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Agrahayana 13, 1885 (Saka)

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(Sixth Session)



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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 4, 1963/Agrah-
ayana 13, 1885 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Land Prices in Delhi

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- *354. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of land for residential purposes in Delhi have soared during the recent months;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the same; and

(c) whether some suitable legislation in this regard is contemplated?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. Attention is however, invited to the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1961, in reply to the notice under Rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb regarding allotment of acquired land in Delhi.

1623 (Ai). LSD—1.

श्री श्यापाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि जिन लोगों को जमीन खरीदने का कानूनी हक हासिल नहीं था उन्होंने लोगों ने बैंक और कम्पनियां बना करके जमीनों के दाम तीन सौ रुपये गज तक बढ़ाये हैं ?

श्री हजरतबीस : यह सवाल इस में से उठता नहीं है। लेकिन यह देखा गया है कि पिछले साल जब जमीनें बेची गईं तब दाम उसके ५० से ८१ रुपये पर सक्वेयर यार्ड, चौरस यार्ड के लिए थे लेकिन अब ४० तक घट कर आ गये हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने जो इस में ब्लैकमार्किट किया है, उस को रोकने का क्या उपाय है ?

श्री हजरतबीस : सरकार ने कोई काला बाजार नहीं किया है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government aware that in contumacious violation of Government assurances repeatedly given on the floor of the House the authorities adamantly continue to acquire forcibly private plots at arbitrary, dirt-cheap prices with a view to skyrocket market prices; if so, what steps do Government now propose to take about this whole affair?

Shri Hajarnavis: So far as acquisition by the authorities is concerned, it is done under a statute, that is, the Land Acquisition Act, and the price at which it is acquired or the price which is payable is a justiceable issue. If anyone is dissatisfied, he can certainly take it to the court. (Interruption).

Shri Kapur Singh: This is not a reply to my question.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member said that the authorities acquire lands at very low or at ridiculously low prices and then make huge profits by selling them at very high prices. The hon. Minister says that acquisition has to be done in accordance with the law that is passed by the legislature, that there is an independent authority and that if the price fixed is low, it is justiceable. One can go to the higher courts as well. This was the reply... (*Interruption*).

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister is well aware that there is a difference between the contents of the law and its implementation by the executive and also that if an issue is justiceable, it does not absolve the executive authority from implementing the law properly, honestly and in accordance with its true intentions and assurances given here.

Mr. Speaker: The price is fixed by the Land Acquisition Officer.

Shri Kapur Singh: He is a servant of the executive authority.

Mr. Speaker: That is appealable to the courts.

Shri Kapur Singh: Simply because a matter is appealable to the court. . . .

Mr. Speaker: What else does he want?

Shri Kapur Singh: I want an assurance that the executive. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No question of that kind can be asked.

Shri Tyagi: One can understand the lower prices because they were prescribed by the authority according to the law. But what about the higher prices that are fixed by the Government for selling the land? The difference between the two must be in relation to the price at which the land was obtained because there was no obligation of any judicial judgment there.

Shri Hajarnavis: There are two types of sales of plots—one type is by auction and the other relating to the low-income housing group, the middle-income housing group; they are sold by reserve price. So far as the reserve price is concerned, it is fixed by, first of all, cost of acquisition plus development charges and a very small addition so as to cover the subsidy to the low-income housing. On no occasion the reserve price is fixed at an exorbitant rate. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: What is the difference?

Mr. Speaker: Members feel agitated that there ought to be some proportion between the price that is paid to the actual, poor holder of the land and the price at which the Government sells. In an auction, if a sq. yard of land can fetch Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, then it does not look reasonable that the man should be deprived of that in the name of the public interest by the land being acquired.

Shri Hajarnavis: Let me explain the Government's point of view. What is intended to be done is to have a fund to finance the low-income housing scheme. As I said, there are certain people who are prepared to pay. . . . (*Interruptions*) May I explain? There are people who can afford to pay any fancy price. They are prepared to pay high prices and there is no reason why they should not pay. There are others who cannot pay; they are not able to pay. As far as possible, they are enabled to buy the land at reserve price which includes a small addition to cost price and development charges. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We can have a discussion in some other form, but not like this.

