नहीं मिल रहा है इसमें गांवों में असंतोष बढ़ा हुआ है। हम कहते हैं कि हम तो घर्ना बनते जा रहे हैं, उत्पादन भी बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो वितरण का तरीका है उसके अन्दर खामियां हैं। इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं आखिर में अपने सूचे के इर्गिशन के मम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। गंगा एक बड़ी नदी है और उसका उत्पात हर वर्ष बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और बंगाल में होता है। सैकड़ों गांव वह जाते हैं बाढ़ को बजह से और लीग परेशान और बे घर हो जाते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि और बड़ों-बड़ों योजनाएं बनायी जाती हैं लेकिन प्लान में यह योजना कहीं नहीं

देखते कि गंगा के पलड़ को किस तरह कंट्रोल किया जाये। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक योजनाबद्ध काम करने का सबल है यह तो बिल्कुल ठीक है। असंतोष इस बात का है कि योजना में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें जैसे गंगा नदी के बाढ़ कंट्रोल की कोई योजना नहीं है। मैं बतलाता चाहता हूँ कि हमारा काम करने का तरीका ठीक नहीं है, उस में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। आज होता क्या है? सरकारी भूद्वरमों के द्वारा योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए भजद्वारा तथा फिरानों का महयोग प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है।

जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, आज हमें देश में गरीबी से युद्ध करना है और गरीबी को देश से मिटाना है। इसके लिए हमें लोगों में उत्साह पैदा करना चाहिए। जैसे हमने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी और देश का आजाद किया, उसी तरह आज देश में गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए हम को योजना को सफल बनाना है। हम को कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जो पांच साल की योजना है उसके चार साले चार साल में ही भेदनत करको खत्म कर दें। तभी लोगों में संतोष पैदा हो सकता है।

आखिर में मैं सिफ़े इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ हमें देश में जो सब से बड़ी चोज़ पैदा करनी है वह संतोष है। लेकिन आज संतोष के बजाये असंतोष पैदा किया जा रहा है। कुछ लोगों का तो काम ही देश में असंतोष पैदा करना है। इसलिए हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए लोगों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा संतोष पैदा किया जाये।

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the discussion that has taken place on Saturday and today has given further proof of the way this House and the country are conscious of the colossal dimensions

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of the Third Five Year Plan, of the gravity of the issues involved in the implementation of this Plan and of the earnest desire of the whole country to see that this Plan is fulfilled within the time that the nation has stipulated for the Plan. Nevertheless, it is true that when this country plans to lift its masses towards economic development, we are dealing with nearly 20 or 25 per cent of the population of the world; nearly 30 per cent of the population of the under-developed areas of the world lives in this country. We are trying through democratic means, means that have not been employed on such a gigantic scale before to lead the masses of our country to rapid economic progress, that too on the basis of socialism. We have to realise the immensity of the task with which we are confronted. Whenever a nation resorts to planning, it is true that the nation tries to lay down the objectives of planning, objectives that will govern the different phases of the Plan. After laying down the objectives of the Plan, we try to spell these objectives out in terms of targets, physical targets, in numbers. It is quite likely that though we may succeed in fulfilling the objectives of a Plan, sometimes we may fall short of the targets of the Plan, and I suggest to you, Sir, and to the House, that this is nothing unusual in the history of planning or in the history of the world.

An eminent personality in India, who is closely associated with the Planning Commission, is recently reported to have stated that planning, broadly speaking, is a matter of simple arithmetic. Sir, I venture to suggest that this is a dangerous view. Planning is not an essay in the unitary method of calculation; planning is planning for men; planning is planning for action by men in society, society which is liable to be influenced by imponderables from within and from without. It is true that when a country tries to plan in this manner

and achieve its targets imponderables register their effect on the society.

The hon. Member Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to the failure to reach these targets and said that the targets must either be notional ideas or we must admit that we have failed to reach these targets. I want to ask you, Sir, and this House whether the Government has at any time failed to admit that they have not reached these targets? The very figures that were quoted in this House on the basis of which Mr. Nath Pai has proposed his motion before the House were taken from the figures which were revealed to the House and the country by the Government. I wish to remind the hon. Member Mr. Indrajit Gupta that India is not the only country which has resorted to planning. Nor is it the first country which has resorted to planning. Let him and the House look at the history of other countries which have resorted to planning, countries which have resorted to planning in different circumstances, countries which were pioneers in planning. They had complete control over the economic life of their countries, a strangle-hold on the economic life, and a complete political control in their countries without having to face opposition parties who spread disaffection. They had complete control over their means of communication. They could juggle with statistics, hold our statistics when they wanted to fire the country with hopes and fumble with statistics when they failed in their targets. Is it not clear from the history of these countries that targets cannot be invested with the sanctity of a totem? Every country, whether it is China or Russia, has failed to reach targets.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Or America.

Shri Ravindra Varma: America has no plan. The hon. Member perhaps knows that America has not resorted

to planning. Even so, even when there is no dependence of a similar kind on external factors, when countries have had to re-phase their plans and have had to admit that targets have not been reached or have sent the persons responsible to Siberia because targets have not been reached, here in our country where we deal with four hundred and odd millions of people, where we try to do it not with authoritarianism as the hon. Member suggested but in a democratic way, certainly there can be a time-lag in the realisation of these targets.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Here you send Mr. Kamath to jail.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Now, this is not to extenuate anybody; this is not to exonerate those who fail in reaching the targets that the nation has set before itself. This is just to set in perspective the fact that there can be difference in the time taken to reach certain targets. Sir, I do not want to labour the point because other Members have referred to it.

Two main points were brought up with regard to the Plan: one was the foreign exchange situation, and the other was the need to lay stress on our exports. I do not want to take up the time of the House dealing with the foreign exchange situation because my hon. friend Shri Morarka very extensively dealt with this question yesterday. But I do want to take a few minutes of yours dealing with this question of international trade.

It is said in season and out of season, that a permanent solution of the difficulty with balance of payments and foreign exchange can come only when this country increases its exports. The hon. Member Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to the fact that our share in the international trade has halved. That is a statement of fact, Sir. It has halved because the volume of international trade has increased, whereas our export trade has remained stationary. He suggested that we

should get rid of the legacy of the past and increase our trade relations with some countries. Our trade relations with countries in Eastern Europe and elsewhere no doubt have increased in the course of the past few years. But this, I venture to suggest, is not a fundamental solution to this problem. This country has to be much more conscious of the danger that is posed to our economy by the current trends in international trade. I want to refer very briefly to the phenomenon of the Economic Community of Europe. It is true that the under-developed countries are countries that primarily export primary produce. Of the total value of international trade, 50 billion dollars, that is, nearly 40 per cent of the total value consists in the trade in primary commodities; and this trade accounts for nearly 90 per cent of the total export trade of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Though the volume of this trade has increased, the prices of these commodities have fallen by nearly 25 per cent in the last ten years.

How does our foreign trade, our export trade, fare under such circumstances? If we have a look at the export trade figures we will find that our balance of payments is in the negative, is in the deficit with regard to almost all areas except Oceania, South-East Asia and perhaps Latin America. With all other areas of the world we are in deficit.

It is often said that we must increase our exports, that there must be quality control, that we must see to it that incentives are given for export and so on. But this is only tinkering with the problem. The main problem lies elsewhere. We have some countries which primarily export primary produce. There is a phenomenon in the world today of the Industrially-developed countries making use of their power, by regulating tariffs and other rules regarding import, to see that they discriminate between one set of countries and another. They try to orient these regu-

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lations and quotes in favour of certain countries which are politically more amenable to them. We therefore see today the problem of competition and division in the under-developed world. The industrially-advanced powers are making use of these competitive divisive tendencies to make us compete with one another in the supply of raw materials and primary produce, and thus trying to force us into the strait jacket of their imperialist political policy.

This is the danger that we see in Africa; and this is the danger which we will be confronted with in Asia as well. This needs a radical re-orientation of our whole policy with regard to international trade. We must see whether it is not possible, by taking up contacts with these countries which export the same materials which we export, to avoid competition. This needs perhaps a regional association in terms of economics, perhaps in terms of politics. Unless that is done, the problem will defy solution. If we adopt a strategy which concedes the initiative to the industrially-developed countries of the west, we will see that our economy is not developed, we will see that our political independence is in danger and our friends are converted into our competitors or enemies.

I want to refer to some other factors very briefly. References have been made to administrative inefficiency, lack of co-ordination, availability of resources and non-utilisation of available resources. There is no doubt at all that these are things that must be attended to if the Plan is to be a success. The measures that the Government propose to take in this regard have been laid before the House. I do not want to take up the time of the House examining these, because I am sure that the hon. Minister when he intervenes in the debate will throw further light on this question. But there is one point which I would like to mention in conclusion, and that is about the need to see, if

this Plan is to be a success, that there is an awareness and a consciousness in the people which enables them to make sacrifices, make the national effort which is the ultimate guarantee for the success of the Plan. The hon. Member, Mr. Nath Pai, who moved this motion, as well as other Members who have spoken here, have said that the final guarantee of the success of the Plan depends upon—if you must quote a hackneyed but nevertheless hallowed phrase—the blood, sweat and toil of the people. But if the people are to be inspired with the confidence and the urge to work for the fulfilment of the Plan, then we must plan not only for increase in production but also for equitable distribution. The hon. Member, Shri Dhebar, referred to this question yesterday from a different point of view. It is not enough if policy declarations are made. Unless the facts of life conform to these declarations of policy, unless the people in their everyday experience realise that the increased wealth that they produce percolates to them, they cannot be inspired to work for the realisation of the Plan.

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

Shri Ravindra Varma: In view of the fact that I am one of the movers of one of the motions being debated here, I hope you will give me three more minutes.

This awareness, this preparedness, this willingness to sacrifice has to come. And that can come only if the people are convinced that the increase in wealth will go to them and not to swell the pockets of a few industrialists.

Reference was made to the concentration of wealth as well as to the concentration of economic power. The Mahalanobis Committee is always referred to when this question comes up. We want to know, the country wants to know, the House wants to know from the Government where this

increased wealth that is being produced is going. Unless the Government can assure the country that it goes to the people, the Government cannot hope for co-operation from the people.

In the same way there was reference to concentration of power. My hon. friend Shri Morarka referred yesterday to certain aspects of it, and some other friends too.

An hon. Member opposite gave very telling figures about the way the new economic power that is being generated in the country is getting concentrated in some hands. If loopholes in the law and licensing are being made use of by certain industrial houses surreptitiously to set up industrial empires in this country, the Government which believes in socialism must come forward with the necessary laws and rules which can plug these loopholes.

Then, again, I want to refer to regional disparities. The hon. Member for Naini Tal Shri K. C. Pant referred to a tendency on the part of certain States to bring pressure on the Centre. I am in complete agreement with him that the reins of policy should be with the Centre. If the Centre is invested with the right to make policy and to implement the policy, the Centre cannot divest itself of the responsibility to see that there is no disparity in development. If you look at the investment in the public sector, if you look at the investment in the private sector, if you look at the investment from the funds of the L.I.C.—I have no time to quote figures though figures are always alluring—you will see that there is a tremendous disparity in the investment in the different States. In the same way, if you realise, as we do, that without investment there can be no increase in employment, you can see that the opportunities for employment provided in the different States vary. As far as the per capita income is concerned, reference has been made to

the tremendous disparity that exists, and how in certain States it has gone up by 38 per cent whereas in certain other States it has gone up only by 5 per cent or 3 per cent. Every effort must, therefore, be made to see that the Centre not only claims but fulfils, and it must be borne in mind that if the Centre is invested with this right and responsibility, it cannot divest itself of this duty. I believe that the Government being committed to the cause of socialism is aware of the need to see that these disparities are liquidated. It is in the faith that this dedication to the cause of socialism will inspire the attitudes of the Government and the efforts that it makes to implement the Plan, that I have joined my hon. colleague Shri Morarka in moving that this House approves of the policies of the Government and the measures to implement the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Lalit Sen (Mandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I heard with great interest the deliberations in this House upon this very important subject about shortfalls in the Third Plan. The hon. Member Shri K. C. Pant had referred during his speech last time to an audience outside the precincts of this House which was interested in the deliberations on this very important subject here. I would go a step further and say that it is not only people outside the precincts of this House, but far beyond the borders of this country who are interested in the deliberations about the Plan and in the achievement of our targets. I think it is far too important a subject that we discuss.

I do not share the pessimism expressed by Shri Nath Pai when he moved the motion. But, I do agree with Shri Nanda, when he said that the object of Shri Nath Pai's motion was a positive object. The idea was to spotlight our attention on the shortfalls in the Plan, the trends and attitudes that are making themselves evident, so that we could address ourselves to the problem of finding ways

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and remedial measures which could be applied at this very moment.

I would like, at the very outset, to say something about the Plan as a whole. We must understand very fully this system of emphasis and priorities that we have agreed upon when the Plan was accepted as a whole. There has been a mention of per capita income. A number of Members have been talking about the poor standard of per capita income and have said that the rate of increase is only 5 per cent, it is low and that it should be 6 per cent or so. I would say that even 9 per cent would not be enough in the present context and circumstances. In spite of the 30 per cent increase in the overall national income and the stipulated increase in national income from 14,500 crores at present to about 19,000 crores in the Third Plan, at the end of the Third Plan, per capita income will be only Rs. 385. That is far short of what we desire. I am mentioning this only to lay emphasis on the priorities that we have agreed to when we accepted the Plan as a whole.

After all, the targets of the Plan are modest, considering our requirements and considering the requirements of the nation, as a whole, the targets of the Plan are modest. Yet, these seem to be tremendous when we take into consideration the historic background of our economy. The fact is that, as Shri Ravindra Varma pointed out before me, we are dealing with a matter that concerns 25 per cent of the population of the world. When we take into consideration the explosive rate of growth of our population and the figures of un-employment and under-employment in the country, despite the fact that about 2½ million jobs are being created, the unemployment problem is going to remain with us throughout the Third Plan and will face us in the Fourth Plan too. The idea of my mentioning all this is that when we agreed upon the Third Plan, we knew very well

that these difficulties will continue with us for a long time. Our explosive population figures, and figures of unemployment and under-employment, as a consequence, dictated to us a certain policy and that emphasis has been agreed upon in the Plan, and that is, that we must take to rapid industrialisation. That is where the emphasis has been placed.

When we talk of increasing our per capita income, I would be the last person to say that we should not do so. I believe, if the emphasis is not placed on the right sector at the right time, we would be committing an error. After all, we have to sacrifice some thing somewhere. We have to go forward in some sectors with the greatest speed. We cannot have all our fingers in all the pies at the same time. The progress that we have to make in the Plan as a whole is not only symbolic of the great efforts that we have to put in, but it also symbolises the great sacrifices that we are called upon to make for this national effort. Therefore, I was going to say that this motion, this discussion, these deliberations are not really an occasion to re-assess the targets of the Plan or to re-examine its basic structure. After all, this Plan was agreed to by this House a long time ago. It is bad enough that our agricultural targets are subjected to the vagaries of weather. I think it will be much worse if the targets of the Plan are subjected to the vagaries of our opinions from time to time. Because, we must be determined about the targets that we have to achieve.

It will be really premature at this stage to judge the Plan on the first year's performance. At the most, we can take note of the trends and attitudes of what is happening and what are the stresses and attitudes that are likely to affect the targets in the Plan.

Having said that about the emphasis, I would like to come to this important

sector of agriculture. The hon. Minister, in his statement at the beginning, had agreed that agriculture continues to be the most crucial sector in our Plan. And, yet, as a matter of emphasis, the overall provision is only Rs. 1090 crores for agriculture and ancillary departments against a provision of Rs. 2217 crores for industry and mines and fuel. That is a matter of emphasis and we have all agreed upon that. Yet, I do feel that the rate of growth of 1·6 per cent per annum is not very satisfactory. We will have to revise our plans to some extent if we have to achieve the targets in the agricultural sector. It would be wrong to judge the performance in the agricultural sector on the basis of the cotton produce alone. Because, that is due to our having bad weather just as we have exceeded the target in jute production due to good weather. After all, the vagaries of weather do have an effect on this very important and vital sector. I, however, feel that there is every reason to believe that the target of a 100 million tons will be reached. Yet, there are other factors, other departments which are so much concerned with agriculture that more attention has to be paid to them. Take the land utilisation programme. There is a target of 402 million acres which has to be achieved at the end of the Third Plan. We have hardly been able to reach a 150 million acres. If the rate of increase of land utilisation is not 17 or 18 million per annum, I think this target will not be reached in the stipulated period. Along with land utilisation, the problem of erosion will be created, and because of this, we have to make further provision for soil conservation schemes. All these matters, I feel, need more attention.

Another very important matter which is intimately connected with agriculture is fertilisers. Out of the target of 400,000 metric tonnes we have hardly been able to achieve a production of 165,000 metric tonnes, and I wonder if we shall be able to achieve the overall target of 8 lac tonnes in the Third Plan itself.

Then, there is the problem of rural credit. I believe, that, after all the fundamental and primary unit of agriculture is still our peasant and our farmer. We have in the year 1960-61 made available to him Rs. 200 crores of rural credit, and during the year 1961-62 we made available to him Rs. 256 crores of rural credit, and we propose to make available to him about Rs. 300 crores of rural credit this year. But, I would like to say very frankly that these figures do not even touch the fringe of the problem. The credit requirements of the farmers in the villages are far more. In fact, what happens even to these small sums that the farmer gets? The agency through which these credit facilities are provided to him is the co-operative. In regard to the co-operatives also, I feel that the Planning Commission will have to give very serious thought to this problem whether some sort of legislation has to be brought forward or not, so that the co-operative is in the hands of persons who are consumers and producers, and the interests of the vested interest and the interests of the marketing concerns must get out of it. If that does not happen, the rural credit requirements of the farmer will continue to be neglected.

Similar is the case with land reforms. We have not been able to consider this problem from a dispassionate viewpoint. I must say that sentimental and doctrinaire considerations must give way to a practical approach, and our national interests will have to transcend all other considerations, if we have to look to the well-being of the farmer and implement the decisions of the All India Rural Credit Survey Report namely that the requirements of the farmer have to be met on the basis of his needs and not merely on the basis of his proprietary rights.

Similar is the case with irrigation which is so intimately connected with agriculture. We have an overall provision of Rs. 1680 crores for irrigation

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and power. Out of this, Rs. 1020 crores are to be spent on power alone, Rs. 61 crores on flood control measures, and Rs. 599 crores on multipurpose projects. I presume that this figure for multipurpose projects includes a substantial sum for irrigation, and yet this has not been mentioned as such.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He should conclude now. Now, Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Lalit Sen: May I have a few minutes more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. He should conclude now. I have called the next speaker already.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The other day, my colleague Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned some important points about the crisis in the foreign exchange situation, that we were facing today. It seems that some of the things that he said were not liked by my hon. friend Shri Ravindra Varma. Whether one likes it or not, facts have to be stated. I believe that it does not help us very much if we go on making speeches on democracy. It is not very difficult to make such speeches. But it is not at all good to paint a picture of perfection by pointing out that some other countries have also defaulted, or that there have been lapses in the case of some other countries also. Now, we are all faced with a grave situation, and we are all expected to face the reality as it is. I should like to point out that nobody in this House is imbued with the desire to run down Government. I want to make it clear that we on this side of the House have as much interest as, if not more interest than my hon. friends have in the development of our country and in the successful implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. So I would request friends like Shri Ravindra Varma to take the criticisms from this side in that spirit, and that they should not have other misapprehensions.

Today, I would like to devote the few minutes at my disposal to that crucial sector in planning, namely agriculture. The hon. Minister Shri Nenda himself had said that this was the crucial sector. But I was really surprised and shocked that in the long speech that he had made and in the many other speeches that were made by his own party men, nothing was said about the most crucial thing in that crucial sector of agriculture, namely the problem of land reforms.

It is unfortunate that in the discussion, up till now, this particular subject has not at all been attended to. The hon. Minister referred to agriculture, and then he talked of plant protection, intensive cultivation of cotton and oilseeds, larger supply of fertilisers, added irrigation, especially minor irrigation and all sorts of things. Afterwards, one of the most prominent spokesmen of the ruling party, Shri U. N. Dhebar spoke in this House. We thought that a person like him would certainly refer to this most important problem. But we were disappointed. Actually in his speech he referred to something more; he referred to soil erosion and the problem of soil conservation. Of course, that is a very important problem, and I do not minimise the importance of such problems. But the problem of all problems in the field of agriculture is the problem of reorganisation, a revolutionary reorganisation of agriculture. This is not something said by the communists only. This is not something new; this is already accepted as a basic principle by the Planning Commission; this is already accepted by this House. But what is happening in our country today? And what has been happening in our country during all these years?

Everyone would agree that the situation in the agricultural front is not at all satisfactory; to use a very mild phrase, I say that it is not at all satisfactory. We are importing food-stuffs. In spite of the bombastic

speeches of our Food Minister Shri S. K. Patil, we cannot hide the fact that during the thirteen years of our independence, we have imported foodgrains to the value of about Rs. 1609 crores. We can easily imagine what a drain it is on the resources of our country which could be better utilised if we could succeed in rapid improvement in agricultural production.

Now, we are importing under the PL-480 agreement 17 million tons of foodgrains worth Rs. 605 crores. During the First Plan and the Second Plan, we invested nearly Rs. 2000 crores on the development of agriculture and irrigation. In spite of that, we have to import foodgrains. Of course, statistics may be produced to show that there is some little percentage of increase every year in food production or in agricultural production. But, still, the fact remains that in cotton and in oilseeds, the facts produced by Government themselves talk of fall in production. Compared to 1960-61, in these items, there is a fall in production in 1961-62. I need not go into the details of those figures. This is the situation. If we want to overcome these difficulties, if we want to achieve rapid increase in production in agriculture, if we want to mobilise capital itself and if we want to rouse the masses of our people in the implementation of our Plan, then we have to turn our attention to the countryside, to the millions of peasants. Facts tell us that 22 per cent. of our rural families do not own any land at all. Facts again tell us that another 53 per cent. of our rural families own land below 50 acres. This was the situation in our country. During the last 15 years or during the last two plan periods, could we change this situation substantially? That is the point at issue.

15 hrs.

On this front, I am prepared to admit that legislation has gone ahead. There was legislation to remove the intermediaries. That was a first step that had to be taken. That step

was patent. But there again we should not forget that we had to pay Rs. 435 crores as compensation, which naturally falls on the heads of those very tenants. That is another matter. I have no time to deal with it now. If somebody were to say that landlordism should be abolished without compensation,...

Shri P. K. Deo: Expropriation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair:.....my hon. friend of the Swatantra Party would definitely say it is expropriation. That question, however, does not arise. We have our Constitution. But whatever it is, the fact is that this amount of Rs. 435 crores is a load on the heads of the toilers of this country. Whatever it is, I am prepared to congratulate the Government on at least the first step they took in the right direction.

But then what happened afterwards? We had to take several other steps. Comprehensive legislation had to be brought forward in the various States of our country on the question fair rent, security of tenure, purchase of ownership rights by tenants and above all, on the crucial question of ceiling on land holdings. I know that in the various States certain pieces of legislation had been brought. But what is the net result? I can quote profusely from various sources. But here again I will depend on the Report of the Third Five Year Plan itself. Let us take one by one. On the question of rent, they say:

"In the early years of tenancy legislation, it was observed that reduced levels of rents and indeed other conditions of tenancy provided for by legislation were far from adequately enforced. Thus in many ways despite the legislation, the scales are weighed in favour of the continuance of existing terms and conditions".

As regards fixation of fair rent and legislation thereon, the Planning Commission was forced to admit that

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

in spite of much trumpeted legislation, the fact remained that the old rates are given by the tenants in practice. On the question of tenancy rights, the Planning Commission has this to say:

"Legislation providing for security of tenure has been enacted in 11 States and all Union Territories. As stated earlier, the impact of tenancy legislation on the practice less than was hoped for. One of the principal reasons for this is that in a number of States, evictions have taken place on a considerable scale under the plea of voluntary surrenders".

This is the result of legislation, again in practice, as far as security of tenure is concerned.

On the question of transfer of ownership rights, of course, the failure is the greater. The Panel on Land Reforms has provided us with some facts and the picture of the legislation in the various States is presented thus:

"The right of the tenants to purchase the ownership of land was not there. That was not provided for in the legislation in Madhya Pradesh, in Punjab, in UP, in Madhya Bharat, in PEPSU....."

this was at that time....

"in Rajasthan, in Ajmer, in Delhi and in Himachal Pradesh".

In so many States, even in the legislation the right to purchase ownership was not there. In some other States, where this was provided, the share-croppers and a large variety of actual cultivators were excluded from the provisions of the Act, the net result being that in practice not many peasants could benefit by this legislation.

On the question of ceiling, the Third Plan Report says that though legislation has been enacted and though precise estimates are difficult to make, it

would appear that the total area of surplus lands likely to be available for distribution to the landless might be considerably less than what had been hoped for at one time. The land-owning class—and they are a very cunning class—have in the last 15 years found out ways and means of escaping the various provisions of this legislation, and our complaint—rather our charge—against the governments in this country is that they have given enough scope for these people to escape the provisions of the Act.

The hon. Minister of Planning, Shri Nanda, said in 1957—I do not know whether he sticks to this even now—in the AICC Economic Review (September issue):

"In several States, land reform measures have been enacted slowly and we have adequate arrangements for administration... Both the pace and content of such measures are affected to a large extent by social and political pressures and conflicting attitudes".

A person like Shri Nanda can put it in such mild language. Conflicting attitudes and pressures—this is the real problem. I want to know whether the Planning Commission and the Government of India even at this late stage have the courage to see that real land reforms are effected and implemented in various States of our country, or that because of these conflicting attitudes and pressures, they will give way and leave things to the sweet-will of the land-owning class, leaving the peasants in lethargy.

Where are the peasants, where are the millions of our rural people, as far as the implementation of the Plan is concerned? You do not see them in the picture. You have some BDOs, some officers running here and there in the name of the Plan, but the large masses of our people are not enthused or inspired as far as the implementation of the Plan is concerned. The

reason was given by my hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma, because the national income and the benefits of the Plan are distributed in a manner whereby the average citizen in this country does not feel that he is benefited by the Plan. Unless a change is brought about, especially in the field of agriculture and land reforms, unless the Planning Commission and Government take courage in their hands and come to the rescue of the millions of our peasantry by really implementing revolutionary land reforms, all this talk of planning will be worthless.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I would open my speech with the statement that we take note of the fact that India has made long strides in its economic growth. I do not want to join the company of those sitting to your right who say that every thing is OK. I hasten to add that the progress made by our economy is neither adequate nor sufficient, but I do not want to join the company of those hon. Members to your left.

I feel that in the last ten years our economy has broken the stagnation period of 1950-51, but what has been done over the decade is not as sufficient as we expected.

I need not give the figures of our achievement. They are well known. We have increased our national income by 42 per cent. The per capita income has gone up by 16 per cent. According to our long-term perspective plan, we expect to increase our saving to 19 or 20 per cent, and the national income also by five per cent each year. All this will be very creditable if it happens, but I want to say what we have achieved both in absolute and comparative terms has not been adequate. The reason for that I do not say is that our planning was ambitious. It is not because we could not succeed, but because we did not want to succeed, because the administration failed to implement the Plan. We have no courage to say that. Our policy of implementation is based on softness and weakness. We could have achieved much

more, and even now we can achieve much more.

In this connection, I would like to quote what Nandaji said, and I wish he could implement what he himself had told this very House. He said:

"I do not think we can do without that. I think that any lack of performance anywhere will have to be dealt with very strongly. We have not attempted so far as much as should have been done, considering the great stake of the nation, but we have got to do that, and we have got to do that by ourselves."

I join my voice with his when he says that he could not deal with those who are responsible for the failure of this Plan. I hold that our administration cannot justify itself on the implementation of the Plan.

I remember what Gunnar Myrdal, Secretary-General of the South-East Asia Economic Conference said in the Central Hall. He said India must take note of three things. First is the time factor. We must run as fast as our feet can carry us. Does not matter if we fall. We cannot take the theory of my friend to the left that ours is a democracy and not a dictatorship. Even in a democracy, we have to take note of the time factor. After all, you have given the people adult franchise, and their hopes have been raised too high, and now you say you cannot achieve them.

Cement, steel, transport etc., have been dealt with in very great detail in this House, and I shall take only one aspect, namely agriculture versus industry. It has been said that the industrial sector is the saving sector and that agriculture is not a saving sector. But what has happened in this country? The national income has gone up by 3.5 per cent; in agriculture also, it has gone up by 3.5 per cent and so in industry too. This is not perspective planning. This is not planning to have saving in the

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

industrial sector. What have you done for agriculture? In agriculture, the achievement is 1.6 per cent compared to 6 per cent which was our target.

We are told that there is gainful employment in the agricultural sector, but what is that gainful employment? There is all round imbalance. Take steel, cement, coal, transport, agriculture, industry. All round there is imbalance. That means that you have more of demand than supply. In agriculture we have achieved great strides, and for example we say that there is gainful employment. Do you know that gainful employment is? Fourteen per cent of the so-called gainfully employed get only one hour's work per day; 4 per cent get only two hours of work per day; 11.5 per cent get only four hours of work per day; 17.3 per cent get only six hours of work per day. That shows that even now, 40 per cent of the so-called gainfully employed in our country, according to the Planning Commission's Bible, are still much more below the under-employed level.

Why did our agriculture fail? Because you could not plan, because U.P., Bihar, Bengal and Assam are every year ravaged by floods, and every time the Prime Minister sends something out of his Relief Fund. Committee, commission and co-ordination are the three pillars on which planning is being tried to be implemented these days. So, they hasten into a sub-committee and send some money. But I ask have our Government a Plan by which they can say here is the long-term plan to control them?

Apart from facts and figures, pure economics has to be reconciled with three ideas. Socially agreed objectives must be given emphasis. Firstly, there is unemployment. Secondly, we have to reduce the great inequality that we have in our incomes. Thirdly, we have to prevent the concentration of economic power. The experience

of the last ten years does not seem to give us the confidence that there has been implementation of these or that they are capable of being implemented in future. That is what Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao also tells us.

I will give only one example about inequality of income. I remember that in the first Parliament in which I was a Member, I moved a resolution which was accepted by the Prime Minister, that all efforts should be made to reduce inequality. I would like to know what has been done on this score.

National income consists of profits, rents, interest, wages and salaries. Let us see on these very counts what has been done. A committee has been set up under Prof. Mahalanobis. I think this committee cannot give us any indication, because at the national level statistics and data are not available. Further, some experts have expressed this opinion that unless this committee has the power to call for evidence, record evidence and examine the records, they cannot give us any indication. Still, let us see whatever indications are available in our country. According to Prof. M. Khusro of the Delhi School of Economics, wages in the organised sector, of labour whose wage is below Rs. 200, has gone up by only 2.3 per cent, whereas the price level in the last ten years has gone up by 3 per cent. So, wages have always been much below the price increase.

Take for example, rent. I am sorry that on rent we have no data, at least we who try to study figures.

Interest has gone up by only 1.7 per cent. So, it is also much below the 3 per cent rise in price.

Lastly, salaries. They are the worst hit.

Interest, rents, wages, salaries and profits constitute the national income, but only profits out of these factors

has gone up above the rise in prices. This is based on the most sensitive indication, that of the stock exchange, which shows the trend of the country's economy when it is stable, and much more when it is below or above normal. So, among all the partners constituting national income, there is only one partner, namely profit, which has beaten the price increase of 3 per cent in the country. The per capita national income has risen by only 1.6 per cent. Therefore, we see that our Plan has failed in its very objective, the achievement of which we professed.

Therefore, I would suggest that there are certain things which should be done. I would be failing in my duty if I do not suggest what should be done. We have said no doubt that we have made much progress, and I always take note of it, of the fact that the country has taken long strides in the economic path, that it has broken the stagnation of 1950-51, but what I want to emphasise is this that we have not been able to do as much as we wanted to. I remember what the Prime Minister said in the Bangalore Congress. I remember a sentence. He asked: we are investing on our economy so much of money, we are trying to go far, but the country is not responding, how is it? He said in his own reply: it is not the masses which has to lead, it is we who have to give the reply and take the lead; it is because this responsibility is on the classes and not on the masses. I must say that the classes which are in a responsible position to take those strains which are required for the development of the country, are lacking in the tone and morale to implement the Plan. Therefore, I suggest that it is important that we must take note of the time factor. We must run as fast as our feet can carry us. Secondly, the most important thing is that the administration must be overhauled. There is no awe, no fear, no responsibility for the failure of the Plan. As Nandaji said, and I quoted his words, he is sorry he could

not deal with those responsible for the failure with the strength with which he should have done. I therefore suggest that it is time that we take note of this failure on the part of the administration. We should take note of the time factor, we should take note of the rise in the population, and we should take note of implementing our Plan on these lines.

Shri Mallick (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on some important points now. At the same time, I also congratulate the hon. Minister of Planning. In the economic field as well, the country has made rapid progress. The public undertakings set up during the Second Five Year Plan period have started yielding results. Certain varieties of steel produced in our public sector plants are being exported, for the first time.