Shri Tyagi: May I put one question? That will clarify the position. The profit is earned by the Government with a view to help the small owner or the low-income group. May I know whether any concession will be shown to them, or they will also have

to pay at whatever rate they are given.

Shri Hajarnavis: As I said, we give them at a little over the cost price, as far as it is possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know from the hon. Minister the lowest price at which one acre of land was bought in Delhi and the highest price or the lowest price at which one acre of land was sold by auction or sold in some other way?

Shri Hajarnavis: This is an exercise of arithmetic. If the hon. Member writes to me, I will certainly give him the information.

Shri Ranga: Is the Minister aware of the fact that on the intervention of the Prime Minister the Ghaziabad peasants were paid Rs. 10 or Rs. 12, whereas the so-called land acquisition price offered to them was only Rs. 2 to start with? Would the Government take that experience into consideration and revise their own policy in regard to the land acquisition?

Shri Hajarnavis: Even the Government are bound by the statute. What happened was that in Ghaziabad a notification was issued very much earlier, and the attempt under the land acquisition is to peg down the prices to the day of notification. That notification was issued very much earlier. In the meantime, the price level had risen. So, naturally the tenants, the land-owners of Ghaziabad asked for an enhanced value which they got. . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No, no; they have not got.

Shri Hajarnavis: But in any case, unless. . . .

Shri Ranga: they all come to Delhi.

Shri Tyagi: There is a moral responsibility also.

Shri Hajarnavis: Unless the law is changed, the Government is bound by the statute.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am informed they have not been paid anything extra.

Fertilizer Industry

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*355. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer industry is not progressing according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of fertilizers during the Third Plan?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is mainly due to the slow progress in the implementation of projects licensed for establishment in the private sector.

(c) It is proposed to take action for speedier execution of the projects under construction and step up production in the public sector projects. Private sector licensees are also being helped to speed up progress of their projects.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that all the five fertiliser projects in the private sector which were licensed for the Third Plan period have failed to commence any sort of operations, and if so, do Government propose to revoke those licences or to persist with them?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think that seven licences were issued in the private sector, of which three are going ahead, three are under discussion and one is being transferred to

the public sector. With regard to the question of revocation, it is under examination.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the production of fertilisers in the public sector has increased while that in the private sector is lagging behind, may I know whether Government have got any scheme or plan for the rest of the Plan period to see that the total installed capacity is fully utilised and not as at present only half-utilised?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are taking action for that also. But the lack of utilisation is also partly in the public sector, and we are taking measures to see that in both these sectors, we utilise the capacity to the fullest extent possible.

Shri Warior: May I know whether in view of the shortage Government intend to import more fertilisers to cover up the shortage?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That question should be addressed to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

डा० गोविन्द दास : एक उर्वरक कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में भी बनने वाला था, क्या उस के स्थान का निर्णय हो गया, और वह कब तक स्थापित होने की आशा है ।

श्री हुमायून कबिर : इस सवाल का जवाब तो कुछ रोज पहले दिया जा चुका है । कोरबा में जगह चुनी गई है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government propose to enquire into the causes of the fertiliser plants allotted to the private sector not going into production, and whether there is any concerted move on their part to hamper the production in the country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes'. We are making an enquiry into it. As regards the second part, I think that we should not draw any inferences.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: An enquiry should be instituted.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are enquiring into that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether any latest assessment of the consumption of fertilisers in the country has been made, and if so, how far these plants that are going to be started will meet the demands of the peasants?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have set certain targets. As regards the revised targets for the year 1963-64, the installed capacity is about 300,000 tons, and the estimated production is 261,280 tons, and it would go on increasing to about half a million tons by the end of the Third Plan period. Regarding the demand, it will continue to increase and it is not possible to give any estimate at this stage.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : जिन पांच फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिये गये थे उन्होंने कारखाने न बनाने के लिये कोई कारण बतलाये हैं, या गवर्नमेंट को कोई कारण पता है कि उन्होंने क्यों कारखानों को नहीं बनाया ।