Another event of great importance was the successful completion of the Third General Election. The Third General Election was conducted very peacefully, and smoothly and it speaks well of the efficiency of the administrative machinery.

We sent some of our forces to Congo at the request of the United Nations. The Forces have worked there peacefully and carefully. They have shown remarkable patience and devotion to duty against heavy odds. It is hoped that we will make tremendous progress in the Third Five Year Plan period in our country.

In the planning in respect of irrigation, to improve the condition of the large majority of our people living in the villages or in the rural areas, we must concentrate on agriculture.

It is known that there are large quantities of coal in the Talcher area and other hidden valuable minerals in the State of Orissa as well as in our country. Immediate steps should be taken to draw them out and activate them in the service of the nation or for the benefit of the State of Orissa as well as our noble country.

[Shri Mallick]

Efforts should be made to supply clean drinking water throughout the country, both in towns and in villages. The private sector should be encouraged to come into the field.

You know, Sir, untouchability is a sin; untouchability is a disease and it is a great bar to the progress of our country. So more funds should be sanctioned both to the State and Central organisations for propaganda for the removal of untouchability. More funds should be made available for communications, health and education in the rural areas. Electricity should also be supplied to the villages and other backward areas. More educational facilities should be provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women in our country. The amounts sanctioned for the various projects by the States and by the Centre should be utilised in time for the benefit of the people.

More and more encouragement should be given to Khadi and village industries in the country in order to solve the unemployment problem.

Orissa State needs the Paradip port. I am exceedingly glad to say that the Paradip port was inaugurated by our hon. Prime Minister. The port has handled about 80,000 tons of iron ore during the last 3 years. The Intermediate Port Development Committee set up by the Government of India has recommended taking up of schemes costing Rs. 1.54 crores to provide facilities for handling a traffic of 5 lakh tons of iron ore per year. Meanwhile, the State Government have drawn up a scheme comprising extraction of iron ore from the Daitani Sukinda iron ore deposits, construction of an Express Highway from Daitani to Paradip and the setting up of an all-weather port to handle a traffic of 2 million tons of iron ore annually in 1964-65.

The all-weather port of Paradip, when established, will command a vast hinterland comprising Orissa, South Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and

Andhra Pradesh and will give a tremendous fillip to the economy of the State. So, I request the necessary amount should be provided for the scheme.

Coal and cement should be properly distributed for the development works in every State in time.

Every family must have a large income. There must be more and better food; there must be more clothing and better houses; there must be more hospitals and clinics.

I say that our plans have an economic as well as a social purpose.

Recently, I visited Goa. I have seen there are so many landless labourers and they have got no work. There are so many coconut trees there and a coir industry may be started for the labouring people. The mines should be re-started for the benefit of Goa and for those who were working in the mines. Immediate steps should be taken in order to solve the unemployment problem there.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar):
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for the last two days I hear the debate on Planning. Most of the members have given their opinion that our actual existence depends upon the success of the Five Year Plans. I agree with the motion of Shri Morarka and I appreciate the methods taken to secure the successful implementation of the Plan. But, at the same time, I want to draw the attention of the House to the shortfalls, which Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad mentioned just now. There is no use denying that there is shortfall in cement, in steel, in transport, in coal and power and even essential commodities like cotton. We are trying to succeed in some way, as the hon. Minister for International Trade said today that in cotton we are trying in some way. Day before yesterday, Shri Nanda said that as regards power we are getting 500,00 KW. As regards transport, until the railway capacity

is increased, feeder routes have to be put in. I think the transport and coal problems will not be solved and that will hamper not only the implementation of the Plan but it will hamper the present industry also.

There is no shortfall in one thing; and that is population. In spite of family planning, 80 lakhs of population is going to be increased annually. Whatever we will gain by planning will be consumed by this big mushroom growth. So, I say that every effort should be made to check this big rise in population. Otherwise, by 1966, when the Third Plan will be completed, our population will be about 48 crores.

I give a warning. Day before yesterday there was a question in the House and the answer was that there was no concentration of industrial power in the country. If we want to succeed in the Plan, everyone must be able to get a fair chance. Otherwise, this Plan, in spite of Government's efforts may not be successful. Day before yesterday the hon. Minister said that there is no concentration of industrial power in the country. I wish to say respectfully that I do not agree with him. There is definite concentration of industry. There is no denying the fact. About 20 houses control as much as 45 per cent of the industry. Retired ICS officers are employed by these big business on big salaries for liaison work and they get the licences by going to the Secretariat, which a new man cannot get even after living 2 years in Delhi. By that time there will be a loss of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 in expenses. The new licences are given to the big houses in their own name or in different names, some secret names perhaps. So, I would again request the hon. Minister to look into these things. There is no question of denying these things. It is there and everybody knows that the new licences are given mostly to the big houses, even though with a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs, an ordinary industry could be started. This aspect of the matter

should be tackled. Otherwise, the general masses of the people will not have the same incentive to cope with the Plan or help the Plan, and I do not think that the Government will be able to fulfil their aims with the help of 20 or 30 capitalists or industrialists in the country.

Another point is, we are trying to achieve foreign exchange through exports and I am happy that the Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of commerce and Industry is trying hard to do that. Everybody should be interested in that and to have that, because unless our exports are increased, we shall be nowhere. Just now, our exports are Rs. 630 crores. Our target is Rs. 720 crores for the next year. The Government should see that if it comes to that, we must be prepared to forego some amenities. But we should see that we achieve this target and if possible we should go further than the target which is set. Otherwise, we will not be fulfilling our objectives and I do not know what will happen in that case.

Then, about housing; the housing problem also comes under the Plan. The housing problem is so acute that even Members of Parliament, at least some of them, have not got any house to live in up till now.

Some Hon Members: Shame, Shame.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: If Members who have been elected by eight lakhs of people in each constituency come to Delhi and if they have to live without houses, I do not know where we are. If the housing problem cannot be solved for Members of Parliament, when I do not know whether it is going to be solved for the ordinary people.

Although I appreciate fully the Government's measures for the implementation of the Plan, still, we cannot forget or deny the shortfalls which are there, and every effort should be made to meet and make

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

good all the shortfalls. That is the only way to achieve success through the Plan.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this debate on the shortfalls of the third Five Year Plan. My only regret is that the Mover of this motion, Shri Nath Pai, our hon. friend, is not here and is lying sick in the hospital. I am sure that all of us in the House will pray to God that he may recover soon.

We have to accept one fact, that a country as large as ours which is trying to catch up with the other larger countries of the world who have a 100 years' lead on us cannot possibly do without a Plan, therefore planning is essential if we want to catch up with more advanced countries which already have a big lead on us. I for one am an ardent admirer of the planning system, and I am glad that we have an ambitious Plan. There cannot be any doubt in the fact that in a Plan as ambitious as ours, ultimately, at some stage or other, shortfalls must inevitably occur. But, the other alternative, of course, is not to plan ambitiously. I think we have done wisely in planning ambitiously and have taken certain calculated risks, which risks are that some of our targets may not be fulfilled. A country like ours, going about without a Plan, can well be compared to a pilotless plane without the primary instruments.

A great deal has been said about the various shortfalls in the Plan and therefore I shall not try to raise the same thing all over again. But I would like to comment merely on some of the contributing factors which I consider are important and which, at some stage or other, result in shortfalls in our targets. The main factor first and foremost, according to me, is the population problem. I have spoken at least four times on the floor of this House on this population ex-

plosion problem that our country and our countrymen, and particularly the generation to come have to face. I feel that this problem is linked up with every phase of the Plan. After all, we are trying to make a Plan which is to create prosperity, sufficient employment, and self-sufficiency in every sphere. Everything depends and pivots round that one factor, namely the number of mouths that we have to feed. We know it for a fact that the population increase in India is staggering, but perhaps all of us do not realise the stupendous task that lies ahead. I would like the Planning Commission to realize that in spite of the fact that they may necessarily take care of this stupendous increase in their plans, nevertheless, we fall short of our targets primarily due to the fact that this increase in population is a run-away thing. You can never catch up with it. Every five years, our population is increasing rapidly and I believe by around 5 crores from 1961 to 1966. Our daily increase is in the region of 30,000 people, that is, 30,000 new Indian citizens a day. Tomorrow morning you will have to feed about 30,000 more Indian citizens and find 30,000 more jobs. You realise what a big job it is going to be.

I shall now come to the question of the socialist angle in respect of the population problem. I do not think anybody in this House will dispute the fact that if there is a man who has a fair amount of influence or a fair amount of money, he will make certain that all his children find the necessary education, will find the necessary hospital space and transport space, etc. But in a socialist country we have to develop a new awakening, a new awareness whereby the nation as a whole begins to feel that any citizen who has a family more than the optimum, will not make others suffer on that account. The optimum may be fixed by the experts at two or three children. As matters stand today, anything in excess of the

optimum figure means you are taking away the bread and butter, the employment and the school space from somebody who is less fortunately placed in life.

You will accept one thing also: A poor man may have only one child and a multi-millionaire may have six children. But the multi-millionaire will see that all his six children will get the proper education, but then he must elbow out that poor man's child who may be within the optimum-sized family. Therefore, I request the Government that we should try to work towards this goal and create an awareness in the nation regarding this socialist approach towards family planning. I think we know that there are a large number of people in this country who nonchalantly go about with six or more children. Maybe there was a time when that was all right, but today it is socially and morally wrong. You have to accept that fact. I think a time may come when even two children per family might be too many but we can wait for that time. So, I would request the Planning Commission to see that a national awareness is created to control the size of population not only for our own personal benefit or for the benefit of society but for the benefit of the nation as a whole. We must rub this hard cold fact into every citizen's mind so that he is completely aware of it. I am quite certain that if you walk out of this House and see, you will find that the first citizen you meet on the street has very likely never heard of family planning. Obviously, we must put such people wise on this fact as on this fact the entire Plan must pivot round. The number of mouths to be fed and the number of men you have to give employment to will depend largely on the rate of growth of population. I am afraid that we have not paid sufficient attention to family planning and our shortfalls are inevitable, which are partly or largely due to this factor.

Our unemployment problem of which all of us are well aware and which gigantic problem we are completely seized with and are concerned about, is directly connected with our population increase. If the population increase goes unchecked, our unemployment problem is guaranteed not only for the lifetime of the present Ministers but for the lifetime of the generations to come. I am quite sure that if you do not take stock of the situation, poverty and unemployment are guaranteed for many years and no matter how pious our socialistic pattern of society may be, we will never be able to overcome the unemployment problem.

The per capita income of the country, I believe, is in the region of about 90 nP. per citizen. Now, if our objective is to try to increase that income even by 100 per cent or 200 per cent or 300 per cent, that would really be neither here nor there. A man who earns a rupee a day, even if he could earn Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 more, will still find that his income is very low, but for a man who earns Rs. 2,000, even a 50 per cent increase would be a lot. Therefore, I would like to say that with the control in the large growth of our population, we will also achieve the target of giving the poorest man at least Rs. 500 a month. That is the barest minimum wage any nation like ours can proudly boast of.

That now brings me to the question of visual education and family planning. I think my friends here will agree that the amount of money spent on this education drive, whether in the shape of visual publicity or otherwise, is not adequate for our vast population. We want that every movie film that is shown by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry in the form of newsreels must carry at least one minute's programme on family planning everything, making the nation aware of this colossal problem and this creating a public opinion in favour of family planning, so that at the end of a decade from today,

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our nation will be completely aware of the situation and will be better prepared to meet the problem.

I will give you my own experience. Wherever I have travelled in the villages, I have spoken to the people on family planning. I pointed out to them their responsibility to society and to the nation and I am very happy to say that even in the villages, people are beginning to be conscious of family planning. I do not know why Government are not considering having a separate Ministry for Family Planning, which would devote itself entirely to this aspect of controlling the population, so that our Five Year Plan funds can be better utilised and *per capita* expenditure on the people could be more than at present.

Secondly, I wish to bring to the attention of the House the question of man-power. If you want to build up a nation, you have to plan, whether it is industry or human beings. You have to plan the type of human beings who are going to run this country. That young man, who may be of the age group of my son, whom we are trying to make into a useful citizen, a citizen also has to be brought up responsible not only to the country, but to the society as well, a citizen who is above corruption, who feels that to be an Indian is to be the greatest thing in the world, a citizen who burns with zeal to develop a new India. For that, the right type of education is necessary. As we plan our industries, so we must plan our human beings. We must make sure that the human beings who run our country are Indians whom we, as parents, shall be proud of.

I will conclude my speech merely by saying that one of the most important objects before our country is to eradicate poverty and corruption and to create self-sufficiency in food, clothing and employment for our nation. We can only achieve these targets if we work unitedly to create

a strong and integrated India and if we would all work honestly and make our Government as clean as humanly possible. Having once achieved those objectives, I am sure we will meet our Plan targets better.

✓ **Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that since yesterday Members have been fully making use of the freedom of speech and I think the Minister of Planning has felt the pulse of this House, which is the highest representative body in this country. But any amount of arguments will not be able to cure the disease. We should now think of the remedy that we shall have to undertake in order to see that the disease is cured. We shall have also to deal with the background on which we are going to implement the third Plan. The first and the second Five Year Plans have paved the way and the third Plan is going to be implemented on the background that is created by the two plans.

The first Plan involved an outlay of Rs. 500 crores in the beginning, but at the end it was Rs. 800 crores. So also in the case of the second Plan. The third Plan also may go up—the outlay—at the end of the Plan. What we are now trying to evaluate is the amount of work that we have achieved during this short period of the third Plan. In fact, we may not be able to evaluate correctly the progress that we have achieved or we may not be able to say what we are going to achieve at the end of the third Plan. But what is being calculated is what we may achieve if we proceed with this particular speed and efficiency in administration. If we take precautions in the matter, it will be a good thing and the physical targets may be achieved at the end of the Plan.

15.46 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair**]

We shall have to see what problems the administrators had to encounter

before implementing the Plan. We have not started on a clean slate. That is also an important thing to know. On account of democracy, the demands of the people are rising and people have become more conscious of their rights and needs also. But at the same time, the people who are implementing the Plan may not be in a position to get the same amount of responsibility and response from the people for whom the Plan is being implemented.

Another problem, which was very much dealt with in the House, is the problem of greatest significance, the population problem. The rise in population, which was 15·8 per thousand has risen to something like 23 per thousand. As a result, if Rs. 100 were to be invested upon an individual for the implementation of the Plan, now not less than Rs. 130 have to be invested upon the same individual for the proper results to be achieved as a result of the implementation of the Plan.

Again, we find that there are so many other ambitions also that we have got before us. One thing is we want to increase the speed of the implementation of the Plan. We want to see that there is a rise in the rate of implementation of the Plan. Also, we want to have a self-generating and self-sufficient economy. Again, we wish to see that social justice is fully done to all the citizens of India. In order to see that our Plan is fully achieved and implemented amidst all these surroundings, we shall have to see what steps are necessary.

Many of the Members have referred to the problem of agriculture. Agriculture does not depend mainly upon one factor or the other; it is the combined result of so many factors, action and interaction of so many factors. In addition to the fact that encouragement is being given to agriculture, ancillary things like power and irrigation also have to be taken into consideration. I am sorry to say at this stage that major and minor

irrigation schemes have not been fully attended to. To give an example, in Mysore State, we find that the Malaprabha irrigation project, which was formerly sanctioned by the Bombay Government and approved by the Mysore Government in 1958 has been withheld on account of certain technical difficulties that have arisen as regards the construction of the particular dam. The result is that not less than 4 or 5 districts of Mysore are subjected to famine every year. I do not know why there should be such delay in the implementation of the scheme.

With all the efforts made, I find that only 5 per cent of the land has been brought under irrigation facilities and even if all the plans are implemented, only 8 per cent of the land would have been brought under irrigation. Therefore, the physical targets that have been kept before us are to be achieved.

In the field of agriculture, we find that only 1·6 per cent has been achieved as against a target of 6 per cent. The man-power also has to be harnessed properly at the block level, district level and even village level. The financial allocations are there, but if there is no organisational structure and efficiency in administration, we cannot achieve the physical targets. Therefore, we find that proper efficiency must be maintained.

One thing I wish to mention at this point is the evil of corruption, which has been already referred to. That is a disease which is devouring the whole of our country at all levels. I do not say that bribery or taking money only is corruption. There is corruption in other fields also. If a man does not invest his maximum capacity in his work and he steals away a certain amount of leisure, that is also a sort of corruption. Therefore, not only those things which ought not to have been done are being done, but those things which ought to have been done are not being done. Both these things

[Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi]

may be considered as offences. If all the citizens in India care to work fully and invest their maximum capacity, I think the achievement of physical targets may not be far off.

As regards development of agriculture and investment in heavy industries etc., I find that the two are not conflicting with each other. What we want to achieve in this field of heavy industries is that those projects which are to be completed or those plants which are to be installed within a particular period must be completed or installed by that particular period only. I can give you an example. The Neyveli Lignite project which ought to have come into existence in the year, I think, 1960 or so has come into production only now. Similar is the case with the Nangal project. That ought to have come into existence in 1959, but it was installed in the year 1961. As a result of this sort of delay in the installation and implementation of particular projects, we find that there is an excess of expenditure on account of higher costs, on account of freight charges etc., that we are required to pay. I can give you an example. The Sindri Fertiliser project was estimated to cost Rs. 15.8 crores, whereas the total outlay on that was Rs. 23 crores. Similar is the case with Ashoka Hotel. The original estimate in this case was Rs. 1.90 crores whereas now the total outlay on the same has come to something like Rs. 2.24 crores. Therefore, on account of these delays we find that so much of additional amount is being invested.

Same is the case in the matter of employment. If we are to achieve physical targets, we must see that not only the particular projects are implemented in time but also that the projects that have been implemented are managed properly. On account of want of efficiency in the management we may say that many of the industries have not been able to show the output that was expected of them.

Take the question of production of penicillin by the Hindustan Antibiotics. There is the Hindustan Steel and other projects. They have not been able to give the output that was expected of them. Similar is the case with Nepa newsprint also.

We say that we must be self-sufficient and we must have a self-generating economy. But we find, at the same time, that the output given by the projects implemented in our country is below expectation. Many a time the cost of these products is higher than the cost of those articles that are being imported or are being manufactured in the private sector. Newsprint per ton costs Rs. 160 more than the imported price. In the case of ammonium sulphate, it costs Rs. 43 more per ton for the article produced in India over the Italian imported ammonium sulphate, and Rs. 73 more per ton that that imported from Germany. The result is that we are required to pay more and additional amount are being unnecessarily invested in such things.

Then I come to the question of relations between labour and management. It is to be noted that the success of these projects and the implementation of all our Plans depend upon a number of factors. Of course, the Solveen Committee in its report on the Rourkela Project has said that a number of extra hands are being employed where there was no necessity at all. Therefore, on account of these things, there is a waste, so to say, a national waste. If the same is checked and if there is efficiency in the administration, efficiency in seeing that the proper projects are implemented at the proper time, I feel we may be able to achieve the targets that have been put forth in the Third Plan. It may not be a very ambitious Plan but the thing is all our human resources and physical resources must be harnessed to achieve the same.

Mr. Chairman: I find that Shri U. M. Trivedi is not in his seat. Shri Muthiah.

Shri Bade (Khargone): He was told by the Deputy-Speaker that he would not be given a chance.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, I stand now to support the motion moved by the hon. Member, Shri Morarka. I will confine myself to the achievements of our Government in respect of the Third Plan.

I feel that with all their failings, our Government have done much to improve our country in every direction. In order to appreciate properly the achievements of our Government, we have to bear in mind the background of what we were on the eve of our independence. At the time the British left us, we were very backward in every aspect—industry, agriculture, irrigation, power, foreign trade, social uplift etc. At that time there were very few heavy industries worth mentioning. We had to start almost from zero, and within fifteen years—to be more accurate, within ten years of planning—our Government have achieved considerable progress in every sector of our economy. Our progress in the first two Plan periods has been phenomenal in every sector—in industry, agriculture, irrigation, power, international trade, education, health, uplift of the backward classes etc. Our Government have done much in respect of every subject, of which one could legitimately feel proud of.

In order to have a proper appreciation of our development or progress in such a short period, it is better that we bring to our mind the long time that America or Russia took to reach their present position of being in the forefront. It took nearly 150 years for America to become a first-rate power and more than 40 years for Russia. But India today, within such a short span of time, is in the forefront among the Asian countries.

The Third Plan is a monumental one, much bigger in content than the first

and second Plans. The outlay is also much bigger, about Rs. 11,000 crores, which includes internal resources as well as foreign aid.

Coming to the objectives of the Third Plan, they are very laudable. In the first place, our aim in the Third Plan is to increase our production in the agricultural and industrial front, to increase our social services, and to take a great leap forward economically and socially in order to attain a self-sustaining and self-generating economy. The second aim of the Plan and our Government is to prevent the accumulation of wealth and economic power in the hands of a few people and to bridge the gulf between the rich and the poor, as far as possible. These two objectives are very, very laudable. The Planning Commission and our Government are always having these objectives in view and, in their own democratic way, they are doing their utmost to realise these noble and laudable objectives.

16 hrs.

With regard to the resources for the Third Plan, we have to depend upon external aid. Since we were very, very backward in industry, agriculture, in so many other fields, at the time of Independence, we have to depend, to a large extent, on foreign resources and foreign help. We have to depend on foreign aid and also on internal resources. It is not enough if we simply get loans from foreign countries. Many countries are prepared to help us. But we have to depend on our own strength ultimately. We have to tap the internal resources available. For that, the Government, naturally, have to take to taxation. The Central Government and the States have imposed new taxes. They have raised the internal resources by way of fresh taxation. They also want to tap more of our internal resources by floating public loans, by promoting savings and by stepping up exports and other measures.

[Shri Muthiah]

I want to say a few words on the important achievements of our Government in the Third Plan, that is, at the beginning of the Third Plan, in the first year. In the first year of the Third Plan, the Government have done much to increase food production. There has been a real increase. There has been a great increase in the production of wheat, barley, maize, ragi, oilseeds and jute. At the same time, there has been a short-fall in the production of rice, sugarcane and cotton. This has to be regretted. As we all know, agriculture depends on so many factors. The Government have to bestow attention on them. Our Government are trying their utmost to raise production and to raise the standard of life of the common people. But, unforeseen or unforeseeable circumstances intervene, such as failure of rains or heavy floods or swarms of locusts or insects. All these factors intervene and they disturb to a large extent the realisation of our targets in agriculture. In the Third Plan, the food production target is, as we all know, 100 million tons. We have now, in the first year of the Third Plan, achieved 80 million tons. So, the balance is only 20 million tons. The Government, I am sure, will do its utmost to realise the balance of 20 million tons in the 3½ years that lie ahead. But, here, I have to say that the rate of increase on the agricultural front is rather slow. It has to be speeded up with the best efforts of the Government and the co-operation of the people.

There are various measures to improve agricultural production such as sufficient supply, to the millions of farmers in the villages, improved seeds, improved implements, fertilisers and cheap credit, better irrigation facilities and good co-operation from the Agriculture department. Our agricultural production depends on all these factors. If the Government were to adopt all these measures earnestly, I am certain that agricultural pro-

duction will certainly improve to a very large extent. In the villages,—I can say from my own experience of what I find in my State—millions of farmers find it very difficult to get fertilisers with all their best efforts. Getting of permits for fertilisers is a tedious process. It takes a long time. It involves a lot of red-tapism. People have to suffer before getting permits and even after getting permits. To get the required fertilisers has become a very difficult thing for them. Because, we know there is so much of corruption and blackmarketing among private dealers in fertilisers and even in the case of co-operative societies. There is so much of dishonesty on the part of clerks and managers and village officers. They all join together to harass the poor peasants. It is up to the Government to take various strict and stringent measures to put an end to all this corruption and blackmarketing in fertilisers, by all of which our farmers are handicapped. If only our farmers are assured of a sufficient quantity of fertilisers at the proper time, at the time of the sowing season, I am sure that our agricultural production will not lag at all, but is bound to grow by leaps and bounds.

In regard to the generation and supply of electric power, in the first year of the Third Plan, our Government have progressed very much. As regards irrigation facilities, millions of acres have been brought under irrigation on account of the major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. A few millions of acres have been brought under additional cultivation as a result of these schemes.

With regard to industry, there has been real progress, even in the first year of the Third Plan, as the note and also the statement of the hon. Minister Shri Nanda show. There has been an overall increase of 5 per cent in industrial production. There has been increase in the production of

finished steel, iron ore, aluminium, machine-tools, electrical equipment, cement, fertilisers and heavy chemicals. In all these industries, there has been a real increase in production, and that is to the credit of our Government.

But there has been a real shortfall in the production of coal, and that is to be regretted. Of course, Government are trying their utmost to speed up the production of coal and also to supply coal to the different industries by allotting more funds to the railways for coal movement and by the production of increased number of wagons. We are glad to note that the number of wagons was increased by 8,000 during 1961-62.

I want to say one word now about port development. In the case of port development, I find that there is not much progress. Especially, in the case of the Tuticorin port which I represent—I often go to that constituency and observe the progress of that port—I find that the work is very, very slow. The engineer in charge of the Field Division was appointed as early as February, 1962 but he took charge only in the last week of June. Even now, I find that the work is very, very slow. A sense of frustration is prevailing among the people of Tuticorin, because of the fact that the work is extremely slow. Therefore, on this occasion, I appeal to Government to expedite the scheme to develop the Tuticorin port into a major harbour.

In regard to education, great progress has been achieved by Government, and it is to the credit of our Government. A large number of schools have been opened even during the first year of the Third Plan. The number of students has increased by about 4.5 millions in the primary, middle and secondary schools. A large number of colleges, including engineering colleges and polytechnics have also been opened. Our Government can legitimately be proud of having achieved all these things even in the first year of the Third Plan. Government have also helped a large

number of poor students by awarding scholarships, 2,400 merit scholarships to brilliant students and about 61,000 scholarships to the students from among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Finally, I would like to say a word about employment opportunities. The note supplied by the hon. Minister Shri Nanda says that Government have launched in the first year of the Third Plan two big programmes in order to provide more employment to the millions of people in the villages. The first is the rural works programme which is intended to utilise all the available man-power in the villages for agricultural development, and the second is the rural industries programme, the object of which is to develop as many small industries as possible in the several thousands of villages in the country, to give a fillip to them, and to provide more employment to millions of villagers who are not fully employed and whose income is very low.

16.10 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The motion before the House is two-fold, one moved by our hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, whom we miss very much today on account of his illness, and the other, moved by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka. Both motions cover practically the same subject. They are two different sides of the same coin. Shri Nath Pai's motion makes it very clear that it is not a motion of censure. On the other hand, the hon. Minister of Planning himself admitted in his speech that Shri Nath Pai was more anxious to bring to the notice of Government some of the difficulties in reaching the targets and some of the shortfalls in the targets, which if left unattended to, are likely, according to him, to impair or cut down the targets which we wanted to achieve in the course of five years. It is more in his anxiety to see that

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

the Plan succeeds that he thought of bringing to the notice of Government the important defects which he observed. From that point of view, we really feel sorry that he is not present here. Had he been present here, in view of the very sympathetic statement made by the hon. Minister he might have modified the motion or even withdrawn it.

The Third Five Year Plan is not a mere plan for five years only. It differs from the two other plans which preceded it. It is in fact a plan for 15 years.

The authors of the Plan themselves say:

"The period of the Third Five Year Plan represents the first stage of a decade or more of an intensive development leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy."

The detailed plan is for five years, but this plan also gives a picture of the country with two more Plans, the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is a plan like that.

We have to see what are the targets generally fixed for all these things, in a way for the Fourth and Fifth Plans also, but in details only for the Third Plan.

In my opinion, these targets are various stages which we have to reach towards our destination. What is the destination each of these Five Year Plans is intended to take us to? On that point, the Third Plan report and other reports also give us a very clear indication. I shall read out an extract. This is what is stated:

"The period of the Third Five Year Plan represents the first of a decade or more of intensive development leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy."

Again, in another place in the same Report, dealing with the question of export objectives, it is said emphatically that it is estimated that by the end of the Fourth Plan, the level of exports would rise to about Rs. 1,300—Rs. 1,400 crores, that is, at least twice the present level. That, in itself, is an essential condition for ensuring that Indian economy becomes self-reliant and self-sustaining by the Fifth Plan.

The main object of these Plans is to create a self-sustaining and self-reliant economy at a certain stage. This point has been emphasised and explained more than once in the Report. Therefore, the real test of any plan—whether run properly or not—is not to judge whether a particular target has or has not been reached but to find out whether at the end of five years or at the end of each year, we have achieved certain things on the strength of which we can say that we are on the right track towards our destination at the end of the prescribed period, namely, the creation of a self-reliant and self-sustaining economy. Of course, we have entered upon a big enterprise, and the most important thing for those on whom the responsibility of implementing the Plan rests is that every year or for the five years they should arrange the priorities in such a way as to be able to say at the end of two, three or five years that so much has been done, in so many matters we have become self-reliant, that in so many matters we have achieved so much. Unless some such reply is given, there is no real test by which we can be sure of proceeding on the right lines in the pursuit of our Plan.

I have read the speech of the hon. Minister. He was trying to show that in certain matters we have progressed. He has given a good reply, an assuring reply, but he has not placed before us the complete picture, he has not told us that in so many matters

we have already become self-sufficient, and so many things remain, on the strength of which we can say that the remaining portion will be covered in the remaining four years and we will be self-sufficient in the given matters. We can take up some important matters and say that in these matters of production we shall be self-sufficient. This, in my opinion, is a proper aspect of this report, and that should be taken first.

Secondly, there is another aspect of this Plan, that it is not merely an economic plan, a plan for economic uplift. You will find in the report that in some places reference has been made to the importance of a social revolution in the country. Adopting the socialist pattern is one of the lines on which the society has to be reconstructed. That has to be done, and along with that economic uplift. These two things have to be linked together. Planning in other countries concentrates attention on only one point, namely the uplift of the economy to a particular stage, but in our country it is not merely that. Here we have to raise the economy to a particular stage, but along with that, we are also trying to create a society which will satisfy the standards of a socialist society. Reducing disparity, absence of concentration of wealth—all these factors are mentioned in this connection. All these things have also to be achieved along with the raising of the economic standard of the people as a whole. Our task is something which is very difficult, and I want to bring this to the notice of the House.

The third thing...

Mr. Speaker: Third and the last.

Dr. M. S. Aney: as regards the Plan, that, along with the other two important points, distinguishes the Third Plan from other plans is this, and I want to make some observations on that also. In my opinion, we are calling upon the people to make extraordinary sacrifices for the sake

of enabling the Government to achieve success in its targets and getting at this ideal. People are called upon today to make sacrifices, and it is the future generation which will get the benefit of it. Today we must starve so that the future generation may live comfortably, they may have as much food as they like, and be able to live a comfortable and happy life. It is a good idea. Therefore, it establishes that objective planning from the point of view of achieving the ideal is a very necessary thing. But the reports that we receive deal only with figures of targets. You have done this or you have not done that, and you give certain reasons for being able to achieve or not being able to achieve that. That is what you do. But the one ideal for which we are asking the people to make a supreme sacrifice is not properly understood by them, because no attempt is made by those who publish these reports to explain the situation, to explain to the people as to how by doing this, we are making a slow but sure march towards that ideal. That has to be explained. So long as it is not explained, the people remain under a vague impression that they have to bear the burden of the taxes. That is the only thing that is there, nothing else. The present difficulty is that we say that we have succeeded in the First Plan, that we have succeeded in the Second Plan, but the only success that the people see is that the burdens that they were carrying before not only remain, but have probably increased. This is leading to a very dangerous situation. After all, it is with the co-operation of these people, on whom the burden is placed, that we can carry out the Plan and hope to achieve the success we envisage.

This matter was casually referred to in the debate before, and the hon. Finance Minister said we would buck up, we would make a supreme effort. That is all right, but my point is this, that if the nation is to make this supreme sacrifice, the nation must know that we are making progress in

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

that direction. That will catch enormously with the people. We find that the Central Government has now given up the policy of coming up with a deficit budget by introducing taxation to the tune of more than Rs. 30 crores. In addition to that, the responsibility is also thrown upon the State Governments that they must also make their proper contribution in order that the Plan may succeed. Therefore, they have also been imposing taxes on the people. If you take the taxation imposed upon the people for the sake of helping the Government to carry out the Plan, it is something like Rs. 50 crores or so. Within two minutes I shall finish.

In two minutes I will finish, Sir.

My point is this. There is a tendency to levy taxes as indirect levies. What does it mean? When you tax indirectly, you tax everybody in the country. Nobody is left out of it because it acts as a tax and reaches every man. When you tax directly there is a limit to taxation. Certain income is considered by the Government as untaxable, that is, of those whom you consider as people not able to pay the tax at all. Therefore, you should make an exception for them. By these indirect taxes, you, in a way, force them to make their contribution to the fund which you require for the sake of coordination of your plans. It is in a way making a promise that you would not tax and in another way taking away the money from their pockets. This kind of thing has created discontent as things have happened in Madras, some places in Madhya Pradesh even in Punjab, apart from what has happened in other parts of the country. Difficult circumstances have arisen but you cannot misuse things. One of the bases for the trouble is the enhanced land tax. So, if you want to achieve success from this programme, you require the contentment of the people and their co-operation as such, apart from what help we may get from outside. With-

out the people's co-operation, the Plan will come to nothing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I shall end with one last sentence. I thank you for giving me this little indulgence. My point is, Government should think over the matter and see whether this kind of taxation should be pursued in the fourth or the fifth Plans. If they find that it is necessary to do so, we shall be courting a situation which might end in disaster. Therefore, you must get the help and co-operation of the people if you want to succeed with the Plan.