श्री हुमायून कबिर : कारण उन से पूछा गया था । उन से कहा गया था कि दिसम्बर तक जवाब आना चाहिये । उस के बाद गवर्नमेंट फैसला करेगी इस बारे में कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर में रहेंगे या उन को इजाजत दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी का पढ़ाया जाना

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* ३५६ { श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री वे० ब० पुरी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना शुरू होने पर दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई तीसरे दर्जे से आरम्भ की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या देश के अन्य स्कूलों में भी इस प्रणाली को लागू करने का विचार है; और

(ग) समस्त देश में शिक्षा का समान स्तर बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The answer to the question is as follows:

(a) The matter is under consideration . . .

डा० गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल हिन्दी में है और माननीय मंत्री जी हिन्दी अच्छी तरह बोल सकते हैं ।

श्री मु० क० छागला : मैं हिन्दी में जवाब दूंगा, लेकिन आप मुझे माफ़ कीजियेगा अगर मेरा प्रोनन्सिएशन अच्छा न हो ।

(क) विषय दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). अंग्रेजी किस कक्षा से पढ़ाई जाय, इस के निर्णय का संबंध मूलतः राज्य सरकारों से है । अतएव कुछ विविधता अवश्यभावी है ।

Shri Tyagi: Sixty per cent for the hon. Minister.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I only get 60 per cent marks? I hope some day to get 100 per cent marks.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Only 40 per cent.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Now I shall read out the answer in English.

(a) The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). Decision about the standard at which teaching of English should commence rests with the State Governments. Therefore, there is bound to be some diversity.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what are the reasons which have weighed with the authorities in considering this aspect of the question?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We had the report of an expert, Dr. Penfield, who suggested that a child can learn any language provided he starts at a very early age, and the age he suggested was 4—10. This has led to a complete rethinking on the subject; and now it is possible for a child to learn even three languages, provided he starts within this age group. Therefore, all the States and the Delhi Administration are rearranging their curriculum to fit in with this expert advice.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Keeping in view the fact that the States are controlling education, does Government think of considering the question of arresting the deterioration in the standard of English which is the only medium of communication in the country as a whole and outside India so far as Indians are concerned?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My view is that we should maintain the standard of the English language. We hope to look forward to the day when Hindi will be the bond between the different parts of our country. But till that target is achieved, we must see to it that the standard of English does not fall.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि शिक्षा मूलतः राज्यों का विषय है । तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से कोई विचार-

विमर्श हुआ है। यदि हाँ, तो इस का क्या परिणाम निकला। अर्थात् अंग्रेजी शिक्षा को राज्यों में नीचे के स्तर से आरम्भ करने के विषय में क्या राज्य सरकारों से कोई बात चीत हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो उस का क्या नतीजा निकला।

श्री मु० क० छागला : हम लोगों ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ कंसल्टेशन किया है और उन का खयाल अलग अलग है। मगर हमारी यह एफर्ट होगी कि हम सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को एक साथ ले कर उन में एक ही स्टैण्डर्ड रखें।

Shri J. P. Jyotishi : May I know if it is the opinion of one single expert or was some expert committee actually appointed to investigate this thing, whether the teaching of English from that early age would not hamper the growth of the mind of the small boys?