Mr. Speaker: Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri P. K. Deo: When is the Minister going to reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: At 5 O'clock. I shall be calling him.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Speaker. Sir, as we all say, the basic objective of India's development must necessarily be to provide the masses of India with the opportunity to lead a good life. This sentence is being repeated in the Third Five Year Plan book which has been published and supplied to us. Does this good life mean easy life or does it mean a really, morally, spiritually, physically, an improved life compared to what we have been leading till now? We have tom-tommed a good deal about this planning and this planning has become an obsession in our country. Not that we are planning for the sake of improvement of the country, but we are planning for the sake of planning, because planning must be in the programme of the Government and planning must be one of the items in the budget. In countries where this bogey of planning is not there, can it be said that those countries have not progressed without this bogey of planning? Countries have progressed; have kept on this progress.

One of the hon. Members who addressed the House this evening said

that there was some progress in the days of the British days also; that is to say, when we were under the British, the achievements were quite numerous: hospitals were built; roads were laid; railways were built; schools were built and colleges were built. These are the very things which we have built today! Plan or no Plan, the progress of the country is a process of evolution as things go on. So, this tom-tomming about this planning must be given up.

It is this planning which is dragging us into unknown depths. We do not know where we are going. I am not concerned with the shortfalls, not achieving the targets, etc. Which are the targets that have been achieved? I am doubtful if any target has been achieved so far. No targets have been achieved and those targets are merely a cover for the weak administration, or inefficient administration that we have now got.

What are the community projects that we are seeing? Are these community projects merely projects to hide the sins of those who are sinners, corrupt officials, or, are they merely machinery for carrying on election propaganda for the party in power? What are these community projects for? How we ever examined what happened to the contributions that have been made by us for the so-called community projects, the Janta colleges, Vijnan Mandirs and all sorts of these bogus things? I can myself give an example. There was a gentleman who could not pay back a debt of Rs. 700 in the year of grace 1947, but without having found any job, he is able to earn Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a month by way of house-rent for the houses which have been built by contributions which have been falsely made for Janta college! He used to call one of his small cottages as Viswavidya Peeth! Lakhs and lakhs of ruppes have been given to him. That comes in the Plan. Are we just to thrown down the money into the gutter for the sake of this Plan? Are we achieving anything by the waste

that we are indulging in? Crores of rupees are being wasted and we are not achieving anything whatsoever. Instead of that, we ought to have our yearly budget properly made. What difference is there between a five-year budget and an yearly budget? Why have this bogey of planning? Why not provide a particular thing to be done during one year and see that it is done during that year?

Mr. Speaker: If there were no planning, there would have been no shortfalls and no debate.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If there was no planning, probably we would not have wasted so much time.

The immediate problem for us is combating the forces of poverty. Have we done that? I will take a few heads. I am not going to travel over the whole aspect of planning. I would like to deal with the particular problem of agriculture. Various heads of agriculture are discussed in this planning. The first thing is minor irrigation schemes. Others may have got the same experience which I have got. I know what these minor irrigation schemes are. As a Member representing Rajasthan from 1952 to 1957, I found that those who were poverty-stricken but who were very loud in their voices, who could make their presence felt, made money out of these irrigation schemes. One scheme involved the building of a dam at a cost of Rs. 59 lakhs. It went up to Rs. 70 lakhs and finally it came to Rs. 85 lakhs. It was the Murlia dam. The net result of the building of the dam was 1,615 acres of very good land, which on our side is known as irrigated land—by *Ganga jali Kuan*—were drowned and submerged. Instead of that, about 2,800 acres of stony land where no irrigation could be done was brought under irrigation. Why this waste of Rs. 85 lakhs? The same happened in the Durai dam. There is a dam at Gambheri built at a cost of Rs. 90 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore and the water does not flow down, but upwards. (Interruptions.) I know only

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

of this particular area; I am not aware whether there is a great deal of land in the land of the Ministers.

Then there is the question of soil conservation, fertilisers, seed, etc. Grazing land is to be developed and cattle are to be provided with fodder. All of us travel in trains and we have seen that for miles and miles together, along the railways, there is a particular kind of new weed which has grown and which has destroyed all the grazing grass. Has any Minister taken the trouble of finding out what that weed is and what name is to be given to it? Not a single community project has taken it up. Not a single block development officer has touched it and the net result is grazing cattle do not find sufficient fodder for grazing purposes.

What is happening with regard to the seeds? What happens to the good seeds that are to be supplied to the farmers? Are they supplied? Have the Ministers verified whether this actually happens or not? The seed is being sold for consumption in the houses of the big guns like district magistrates, deputy collectors, block development officers and other sundry officers, who enjoy that good type of wheat. The net result is that the poor people are not given what they need. The poor cultivators are made to run from one end to another and obtain seeds from where they can.

Sir, I am very thankful to you for having given me this opportunity of saying these various things by virtue of which this wastage in our country is taking place. With this wastage, Sir, in this big question of shortfall, This shortfall is very apparent. We have not achieved anything. In what direction have we achieved anything? We tom-tommed in the beginning that every tehsil, every village will have a telephone. May I know from the hon. Minister how many tehsils in India are still lacking in having this facility of a telephone connection.

Every time we ask a question we are told that efforts are being made Sir, efforts are being made from 1952 to 1962 to provide a single telephone in all the villages and tehsils. Even tehsil headquarters do not have a telephone. Why? Because the official, the bureaucrat sitting there says: "Come on, deposit Rs. 2,000 if you want to have a telephone." From where is this Rs. 2,000 to come?

Then, what are the new railways that we have laid? The railways that we have already built have reduced their speed. From a speed of 40 miles in 1931, the speed has certainly gone down slowly and slowly and today, on the 27th of August, 1962, the speed of Rajasthan Railways has been reduced to 18 miles per hour.

Shri Bade: What about electricity in Chambal valley?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am not talking of Chambal. You can talk about Chambal. I am thankful to the Speaker for having given me this much time. You are having targets. Targets for what? You have built these box-cars by which movement of coal is taking place from one end to the other. But what happens is that for miles and miles the whole train runs vacant with 60 empty wagons, and everybody is laughing up his sleeves at the cost to the country.

I, therefore, say that this planning, if planning is to be done, has to be done not by the coat-patloon *walas*, or the Mahalanobises, but by those who suffered the agony of having achieved independence for this country and who feel for the advancement of this country.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate has been going on since Saturday. It is obvious and if we look around we find that we are in a most backward condition even among the backward countries. Therefore, the targets that have been

placed before us by the Third Five Plan are of vital importance. There is no sanctity in targets, but the objectives that have been placed before us and the targets that have been worked out by the combined wisdom of specialists and eminent men have to be fulfilled if the country is to achieve a self-generating or self-sustaining economy. If we fail in the achievement of these targets, with the rise in population it is obvious that we cannot achieve this self-sustaining economy even after the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Sir, many aspects have been touched by hon. Members. I would also like to say as to what is the reason for our failure to achieve these targets and why our progress has been so slow. One aspect of the matter is foreign exchange and difficulties in importing things. But even in respect of those sectors for which we have not to look to others and we have to depend upon ourselves, why is it that there is such a big failure? Agriculture, everybody admits, is a very crucial sector of our economy and if we are to progress, either in the matter of self-sufficiency in food or in the matter of self-sufficiency in raw materials, or in providing sufficient exports in order to pay for our imports, agriculture is vital for this country. But here there has been failure and the failure is, to my mind, because the plans that we are making are completely changed when they descent from the files into the fields. It is in the implementation that there has been failure, not in the making of the plans; they have been very well-conceived. We have to look to the machinery which is implementing them.

I do not want to dilate upon this, but I must say that today it has become very difficult for an honest man to earn his livelihood. It is unscrupulous person who is coming to the forefront and the state of things is such that probably it has become a paradise for the blackmarketeer and the corrupt official. That is what is happening. I

am sure when the Mahalanobis committee report is out, it will be found that quite a large slice of income is untraceable, and it has gone into the pockets of these unscrupulous people. Neither income-tax is paid on that amount nor is it used for the benefit of the society. These are such big leakages with the result that things that are meant or intended to be done for the benefit of the community do not go to the community and reach the people but are taken away in between, which amounts to almost robbing the community. This is going on and unless these leakages are stopped, nothing is going to help us, howsoever we change the institutional set up revise our targets.

Here I will give you a very ordinary instance. The capacity is not developed. Why is it not developed? Nobody is responsible. Responsibility is so diffused that you cannot catch hold of anybody and say that he is responsible for anything. Things may be done wrongly, there may be misappropriations, there may be huge losses, money may be given to wrong persons, anything can be done with impunity because the officers know they cannot be held responsible; they feel they are quite safe because there is always something to cover it up. I will not dilate upon this because many others have referred to it. I say that this sort of thing must go if we are to march forward and if our economy is to generate that power by which it can develop itself and enthuse the people to go forward and to take action in the process of development. But what is happening? Probably I shall be misunderstood, but I will say how our energies are being diverted. There are so many elections, right from the parliamentary elections to the panchayat elections like the block development committee elections, interim Zilla parishad elections and so on. They are making the country go to pieces. There are 18 blocks in my constituency. Candidates standing for those elections spend much more than what is permissible under

[Shri S. N. Chaturvedi]

the law and waste their time in canvassing. Their energies are being wasted or diverted for these elections. And when these bodies are formed, what do they do? What function they discharge? They always try to shirk or evade responsibility or pass it on to others. Members of the block development committee or interim Zilla parishad try to pass on the responsibility to the President or the Chairman with the result that if things are delayed, nobody can be called to account for it.

This is what is ailing in the country. At one stage, I questioned the advisability of having the planning boards even at the State level. Here is the Planning Commission which has laid down the targets. Then there is only the question of execution. So, there must be executive officers who must be made responsible for seeing that these plans are carried; and if they are not carried out in the proper spirit, they must be punished.

Now, suppose a road to be built. First of all, it has to be sanctioned, which takes one or two months. Then the estimates are sanctioned. After the estimates are sanctioned, they invite tenders. Another two months are spent in inviting tenders and, thereafter, if the proposal is sanctioned, there is a war as to whether it should go to this side or that side and in the process of sanction six precious months are wasted. Thereafter, somebody is in favour of one engineer, somebody against the engineer. One party's name is put in. He is not getting the co-operation. I know of one road. The material has been collected. Everything has been done. For the last 10 years, people have pressed for it. That road has not been built. These are the conditions that prevail. How can any plan be successful in these circumstances? That is the problem before us. I feel that we must improve the administrative machinery. I know the Government cannot morally reform our people. That, it cannot do.

That, unfortunately is the fault of our character. Even though we were fortunate to have a man like the Father of the Nation born in this country, we are degraded to that extent. We are all responsible for that. These recurrent elections, will I think, bring ruin to any plan howsoever well conceived it may be. That is the problem. I wanted to draw the attention of the Planning Minister to this. I feel that no amount of institutional change will help unless this state of affairs is remedied.

Shri Bade: I congratulate the hon. Member. He should sit on this side. He has expressed views which we want to express.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We can do better on this side.

श्री द्वारा नारा तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन लोगों से सहमत नहीं हूँ जो कहते हैं कि प्लान बहुत एम्बीशस है। ४४ करोड़ की आवादी में १० हजार करोड़ का प्लान एम्बीशस नहीं कहा जा सकता। अगर हम पर कैपीटा देखें तो पांच साल में प्रति व्यक्ति सवा दो सौ रुपये आता है। इसके मानो हुए कि एक साल में ४० या ४२ रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति और महीने में तीन चार रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति पड़ा। तो इस प्लान को एम्बीशस नहीं कहा जा सकता। हम लोग इससे कम नहीं कर सकते थे। यदि इससे कम करते तो देश में रिवोल्यूशन हो जाता, लोग संतुष्ट न होते और हमारी सारी व्यवस्था नितर-बितर हो जाती। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि प्लान एम्बीशस नहीं है। नेकिन जो भी प्लान बनाया गया है उसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन कैसे हो रहा यह आप को देखना है।

हम यह नहीं कहते कि प्लान की रिपोर्ट में कुछ चेंज करने की जरूरत है। उस में चेंज की गुंजाइश नहीं है। जो भी प्लान हम ने बनाया है वह ठीक है, एक दो जगह गलतियां हैं। अरबन वायस है रूरल वायस नहीं है। हालांकि रूरल पापुलेशन ८० पर सेट है और

अरबन पापुलेशन २० पर सेंट है, लेकिन किन भी आप देखें कि आउट ले अरबन एरिया में ज्यादा हो रहा है या कि रूरल एरिया में ज्यादा हो रहा है। आप पायेंगे कि रूरल एरिया के मुकाबले में अरबन एरिया में ज्यादा इनवेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। हमारी गवर्नेंस्ट अरबन माइंडेड हो गयी है। हमारे मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी कहते हैं कि हम लोगों को गांवों की ओर अधिक व्यान देना है लेकिन प्लान के अनुसार गांवों पर हमारा व्यान कम है और शहरों पर ज्यादा व्यान हो रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस प्लान में इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ वायस ज्यादा है और एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ वायस कम है। यदि हम एग्रीकल्चर द्वारा प्रति एकड़ दो मन उत्पादन बढ़ा दें तो हमारी नेशनल इनकम बहुत बढ़ जायेगी। लेकिन आज एग्रीकल्चर की हालत क्या है? एग्रीकल्चर की हालत यह है कि उसके बारे में कोई स्टेटिस्टिक्स नहीं हैं, जो ही भी वे इतनी फाल्टी हैं कि उन पर रिलाई नहीं किया जा सकता। शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम नहीं कि ये आंकड़े केंद्रीयार किये जाते हैं। एक साहब गांव में जाते हैं और एक कटठा या उस से भी कम खेत काट कर देखते हैं कि कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और उसका एवरेज बना लेते हैं। हो सकता है कि सेमिल उन्होंने लिया है वह अच्छा हो या खराब हो।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Sampling is the practice everywhere.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: It is not good sampling. There should have been good samples. Then, I would not have raised it. The sample taken is very bad.

दूसरी बात यह है कि एग्रीकल्चरल में जो रुपया खर्च होता है वह केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी पर अधिक खर्च हो रहा है। लोगों के यहां क्या पहुंच पाता है।

अभी हमारे सदन में आज एक बिल शुगरकेन कंट्रोल आर्डर के बारे में पास हुआ है। उस का बायस क्या है? उस का बायस यह है कि सरमायेदारों और मिल मालिकों को ज्यादा पैसा दिलाया जाये। जब इस तरह की मिल मालिकों और सरमायेदारों को ज्यादा पैसा देने की बात हो तो इस देश के आम लोगों का कैसे कल्याण कर सकते हैं? इसलिये जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा है। सरकार की इंडस्ट्रियल बायस और अरबन बायस जारी है, रूरल बायस बहुत कम है।

प्लान में एक दो गलती हुईं और वह गलती यह थी कि जो हम कर्ज लेते हैं, या ग्रान्ट्स लेते हैं, दूसरे देशों से उन का ठीक से उपयोग करने और प्रोपर टाइम से उपयोग करने के बास्ते निश्चय नहीं किये रहते। इसलिये बहुत से ग्रान्ट्स पड़े हुए हैं हालांकि हम को इंटरेस्ट उस बत्त से देना पड़ेगा जब से वह रुपया हमारे बास्ते इयरमार्क होता है। अब फौरेन कंट्रीज जो रुपया देती हैं उस का कुछ अंश हम पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि १ हजार करोड़ से अधिक रुपया पड़ा हुआ है। अब उस रुपये को प्रोपरली एक टाइम लिमिट के अन्दर खर्च करना या ताकि हमारे ऊपर इंटरेस्ट का बढ़न अधिक न हो आंख हमें कायदा हो।

पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में जो रुपया इन्वेस्ट किया हुआ है उस से हमें क्या आमदनी हो रही है? कोई ७०० करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट है, क्या उस से १० करोड़ रुपये की भी आमदनी साल में होती है? शायद १ या १/२ परसेन्ट आमदनी होती है। लोहे और सीमेंट में जो हम ने इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है वहां हमें रिटर्न मिलता है या नहीं इस की तरफ हमारा व्यान नहीं जाता है।

अब हैल्य डिपार्टमेंट को ही ले लीजिये हैल्य डिपार्टमेंट की क्या प्लानिंग है? आज हमारे देश में संकड़ों अस्पताल बिना डाक्टर्स के पड़े हुए हैं।

[श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

वहां पर डाक्टर्ज नहीं हैं जो कि मरीजों का इलाज कर सकें और दवा बगरह दे सकें। एक तरफ तो हालत यह है और दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि हमारे हजारों आयुर्वेदिक ग्रेजुएट्स बेकार बैठे हैं और उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती हैं। उन बेकार आयुर्वेदिक ग्रेजुएट्स को थोड़ी ट्रेनिंग दे कर उन अस्पतालों में भेजा जा सकता है लेकिन यह होता नहीं है। अस्पतालों में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि होशियार और ट्रेन्ड डाक्टर्स रखें जायें ताकि वह सही ढंग से मरीजों का इलाज कर सकें। स्पूरियस मैडिसिस बनती हैं लेकिन जितना उन पर ध्यान देना चाहिये उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। प्लार्निंग तक ठीक है लेकिन उस का एक्यूसक्यूशन ठीक से नहीं होता है। एक्सक्यूशन के बारे में एक, दो उदाहरण दूंगा।

हमारे यहां ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटीज हैं लेकिन हम यह जानने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते कि जित के लिये यह ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटीज हैं उन की इन के बारे में या क्या राय है और वह इस बारे में क्या कह रहे हैं यह देखना चाहिये कि जित के फायदे के लिये हम कोई काम कर रहे हैं उन को इस से क्या फायदा हो रहा है? उनकी इस बारे में ओपी-नियन्त्रण क्या है यह हमें जानना चाहिये। जैसा कि अंग्रेजों के टाइम में हम कहते थे कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी बड़ी खर्चीली है और वह संकेत हाथी है, आज भी हालत वही है और उस में कोई तबदीली नहीं आई है। प्रशासन बड़ा खर्चीला हो गया है। काफी रुपया वह खा जाता है लेकिन लोगों को फायदा उस अनुपात से नहीं हो रहा है। नोर देन ५० परस्ट बैस्ट हो जाता है। गांव के लोग इन ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट कमेटीज में जाते हैं तो उन की बात नहीं मुनी जाती है। उन को कैसे फायदा पहुंचेगा। प्लार्निंग बगरह सब ठीक है लेकिन एक्सीक्यूशन स्टेज में आ कर हम फेल हो जाते हैं। इस वास्ते प्लार्निंग मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स को यह देखना चाहिये कि प्लास पर ठीक से अमल हो रहा

है या नहीं और ठीक से उन पर काम हो सके इस के लिये उन्हें सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिये।

एप्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट में हम देखते हैं कि ऊपर के सैट अप पर अधिक रुपया खर्च होता है। यही हालत हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की भी है और अन्य जगहों में भी आप यही चीज पायेंगे। नीचे के लेबिल पर जहां कि प्लांस को अमल में लाना होता है जिन को एक्चुअली इम्लीमेंट करना होता है वहां ध्यान नहीं जाता है। पब्लिक वर्क डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा सड़कें बनती हैं। एक लाख रुपया एक भी ल सड़क के निर्माण पर खर्च होता है लेकिन एक्चुअल उस का पचास परसेन्ट भी खर्च नहीं होता है। परिणाम जो होता है कि सड़कें जो बनती हैं वह दो वर्ष के बाद खराब हो जाती हैं। इस का उपाय क्या है? जैसा मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि टार्गेट फुलफिल अगर न हो सके तो उस को कोई शिकायत नहीं है, चलो, ५, १० परसेन्ट टार्गेट फुलफिल होने में कमी रह गई लेकिन यह देखने की बहुत जरूरत है कि जो भी काम किये गये हैं वे ठीक तरह से किये गये हैं कि नहीं। उन को प्रोपरली एक्सीक्यूट किया गया है या नहीं? समय आ गया है जब सरकार को इस बारे में विशेष सतर्कता बर्तनी होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूँझे पूरा विश्वास है कि दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं पर हम ने जितना रुपया खर्च किया और तीसरे प्लान पर भी हम जितना रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, अगर ईमानदारी से यह रुपया खर्च किया गया होता और खर्च किया जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान का दूसरा ही नक्शा होता। आज जैसा नक्शा हमारे सामने नहीं होता बिल्कुल बदला हुआ नक्शा होता। आज वह बदला हुआ नक्शा न पाने का कारण वह है कि हम लोग आपस में छोटी मोटी बातों में उलझते रहते हैं और एक्सीक्यूशन की ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता।

प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार है इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सभी अफसर बैईमान और करण्ट हैं लेकिन अधिकतर लोग उस में ऐसे हैं जिन की ईमानदारी पर मुझे शक है। अब इस तरफ अगर मंत्री महोदय आदि ध्यान दें तो हमारा काम अधिक अच्छा हो सकता है और लोगों को हम अधिक फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I want to give five minutes to Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo: It will not be possible to do full justice to the subject in five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will call upon the hon. Minister.

Shri P. K. Deo: After all the eloquence from the ramparts of the Red Fort and everywhere in praise of the Plan, the only lone voice opposing the Plan comes from the Swatantra Party Benches.

Mr. Speaker: I have already accommodated two Members from that Group. There is no justification for calling a third one. I will call upon the Minister to reply.

Shri Sivmurthi Swamy (Koppal): Five minutes may be given to me.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

श्री शिवमृति स्वामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में अपने प्रदेश में जो डेवलपमेंट के काम होने जा रहे हैं उन के बारे में कुछ बतलाना चाहता हूँ। तुंगभद्रा डैम जिस का कि उद्घाटन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने किया था हालांकि उस को अब ६, ७ साल हो चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तक खेतों को पानी नहीं पहुंचा है। ८ लाख एकड़ जमीन को उस के जरिये पानी देने की योजना थी लेकिन अभी तक उस का एक चौथाई भाग भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया है डैम तैयार होने के बाद नहरें नहीं और नहरें तैयार होने के बाद फील्ड चैनल्स नहीं। अब पानी तो देते नहीं हैं लेकिन कूँकि खेत के पास से पानी जाता है तो उस पर किसानों से

डेवलपमेंट टैक्स वसूल करना यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

अब चूँकि वहां पर गन्ना पैदा होता है इसलिये शुगर केन इंडस्ट्री को डेवलप करना आवश्यक हो जाता है। अब मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि जहां पर यह डैम बनाया जाता है वहां पर शुगरकेन इंडस्ट्री को डेवलप करने के लिए रात दिन हमसब लोगों ने साल भर तक मेहनत करके शुगर इंडस्ट्री को सहकारी आधार पर चलाने के लिये रायचूर और बीदर में ६, ८ लाख रुपया जमा किया है। बीदर जिले में किसानों ने अपनी जमीनों को सोसायटी में निरवी कर के यह ६ लाख ६७ हजार रुपया बैंक में जमा कराया लेकिन इतना करने पर भी ५, ६ साल होने को आये, कोशिश करने पर भी अभी तक उन को लाइसेंस नहीं मिल पाया है। आप को लाइसेंस देने के लिये बहुत नहीं मिलता है। उन लोगों ने लाखों रुपया बैंक में जमा कराया लेकिन इंडस्ट्री को सहकारी आधार पर शुरू करने के लिये लाइसेंस नहीं मिल रहा है। वे बेचारे इधर से उधर मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं। उन के डेली-गेशन पर डेलीगेशन दिल्ली आते हैं लेकिन अफसोस का विषय है कि उन को कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं क्या इस सदन के लिये सरकार से पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या इसी तरह से आप इस देश में समाज-वाद लाना चाहते हैं। क्या मैं सरकार से पूछ सकता हूँ कि समाजवाद कोआपरेटिव कंसर्न को लाइसेंस देने से होगा या किसी एक व्यक्ति अथवा किसी एक पूँजिपति या सरमायेदार को लाइसेंस देने से कायम होगा? आखिर उस में क्या कमी है जिस की कि बजह से आप उन को इनकरेजमेंट नहीं दे रहे हैं? अभी भी दिल्ली में बीदर से डेलीगेशन आया है, वह इधर से उधर भटक रहा है उन को आप इनकरेजमेंट दीजिये। आम जनता जब एक उत्साह मन में ले कर इस तरह से सहकारी आधार पर काम करने को आगे बढ़ रही है तब आप का फर्ज हो जाता है कि

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

उस को प्रोत्साहन दें। वह रजिस्टर्ड शुदा सोसायटी है और गवर्नरमेंट की जो भी शर्तें हैं, उन को वह पूरा करने के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार है तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों उस को इस तरह से परेशान किया जा रहा है? आज कल क्या क्या बातें हो रही हैं, उन बातों को छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन लोगों में जो अविश्वास निराशा की भावना पैदा हो रही है, उस की तरफ व्याप्ति दे कर देश में डेवलपमेंट के लिये काम किया जाना चाहिये।

17 hrs.

“सेन्ट्रल बजट इन ब्रीफ, १९६२-६३” नाम की पुस्तिका में बताया गया है कि नेशन-बिल्डिंग, इकानोमिक एंड सोशल सर्विसेज से सम्बन्धित तमाम डिपार्टमेंट में सिर्फ़ ३५६.४ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं। मिनिस्टरी आफ फिनांस ने जिस क्लीयर तरीके से बजट और फाइब इयर प्लान के बारे में आंकड़े इस पुस्तिका में दिये हैं, उस के लिये वह धन्यवाद की पात्र है। इस में जिन नेशन-बिल्डिंग, इकानोमिक एंड सोशल सर्विसेज का जिक्र किया गया है, वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

“Forests, Ports and Pilotage, Mercantile Marine, Lighthouses and Lightships, Scientific Departments, Education, Medical, Public Health Agriculture, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry Co-operation, Industries, Aviation, Broadcasting, Labour and Employment, Community Development Projects and National Extension Service including Local Development Works, Multi purpose River Schemes, Electricity, grants to social welfare organisations, welfare of backward classes, assistance for scarcity affected areas and for natural calamities, rehabilitation of displaced persons” etc.

इस से जाहिर होता है कि १४८०.३ करोड़ रुपये में से सिर्फ़ ३५६.४ करोड़ रुपये यानी सिर्फ़, २४ फीसदी नैशन बिल्डिंग, इकानामिक एंड सोशल सर्विसेज पर खर्च करने का विचार प्रकट किया गया है। अगर सरकार इन कामों के लिये बजट का पचास फीसदी भी खर्च नहीं करती है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारी प्लानिंग के टारगेट्स किस तरह से और कब तक पूरे होंगे।

Shri Nanda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the House for the manner in which the Plan has been discussed. Throughout the discussion, practically all the Members who spoke manifested great earnestness and keenness that the Plan should fare as well as possible, that it should succeed. There was criticism. It was an expression of the concern of the Members about the success of the Plan and of their sense of importance about the Plan. In the course of the debate many constructive suggestions have been made. The general confidence in the country's ability to put through the Plan and to achieve its targets and objectives has been expressed. I regard it as a very great asset for the Plan. And, when I make my observations, it will not be in any spirit of explaining away any deficiencies that may have occurred. I do not want to make any defence of whatever weakness there may be—and there are such weaknesses—or to rebut any point, but I do so in the hope that will help towards a better understanding of what is happening in the country and what is being done. And, in all humility, I may add that it is also the purpose that a better accord, a fuller accord may be reached here with regard to the Plan itself.

With regard to the targets and the dimensions of the Plan, one could notice two trends of thought. One was expressed by Shri Dhebar. According to him, even if the Plan reaches its full outcome of an annual

average rate of six per cent it is going to be wholly inadequate in relation to the needs of the country, and he had in mind a section of the countrymen, the downtrodden people—there are a large number of them in our country—and he said that their minimum basic needs are not going to be provided for through a Plan of this size. He asked why we should not leave it at six or seven per cent. He said that there will be risks for the democratic structure of this country if we do not go ahead more rapidly. I agree in principle with what Shri Dhebar said. But there are limitations to which I shall refer, but we shall try to transcend those limitations.

There was another approach also. According to this approach, we should be more realistic. We should try to fix our targets at a level which we are sure will be attained. If we had a larger target which we failed to achieve, it would be demoralising and therefore, we were advised that we should possibly start an exercise leading to a reduction of the Plan to its core,—some kind of a core, based on a conception of the more essential priorities. I must concede that this advice is well-meant or well-intentioned but it is, in my humble opinion, a very wrong approach. Our approach in formulation of the Plan has been that we do not want to accommodate the weaknesses wherever they exist, not to bring it down to the level which will accommodate for delays and indecision, not to make allowances for all kinds of pitfalls and shortfalls that might arise, but to fix the targets at a level which is worthy of a nation such as ours. That is, we wanted to take the conditions as they would be, if we all exerted our efforts. Of course, that does not mean that the targets should be unrealistic or not feasible at all, but should be possible of achievement to the fullest extent of our possibilities. So, these are the two courses, and we have adopted this course.

I am not going to be ashamed of coming to the House and saying that

we could not rise to your expectations in some cases because the conditions were beyond our control; things happened which no human agency could prevent. Also, if there are any deficiencies and shortfalls, because of our failures, we will come to you and say that we have been found wanting here and there; mistakes have been made. I would say then that we will see to it that we do not make those mistakes again and shall make our best efforts. That is the kind of approach that we have adopted in the framing of this Plan.

I had thought of only these two trends. But I find from the speech of the hon. gentleman opposite, Shri U. M. Trivedi, that what he said was in fact a third trend. That happily is restricted to himself possibly, and there were one or two other hon. Members who perhaps spoke like that namely, that there should be no Plan at all.

An Hon. Member: Dangerous.

Shri Nanda: An hon. Member says it is dangerous. I do not think there is any danger arising from our Plan. People do realise and appreciate the value of planning and even where there was no planning so far, the people are gradually coming towards a Plan. For instance, in the United Kingdom, the need for planning is now being felt more and more since they want accelerated progress. In some other countries also, they may not call it so, but they try to do some planning because it cannot be helped.

I would like to deal with the question as to why it is being felt that there may be any serious impediment in the way of our attaining the Plan targets. Let me explain. This Plan has two kinds of levels. There is what we call the physical programmes and we have also set for ourselves certain financial ceilings in respect of internal resources and also there is a certain limit on our present expectations of foreign aid. So far as this

[Shri Nanda]

Plan is concerned, there is no reason for any diffidence at all. I believe, taking into consideration all the factors which affect the progress and economic activities in this country, there is every reason to hope for the successful implementation of the third Plan.

The Plan has certain constituents. I would like to make it clear how this Plan is within our reach: The public sector outlay, Rs. 7500 crores; public sector investment, Rs. 6300 crores and private investment, Rs. 4100 crores. Regarding internal resources, I have some information. The basis of our confidence and a sense of assurance that the internal resources would be found is this. Already at the Centre, whatever has been done in the two years would enable 78.2 per cent. of the targets of additional taxation to be realised; in the case of the States, it is 60.6 per cent. The overall figure is 71.9 per cent. That is, the measures that have been taken already will give that result over the period of the plan.

The hon. Member opposite had some suggestions as to how we can enlarge our resources. He said, we might take over the productive assets in the country. It is not really a very helpful line to take. We can take whatever we require if we find that it is going to help our progress, but not just for the sake of taking over anything which may not be really necessary for our purposes.

Then comes the question of external resources. Regarding that aspect, I gave some figures the other day, in which I brought out the fact that a good deal of our needs have been covered already and we expect that there will not be much difficulty regarding the rest of it. But I must deal with a feeling expressed in the House regarding the merits of foreign aid, namely, the question of dependence on foreign aid, which creates demoralisation. They say, we get something and therefore, we do not

care how we choose it and that we do not make much effort ourselves. I think this is not the correct view at all. The more the foreign aid we take, the more we have to exert ourselves to utilise it.

There are corresponding and complementary internal resources required, and it also depends upon the form in which we receive our aid. Are we using it for the purpose of luxury goods and for things which are not essential? It is not so. It is true that the component of external or foreign aid has been increasing in our Plans, from one Plan to the next. At the same time, let us look at the content of the Plans themselves. The percentage of investment in the industrial complex or the group comprising industry, minerals and power was 16 per cent in the First Plan, 30 per cent in the Second Plan and in the Third Plan, The figure is considerably more, i.e., 35 per cent. That is the way the increased foreign aid is going.

There was one objection raised by the hon. Member there, about debts being incurred. He asked, how shall we repay them? Any businessman knows that when he contracts a loan he gets accommodation from the bank on certain assumptions, that he is going to pay the interest and make something for himself. The same applies to a nation also.

What is the alternative? Of course, we cannot do without steel. Shall we go on importing steel or shall we try to make steel ourselves and later on build up the capacity for making our own steel plants? If we import steel, we have to pay for ordinary steel at the rate of Rs. 800 a ton. The foreign exchange component for creating the capacity for producing a ton of steel is—it is a little more than—Rs. 1100. But by spending that once for all we will build the capacity and it produces itself. Therefore, in five years the outflow will be Rs. 4000.

I do not want to labour this point. It applies to all those other commodities which we are trying to produce

with the help of foreign aid. Unless we follow this broad policy, we will be helpless. Therefore, this whole objection to getting foreign aid, on the present scale is not valid. I wish we had even more of it. Because, what is our object? Our object is to see that we dispense with foreign aid as soon as possible. The more we have it, over a shorter period, the earlier we can create our own capacity for doing bigger things in the country. Then we will be in a position to, more or less, dispense with foreign aid. In a short period of time, we will be in a position to reduce it progressively, to dispense with it a large measure. That is our approach. That is the strategy of planning which we have adopted.

There was a great deal of concern shown about our foreign exchange situation. I have never tried to minimise the difficult balance of payment situation faced by the country. It is going to be a continuing problem. I have no illusions about it, that we are going to be comfortable during the tenure of the Plan. The foreign exchange resources are running low. As I said, all the time we will have to be on tip-toe to ensure that we remain in a safe position so far as our foreign exchange position is concerned. Therefore, it is imperative that we do everything possible to get over this problem.

More difficulties have been pointed out. My hon. friend over there, particularly, who dealt at great length on this subject, told us about the decline in India's share in global trade. I will say something about this. Actually, India's share in the world trade has come down from 1.5 per cent in 1955 to 1.2 per cent in 1960 and 1961. All our efforts are directed towards reversing this trend. But what is not realised is that since the recovery of Western Europe and other western countries from the aftermath of the second world war, those countries have been in a position to develop their exports very rapidly. On the other hand, the under-developed countries have been faced with a variety of problems, including the restriction and

other difficulties on the part of advanced countries and decline in the terms of trade for their primary products. It is for this reason that whereas during the period, 1955-61 the exports of developed countries have increased by 50 per cent, those of under-developed countries could only rise by 16 per cent. In the matter of widening the opportunities for trade for under-developed countries a more enlightened view is gradually gaining ground in the developed countries, but its practical significance is yet to be felt. A radical change in the present approach of developed countries in the matter of trade would be most valuable for India as for other under-developed countries.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): We have to depend upon their changing their views?

Shri Nanda: The suggestion of the hon. Member is to have more trade with the East European countries. I will take up those suggestions to consider whether we can make a departure from what we are doing. The hon. Member will find that our trade with the East European countries has been increasing very much. The ratio has been increasing and in the case of other countries there is a corresponding reduction. It is probably not generally known how much the direction-wise composition of India's trade has changed over the two Plans. Since 1954 imports from East European countries has gone up from about Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 81 crores and exports from about Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 64 crores. The annual average imports of capital goods rose; that is imperative because of the structure of the Plan. Although on a smaller scale than with western Europe, even now India is running a deficit on current account with East European countries to the extent of Rs. 17 crores a year. I am referring to this, because that was one of the suggestions. We are trying to develop our export in every-possible direction to the best of our capacity.

We are very clear in our mind that next to agriculture comes our export

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effort. There is no question of conflict or difference of opinion about it and nothing else is so vital for many years to come. It was in recognition of this that between the draft outline of the Third Plan and the final report, after careful consideration, Government decided to raise the target for exports over the Plan period from Rs. 3,450 crores to Rs. 3,700—3,800 cores. This would mean raising the annual level of export earnings by Rs. 200 crores and the average annual exports for the Third Plan by Rs. 150 crores above the averages of the Second Plan. What does it really mean? It means that by the end of the Fourth Plan the level of exports has to rise to at least the present level twice. This is going to be a very big task.

In this we have to reckon with many factors, some of which are beyond our control. From year to year the problem will assume many new aspects in relation to different commodities and in different countries. International developments place certain limitations on us. Because of that, our efforts will have to be still greater. We cannot expect that something better will come by itself nor should we submit ourselves to helplessness.

A number of far-reaching decisions were taken by Government sometime ago and are now being implemented vigorously. This year's export plan is detailed one and it is being followed up closely commodity by commodity. Our commercial services abroad are also being strengthened. Various other steps have been taken. Enterprises in the public sector have been asked to earmark a part of their production for export.

The problem of reducing costs, which is very basic to export effort is being studied in respect of six industries: cement, jute, bicycles, electric motors, transformers and rayon. Cost studies will be undertaken shortly in 7 more industries: sugar, cotton textiles, vegetable oils, oilcakes, coir manufactures, pig iron, manganese ores and ferro

manganese. As a result of these studies, short-term and long-term elements in the cost situation, affecting each industry will be identified and a systematic cost reduction programme will be implemented with the co-operation of industry and trade. The success of these efforts is of great importance for future economic development in respect of each industry. Government will need the maximum contribution possible from industrial leaders, management, labour as well as technicians.

I have given a few of the measures we adopted or propose to take so far as exports are concerned. There were certain other suggestions. I have already referred to the raising of production and productivity and lowering of costs. An hon. Member said something about over-invoicing. There is the counter-part under-invoicing also. He expressed the belief that this mal-practice prevails fairly widely. I am inclined to believe that. At least, the problem does exist. It is difficult to say what exactly is its size because if it were completely known, possibly, more vigorous efforts could be made. However, there is no question that wherever such fraud comes to light, there should be exemplary punishment. In the present stage of development, for any body engaged in overseas trade, to indulge in under-invoicing is to act totally against the country's interest. It is un-patriotic, criminal, of course; but it is treason.

Some other suggestions were also made. They were important, I would like to deal with them also. One was about shipping. Our friend, who is so much taken up with this problem is not present in the House. Because, he asked me why I did not mention freights and shipping in my opening remarks. I would like to state the position on behalf of the Government in this matter. On foreign exchange, that was a good point, that is, the emphasis on ship-building and on shipping. We entirely agree with the idea. With the expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard and the construction of the dry dock, the Visakhapatnam Shipyard will be

capable of producing ships of the total tonnage of 50,000 to 60,000 tons E.W.T. per year. A second shipyard is to be established at Cochin. The development of ship-building industry has been in all countries a long drawn and time-consuming process.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): What about the Shipyard at Cochin?

Shri Nanda: There it is.

Shri Nambiar: It is coming?

Shri Nanda: It has come here. On shipping, there can be no difference on general priorities, but there are real limits about the availability of foreign exchange which have to be recognised. It is true that we are able to carry only 9 to 10 per cent of India's overseas trade in our own ships. But, citing a percentage as this does not bring out the fact that in 10 years, there has been nearly a three-fold expansion in shipping capacity, from 3.9 to 9.5 lakh tons G.R.T. The Third Plan provided for acquisition of ships with a total tonnage of 3.75 lakh tons G.R.T. during the plan period. In the first two years of the plan, arrangements have been made for the procurement of all this tonnage. Recently, we have revised the target for the procurement of ships in the plan period to 5.5 lakh tons G.R.T., which means an increase of 7.75 lakh tons G.R.T. over the original target. Advantage has been taken of the fact that owing to certain payment terms being available, the foreign exchange expenditure on shipping will be within the limits contemplated in the plan. As the House is aware, several measures have been taken in recent years to assist the development of Indian shipping, notable among these being the establishment of the Shipping Development Fund, provision of loans at concessional rates of interest, the grant of development rebate on investment in shipping. The Shipping Co-ordination committee established some time back has been assisting in the maximum utilisation of Indian shipping tonnage for the transport of Government cargo.

Overlicensing was also mentioned in this context, and I should just say a word about it. There is some confusion on this subject. The issue of licences enables a party to seek foreign collaboration and initiate preliminary negotiations. The definitive stage is the approval of foreign exchange. As against the foreign exchange allocation of about Rs. 450 crores for the private sector in the Third Plan, up to the end of May, 1962, foreign exchange approval was given for about Rs. 207 crores. The proportion varies between the different industries. But those most adequately covered so far include heavy chemicals, cement, paper, drugs, plastics, automobiles, and several light engineering industries. On the other hand, there are still serious lags in non-ferrous metals, industrial machinery, machine-tools, fertilisers, refractories, alloy and special tool steels, and electrical engineering industries. After careful review, a list of 16 industries has been drawn up for future priority in the grant of available foreign exchange. These include alloy and special tool steel, steel casting and forgings, heavy structures including cranes, railway wagons and other equipment, industrial machinery, fertilisers, special refractories, earth-moving equipment etc. This is to set at rest the fear or the apprehension that practically during the two years, the private sector has already covered the whole ground nearly in respect of the availability of foreign exchange.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: With your permission, Sir, may I seek one clarification? The priority list has just been read out. Does it mean that further modifications or exclusions from the Schedules of the Industrial Policy Resolution are contemplated? For, many of these industries in this priority list, as far as I recollect, are in Schedule A Schedule B of the Resolution.

Shri Nanda: No. It is not so. It is all within the framework or the limits

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of that Resolution. It will take considerable time for me to deal with each industry, and say exactly what part of it is going in what direction. I may add, however, that a review is being undertaken, so that in respect of any licences which have been issued, but have not become effective, we shall now have to see that the position is revised so that they are all brought in line with these priorities.

I have said this about the various aspects of the question of how far it would be possible to achieve the Plan as formulated, that is, a Plan of Rs. 10,400 crores; and the conclusion is obvious that although the difficulties are there, and they will have to be dealt with, there is no question at all arising about any kind of pruning or any cut or some such of core being made out of this Plan. Well, it is true that the content of the Plan may change. We never expect that what we put into the Plan documents at the beginning will emerge in the end exactly in the same position and in the same form and with the same ingredients as before. Large readjustments are bound to occur because the conditions change and fresh needs arise. We have already made a larger provision for power and for transport, because that was considered necessary. Some things may get postponed, while some things may have to be accelerated. But regarding the attainment of the overall objectives of the Plan and its main targets, I do not have any doubt at all. And we may even try, and I wish that it should be possible for this country, and it is, I think, within our capacity to go beyond that and nearer the physical targets which have been put down. The targets are the physical targets, and the financial ceiling are not related to those targets in most cases but are below that level; more money will be required if those targets are to be achieved.

My hon. friend, Shri U. N. Dhebar, told us about the inadequacy of the

Plan, the plight of about 30 per cent of the people of this country whose lot is not likely to be improved very much during the current Plan and possibly the next Plan also. In the long run possibly they will be better off, but it may be too long a run, and meanwhile dangers may develop. A warning was given by another hon. Member also. Therefore, we have to consider all the possibilities, both of accelerating development and ensuring that its fruits are channelled to reach down to the people who need them most. That is the problem of social justice.

Some observations were made about the twin problems of disparities and economic concentration, whether they have increased or not. As regards that, we will have to await the Report of Mahalonobis Committee. It will be a very useful document which will bring together a great deal of material on the subject with the help of which we may be able to take a better view of these problems. But one thing is clear to my mind. Whether there is an increase or not during this period, we started planning with a very large concentration and very large disparities already there. Therefore, it is not very much relevant; it is relevant, of course, to a certain extent. The problem however, remains. Therefore, the question before us is what we can do about it. Hence, without waiting for that Report our minds have to be applied to this question of how we can reduce or diminish disparities and how we should deal with the problem of concentration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is there a sign of even one per cent reduction? We are seeing that they are increasing.

Shri Nanda: As I said, I will suspend judgment on that question till the Report is received. But I have dealt with it on another plane. I said that whatever that Report says about concentration and disparities, something should be done irrespective of that Report.

I think there are two things to be done in the context of our socialist pattern we have set out to achieve. One is the acceleration of economic and social progress. Unless the rate of growth is very much more, it will not mean much for the millions of people in this country. Distributive arrangements by themselves are not going to help except slightly. I believe that the meaning of socialist pattern is that we should reorganise things in that manner so that production increases. That is the main thing. Also, merely an increase in production or increase in wealth will not benefit the poor people. It is the experience of many countries over the years that a check in the rate of growth by itself is no solvent of the problem of poverty at the lower levels. The structure remains practically the same; the distribution arrangements remains practically the same. Therefore, special steps have to be taken. I cannot go into all that now. All of us have to strive and collaborate to see that adequate steps are taken which will help the poor people to come into their own and to make a fuller contribution also towards the progress of the country. They cannot do so in their present condition.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy (Barackpore): Those steps are most important. That is the most interesting part. Let us hear them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let him take a little time on them.

Shri Nanda: We shall have a special discussion on that subject, because I have a lot of points to cover. I will come to one aspect immediately, and that has a bearing on this. It is the question of prices.

So, I shall deal with one aspect of the problem of social justice, because nobody is hit more, nobody is as much worse off on account of inflation, as the poor man. The capital gains and other gains out of a general rise in the price level go to others. In this

matter I feel really worried myself. During 1961-62, the first year of the Third Plan, there was a fall of 3.6 per cent in the index of whole-sale prices. Well, we could draw comfort from that. But in the last three or four months we find that there is again an upward trend. Though it can be accounted for, partly by the fact that it has a seasonal element in it, and therefore strictly speaking, cannot be interpreted as a rise of that order, still I am worried—not so much about what has taken place, but actually if our investments proceed on the basis envisaged in the Plan in the first year it came to only about 15 per cent of the total for five years, and the percentage will rise steadily, what will happen? Therefore, we have been thinking about this matter, and I shall make a statement on this problem to the extent we have been able to see light, I mean the recent consideration of this problem. This is not, I mean to say, the last word on it; we are devoting more thought to this matter, as to what effective steps should be taken to implement the price policy.

In the course of the debate, some of the hon. Members have referred to the question of prices. The House will recall that as stated in the Report on the Third Five Year Plan, there are four main objectives of price policy. Firstly, there should be no accentuation of inflationary pressures in the course of the Third Plan. Secondly, the levels of living of the more vulnerable classes in society must be safeguarded and any appreciable rise in prices of essential goods, which enter into the consumption of low-income groups, must be prevented. Thirdly, under conditions of development, movements of relative prices should accord with the priorities and targets set in the Plan. Finally, the agricultural producer must get a reasonable return and should be assured that the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities will not be allowed to fall below a reasonable minimum.

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Price policy has several aspects, notably, fiscal and monetary policies, discouragement of speculative hoarding of commodities and accumulation of inventories as well as regulatory measures, State trading and co-operative marketing and distribution. There are also certain problems in price policy which are related directly to the management of public enterprises and to the effort to build up exports. Appropriate action has to be taken in all these directions as well as in relation to particular groups of commodities.

In the first year of the Third Plan there was a decline of 3·6 per cent in the index number of wholesale prices. This was a sign in the right direction, as it marked the reversal of a trend towards rise in prices which had unfortunately emerged during the last two or three years of the Second Plan. However, at the beginning of August this year, the index of wholesale prices stood at 131·8 compared to 128·7 about this time last year, and the Government and the House cannot but take immediate notice of this increase. In varying degree, the rise has occurred under several heads—rice, millets, subsidiary foods, sugar and gur and also in a number of manufactured products which are of general consumption. Government are at present engaged in a thorough study of the implications of these recent trends and will not hesitate to take whatever action may be required for regulating the prices of basic essentials within defined limits, safeguarding the interests of low-income groups as well as of those with fixed incomes, and achieving increase in agricultural and industrial production, according to the requirements of the Plan. The examination now in progress includes the main agricultural commodities such as wheat, rice and millets, oilseeds and cotton. It also includes a number of industrial commodities which are either important for agricultural production or enter into common consumption. Among

these latter, I may mention, specially, cloth for lower income groups, kerosene oil, salt, edible oils, sugar and gur, soap, paper, drugs, and medicines, infant foods and a few other articles. In cooperation with the Ministries, the Planning Commission is examining not only the relevant problems of production but also the character and adequacy of the existing organisation of distribution in respect of each commodity, trading margins and other factors. Additional measures will be taken to intensify the present efforts to increase production of commodities such as fruits and vegetables, milk, meat and eggs and fish.

In a growing economy, price relationships are necessary complete and changing, and disturbing signs may well appear from time to time. A close watch has to be maintained on prices, specially on the prices of essential commodities, such as I have mentioned. Stable and reasonable prices for all commodities, which enter into general consumption, are a necessary condition for the success of all our plans for development, and every effort will be made to secure the just interest of the producer as well as of the consumer. Certain legal and administrative sanctions and an effective distribution machinery functioning in the public interest are an essential part of the apparatus for enforcement of price policy. At the same time, we have a right to insist on responsible leadership and cooperation from industry and trade at all levels throughout the country. Those who hoard, speculate and profiteer have to be dealt with as anti-social elements, whose activities not only affect adversely the economic progress of the country, but also deny to the common man a large part of the gains of planned development. In carrying out the various measures, Government will, therefore, ask for the fullest support of this House and of informed public opinion as also for a full acceptance of their obligations to the community on the part of all those who are now engaged in the actual

operations of production and distribution.

I have dealt with one problem which, apart from the abstract things or more remote things, affect the life of the people from day to day. An hon. Member had mentioned population as a factor retarding progress. I would not now take the time of the House to explain what are the implications of it and what we are doing about it. But it is very important, and I think, the various programmes regarding family planning which have been indicated and provided for in the Plan have to be taken up intensively throughout the country.

Now, I find that the time I had allotted to myself is coming to a close.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What about the forces of disintegration and their effects on planning?

Shri Nanda: This question is one of importance and may be one of the things on which I may have to say something within the limitations of time at my disposal.

A number of speakers stressed the fact that there were shortfalls. I have given a general answer. An hon. Member told me that while so much progress has been made in 10 years, it is a sign of self-satisfaction and complacency. It is not so. But, certainly, we are quite aware of the fact that the capacity of the country to progress has increased. We have broken the inertia of stagnation and we have made ourselves capable of making quicker advances.

The question was about the rate of growth. Some hon. Member pointed out that the rate of growth is much less in India than in some other countries. If I may try to explain all the implications, it will take considerable time. But I may just mention one fact it is not possible to take these figures like that, divorced without all the relevant circumstances. One of these circumstances to which I might like to make special mention is that in the

case of the other countries to which reference has been made, that their rate of growth is very much higher, you should compare their rate of savings, and how much they get from outside in terms of aid. Then, an explanation will be available as to why it is that we are in that low position. At least some explanation will be available, for, there are other factors also. In India the rate of domestic savings is 8 per cent., whereas out of 25 countries, in as many as 19 countries which are above us, the rate of savings is very much more. It goes up to 23 per cent.

Then, the contribution that foreign aid makes to their development is very much larger than anything that we have been getting, although of late we have got a lot of foreign aid. I shall give some figures. The *per capita* economic aid during the period 1950-1959 in Iran was 2.94 dollars; Philippines, 2.65 dollars; Thailand, 1.26 dollars; Pakistan, 1 dollar and India, 0.6 dollar.

There is another aspect. It is much easier to show a greater increase in national income, if a country confines itself very largely to the development of consumer industries and does not devote a major part of its resources to development of capital goods industries. We have done the other thing. The results may show themselves later, but they will be more enduring. I acknowledge that we should do better. But the comparison is not necessary at all. We should try to get much more of resources and make them go farther. I believe it is possible to an extent to get the capacity and make it more effective and render it bigger than what it is. That is quite possible.

The second Plan targets have been mentioned and it has been said that this has been less and that has been less. It is true. But one thing is forgotten. For various reasons which were beyond our control, there was a slash in the Plan. That thing is clear. The consequences of it are before us. But it is not true that all the targets have not been reached. I would not

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like to lay much store by them. But I might point out that the production of foodgrains was much more than the target. The target originally was, I think, about 75 million tons. Later on it was revised to 80.5 million tons. Actually, the production was 79 million tons or so. I would like to say something about industry particularly where we have done a number of things. For example, take the production of machine tools.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): He has given cycles to the villagers but not an improved plough.

Shri Nanda: We should have a special discussion about agriculture. I agree with hon. Members that a number of things which should be done are not being done fully and more has to be accomplished by way of soil conservation, better seeds and better implements, etc.

I need not take the time of the House and give the details. They can refer to the reports and see the number of things where production has increased beyond the targets and also the fairly high rate of increase that has been achieved during this period. But I want to say something more about it. The more important thing is that what we are doing is of a basic character; a fundamental change is being effected in the structure of the whole economy. We are bringing in a new quality in our industries and placing them at a higher level. Capital goods are now being made and there are machine-building industries which are turning out new products and which are creating new levels of skills and productivity.

I want to mention certain things in this connection, apart from details about industry. It remains true in a sense of other sectors also. It is clear that the advance from year to year over the period of a Plan will not be at the same rate. However, as planning becomes more continuous and as

the foreign exchange resources needed, the technical know-how, capacity for design and research and the requisite amount of trained personnel become more fully available from within the country itself, many of the factors which now tend to increase the time lag will be greatly diminished. It is a fact that we have not understood clearly the magnitude of the task, how much more time it takes to set up new industries particularly some of the big industries and there is always a period of gestation before they can go into full production. In building up modern industrial structure, we come across many new problems of which sufficient experience does not yet exist. The important point is that we gain the necessary experience and should be prepared to learn from our mistakes. At the same time, we devise ways and means for efficient and economic management and will be ready to face new problems and find our own solution. The approach in industry, as indeed in all the fields of development has to be one of innovation and improvisation. More than the physical capacities being built up and the outputs being realised, it is the thousands and thousands of scientists, engineers, technologists and other skilled persons working throughout the length and breath of the country training themselves to new skills who constitute the true index of industrial advance.

I have dealt generally with the progress regarding realisation of targets, but there were specific questions about last year as to why national income did not go up sufficiently and why the rate of growth was not as good as of the previous year. If you look at the last 10 years, you will find that the increase in national income has never been on an even pace. In 1953-54, national income at 1948-49 prices went up by 6 per cent; the next year by 2.5 per cent. during the First Plan. In the second Plan, in 1958-59 the increase was 7 per cent. In the previous year (1957-58), it was

minus 1 per cent. The year following, that is in 1960-61, it was 1.8 per cent. and in 1960-61 it was 7.1 per cent. That is largely accounted for by the fact that there are fluctuations in agricultural production because of factors with which hon. Members are familiar, namely, monsoon chiefly. In 1960-61, the index of agricultural production was plus 8.1 per cent; in the previous year it was minus 2.5. So, we have to take the two years together the first year when the production was more than what was originally expected—from targets of 75 million tons it jumped to 79 in the first year and the second year when it was less. So, you cannot gauge the progress of the economy from the figures of a single year in a country like ours where there are fluctuations because of major factors not within our control. It is the record of a whole period that has to be seen. Also, in the first year the investments have been relatively of a low order—15 per cent of the total investment that has been planned for the five year period.

One hon. Member asked about hazards. He said, what is all this planning if there are hazards of monsoon, etc. and why have you not provided against this? I think it is a legitimate question. Only, the answer cannot be in the affirmative, immediately. The irrigation projects and other steps that we have taken should enable us to reduce the impact of these uncertainties on agricultural production. The potentials that are being created in respect of various things—better seed, major and minor irrigation and various other things—which are covered in the agricultural programmes would, I believe, gradually reduce that element of risk.

18 hrs.

Sir, I have already taken nearly an hour. I believe you would like me to curtail as much as possible. There are only one or two things I would like to refer to before I sit down because there will possibly be an expectation

that I should say something about them.

One of them is the question of utilisation of foreign aid. I do not want to give all the details about it. But we are seized of the problem. There has been in the earlier stages a certain amount of delay in this respect. There are two main factors in this. On the one hand, in respect of foreign credits, in varying degree, there are fairly complicated procedures which take a long time. On the other, there are technical and organisational weaknesses on the part of ministries and the State Governments which cause delay. The dependence on foreign technical consultants is itself a cause of the slow utilisation of aid.

There are three further points which should be appreciated. According to the conditions under which each credit is given, it is possible to utilise some credits more speedily than others. The position is not the same with all credits. Secondly, utilisation in the private sector has also been slow, indeed much slower than in the public sector. I mention it because so much is being said of the shortfalls and delays in the public sector. We examined the progress in the private sector industries. The position gives at least, no satisfaction to me. I feel concerned about that. There are apprehensions that they are moving much more slowly. Then, many of the statistics which are being cited are not quite accurate. For instance, under power, the figure of foreign aid available mentioned is not quite correct. That is to say, the actual position is not as bad as it is interpreted. The utilisation is much more. I need not go into all the figures now. The various measures which have been taken are likely to prove increasingly effective. At the same time, the stage has come for urging greater simplification and flexibility in procedures on the part of countries which grant credits to us.

Sir, finally, while we can think of various reasons for which we are

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not responsible, which may account for our slow progress and for the targets not being realised fully; I must concede, as far as my understanding of the subject goes, that it is not only the slow coming in of foreign aid or the monsoon, but there is also another factor, in a considerable way, the question of our own implementation, the quality of implementation. I believe, with the aid of investments that we are making we can do better. I am not blaming anybody. I think, personally that implementation is more involved in the present situation than planning. These are faults, here and there, among others in administration and in the public enterprises. We have become very keenly aware of all the deficiencies and shortcomings. We are trying to diagnose and locate the faults and vigorously see that they are remedied. We should devise systems where we can locate good and bad performances more than we are able to do now, and to evolve a system of penalties and awards.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is this a prophecy of some re-shuffle of the Ministries?

Shri Nanda: I am not concerned with those things. I am only concerned with the situation in terms of programmes, and not persons.

I may mention one other thing in this connection. When we consider the whole growth of the economy, let us understand this fact that a very large part of the economy is in the private sector. Just as we have our failings, they have also failed in a very large measure. And I do not believe that they are, all of them, fully conscious of their responsibilities to the nation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Not at all.

Shri Nanda: They have the narrow view of profit today, whatever the consequences may be for others. There is not enough regard for efficiency and quality among them in many places. I have tried to cover the grounds to

the extent it was possible within the limitations of time. I have got certain other points also before me, but I think it will be possible for me to give the increase in the number of post offices, telephones etc.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not here to listen to it.

Shri Nanda: I will send it on to him by post. Whereas the number of telephones was, 1,68,000 in 1950-51 the member is expected to rise to 6,60,000 in 1965-66. The increase is about three times in some other directions e.g., the number of post offices etc.

Another hon. Member, who is not present here, said that the Plan is for the people and the people are not for the Plan. I am intrigued by that phrase. If we want all those things which we ask for like children being looked after better, education and health services, special care for ward classes and backward areas, then the people have to work for the Plan. How else are these results to come about? I believe the nation has much more capacity at all levels and when we go forward, in earnest not only the Plan as it stands today but much more can be achieved in this country.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Since I know the risk involved in speaking to a tired House, I purpose to be very brief in my reply. Many of the hon. Members who criticised the Plan derived their inspiration from our economist, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, and the hon. Member Shri Yajnik, quoted him extensively. With your permission, I would like to give another quotation from the same economist to inform the House as to what he feels about the Plan. This is what he said while speaking in the Walchand Memorial Lectures:

"India has maintained an annual growth rate of about 11 percent. Industrial revolution was well in progress and such industries as transport, capital goods,

intermediate goods and technical skill have progressed by leaps and bounds.'

Then he said many other things about our Plan and added that though during the short term one cannot tackle all the problems simultaneously, still, on the whole, he was more than satisfied with the progress.

Then a reference was made by Shri Dhebarbhai that more than 60 per cent of our population gets only 30 per cent of our national income. That is quite correct. The figures given by Shri Dhebar and others are quite correct. But if I were to give you the figures from other countries, both developed and those which are in the process of development, you will find that there is nothing unusual about the figure. In Sweden the figure is 33.9 per cent; that is to say, 60 per cent of the population gets 33.9 per cent of the national income. In the U.S.A. it is 32 per cent; in the U.K. it is 34 per cent; in West Germany, it is 29 per cent.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): All these figures are from the capitalist countries.

Shri Morarka: Have some patience.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You can tell this. An Indian gets 30 naye paise per day as his income. Could you tell us these same figures for these countries also?

Shri Morarka: If you have just a little patience, I will tell you.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We have patience. Tell us what we want.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member already apprehended that the House is tried.

Shri Morarka: Therefore, I wanted to be brief. In the Netherlands it is 29.5; Israel 35; Italy 31; Puerto Rico, which is under-developed, it is 23.6.

The point which Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad wants to know is, here, the minimum income of a person is only 30 naye paise....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Per day.

Shri Morarka:....per day; whether there is other country in the world which gets a similar income.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Not any other country, the countries which you have referred to. Ghana and Nigeria will not be any comparison. (*Interruption*).

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): India is much poorer in the world than any other.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Morarka: I do not know why Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is so impatient and he does not want to listen.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member should not say that I am impatient. He is quoting figures. I also deal with figures. He is quoting the percentage of those countries which have a higher national income than ours. If you reduce them into figures, it will be much more than 30 naye paise per day. That is what he wants to hide and I want to get clear. I have got patience much more than he has. I am prepared to hear for hours. Let him give correct figures.

Shri Morarka: I will tell you. I have got some figures about Russia. I am sure hon. Members here would agree that Russia is not a capitalist country. In Russia, the average wages of the workers who work on various projects like the hydro-electric and others, in terms of Indian rupees, come to less than what they are in India. In terms of real goods—not in terms of money, but in terms of actual goods and services—their income is much less than what it is in India. Russia is not certainly a poorer country than India. Russia is not a more capitalist country than India. If you take the example of Russia, there, the

[**Shri Morarka**]

workers are getting per day, much less in terms of real goods and services. They are getting almost equal in terms of money income. This is the wage of the workers, labourers: I am not talking about scientists, managerial people, etc. There are examples of all countries. I am not justifying that what is happening in India is good. If you can increase the wages of the lower people, so much the better. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** is not the only advocate of these people.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Figures about Russia are not correct. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am not a supporter of the east or the west. He seems to be an advocate of the west. He must confine his remarks to the figures.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has to deal with a person who knows no less than him.

Mr. Speaker: This much is legitimate. He is not the only person.

Shri Morarka: I am not an advocate of the east or the west. He may wear this cap if it fits him. I only say that so far as the Indian labourers or poor people are concerned, he is not the only advocate.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You are living in glass houses.

Shri Morarka: I appeal to the House. There are two motions before the House, one by **Shri Nath Pai** and

one in my name and that of my colleague **Shri Ravindra Varma**. Though **Shri Nath Pai**'s motion is worded differently, from his speech it is clear that he also wanted that the plan targets should be achieved and that the plan should not be pruned. He only wanted that the doubts in the minds of the people should be dispelled. The spirit of both the Motions is the same. I hope my Motion will be unanimously accepted.

Mr. Speaker: I put **Shri Nath Pai**'s motion first. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the serious shortfalls in the targets of the Third Five Year Plan and the growing misapprehensions in the country about the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan."

negated.

The motion was negated.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the progress of the Third Five Year Plan as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd August, 1962 and generally approves of the measures taken to ensure its successful implementation."

The motion was adopted.

18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned at Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday August 28, 1962/Bhadra 6, 1884 (Sakha).

[Monday, August 27, 1962/Bhadra 5, 1884 (Saka)]

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1794	Export of Casings	4202-03
1795	Strike decision by mine workers of Orissa	4203-04
1796	Recruitment of overseers in Manipur	4204
1797	Indian Trade Mission to South East Asia	4204
1798	Exports to U.K.	4205-06
1799	Industrial Estates	4205-06
1800	Machinery for Government Press at Koratty	4206-07
1802	Manufacture of insecticides	4207
1803	Transmitters	4207

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

4207-10

(1) A statement on flood situation in the country and two supplementary statements thereon.

(2) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each :—

(i) Supplementary First Session, statement No. II 1962. (Third Lok Sabha).

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TABLE—*contd.*

		COLUMNS
(ii)	Supplementary Statement No. III.	Sixteenth Session, 1962 Second Lok Sabha)
(iii)	Supplementary Statement No. V	Fifteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha)
(iv)	Supplementary Statement No. VI.	Fourteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha)
(v)	Supplementary Statement No. XIV.	Thirteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha)
(vi)	Supplementary Statement No. No. XXIII.	Tenth Session, 1960. (Second Lok Sabha)
(3)	A statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Stores Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half year ending the 30th June, 1962.	
(4)	A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—	
(i)	Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on the review of protection to the Antimony Industry.	
(ii)	Government Resolution No. 4(1)-T.R./62 dated the 20th August, 1962 (together with its Hindiversion)	
(iii)	Statement explaining reasons why the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table during the period prescribed under the said sub-section	

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TABLE—*contd.*

		COLUMNS
(5)	A copy of Report of Indian Productivity Team on incentives in industry in West Germany, U.S.A. and Japan.	
(6)	A copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1078 dated the 11th August, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 . . .	

BILL INTRODUCED

The Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill, 1962.

4211

MOTIONS RE: THIRD FIVE
YEAR PLAN

Discussion on the motions re: Third Five Plan moved by Shri Nath Pai on 22-6-62 and by Shri Morarka on 25-8-62, continued. Shri Morarka replied to the debate. The motion moved by Shri Nath Pai was negatived; and the one moved by Shri Morarka was adopted. . . .

4212, 4215—
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AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,

August 28, 1962/BHADRA
6, 1884 (SAKA)

Consideration and passing of the following Bills:

- (i) The Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill 1962; and . . .
- (ii) The State of Nagaland Bill, 1962. . . .