Shri M. C. Chagla : I can assure my hon. friend that it is now the general view of all educationists that a child can absorb a new language at a very early age. It is not a burden on him; it is the easiest thing for a child. But if you postpone it till he passes the age of 10, it does become a burden.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जब कि हिन्दी को चलाने का सरकार का निश्चय और नीति है तो तीन वर्ष की अवस्था से अंग्रेजी सब जगह पढ़ाई जाय, पहले तो इस का कारण बतलाया जाय और दूसरे यह बतलाया जाय कि क्या हिन्दी की शिक्षा भी उसी अवस्था से अनिवार्य रूप से सब राज्यों में चले ऐसा कोई विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री मु० क० छागला : जरूर। जब अंग्रेजी तीसरे स्टैण्डर्ड से स्टार्ट होगी तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दी को क्यों स्टार्ट नहीं किया जा सकता। दोनों भाषाओं को स्टार्ट करना चाहिये। मैं जितना अंग्रेजी के लिये हूँ उतना ही हिन्दी के लिये हूँ।

Shri A. P. Sharma : In view of the general failure of the higher secondary system of education, is Government, along with the consideration of teaching English from the lower classes, also considering either to revert to the high school system of education or to give option to the boys to go for the high school or higher secondary system?

Mr. Speaker : That is a different question.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई बार अपने वक्तव्यों में इस सदन में और बाहर भी यह कहा है कि भारत सरकार की यह नीति नहीं है कि केवल अंग्रेजी को ही प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय अपितु कुछ दूसरी भाषाओं, जैसे फ्रेंच है, जर्मन है, इटैलियन है, इन भाषाओं को भी दिया जाय। तो क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से हो रही है कि वह अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ विशेष मोह न रखे बल्कि दूसरी विदेशी भाषाओं को भी उसी प्रकार से बढ़ाये।

श्री मु० क० छागला : जो लड़के फ्रेंच, जर्मन या रशियन सीखना चाहें उन को हम मदद देंगे मगर आज हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी के साथ हमारा एक स्पेशल कनेक्शन है। जब तक वह कनेक्शन है तब तक अंग्रेजी पर ज्यादा जोर देने की जरूरत है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप कब तक उस कनेक्शन को जारी रखेंगे ?

श्री मु० क० छागला : मेरी जिन्दगी तक तो वह चलेगा। उस के बाद की मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair : May I know whether Government has gone into the experience of some of the States which have already implemented the scheme of teaching English from the third standard, and if so, whether the Delhi Administration will be taking a final decision on the basis of such experience in other States?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I can assure my hon. friend from my own experience that where the States have lowered the standard of English and started teaching English from higher standards, great difficulty has been experienced in the universities. The medium of instruction in the universities is English. Students come from schools where the standard of English has been lowered, and I have been told that they cannot follow the lectures delivered in English. If schools feed the universities, and you keep the medium of instruction in the Universities in English, it is suicidal to lower the standard in schools.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May ask the hon. Minister whether he knows that it is one of the objects of the Government of India that vernaculars of the different States should be the medium of higher instruction? From that point of view, does he think that some other policy should be pursued than the one he has enunciated now?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Till the day comes when the universities have the regional language as the medium of instruction—and I hope when that day comes, they will also attempt to keep up Hindi and English in the universities—and so long as the universities have English as the medium of instruction, we have to have in the secondary stage a high standard of English. Otherwise, the pupil who goes to the university sits in the college, listens to the lecture delivered in English and cannot follow it.

U.S.S.R. Equipment for Oceanography

- +
- *357. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at with U.S.S.R. for the

supply of a ship and other equipments for specialized oceanographic work; and

(b) if so, the specific terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Am I to understand that there has been no talk, or that the talk is going on and there is likelihood of an agreement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Discussions have taken place. The Director-General of Scientific and Industrial Research went to the U.S.S.R. He had discussions. He was very sympathetically received, and we are now trying to see whether we can get a ship as a gift or against rupee payment, so that there is every hope that something will come out of the visit of the Director-General to the U.S.S.R.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether asking for a ship as a gift or against rupee payment is the only proposal on behalf of the Government of India, or whether they are putting forward other proposals as well for this work?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have also been considering the scheme *vis-a-vis* Japan, because we have now arranged to get some specifications of ships recently built for oceanographic research for Japan. So, we are moving on two fronts—Japan and also U.S.S.R.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know if the Government has made any estimate of the expenditure involved in this scheme?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I should like to have notice. If the hon. Member wants, I can send him a statement.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know if the Government of India has prepared any specific schemes for oceanographic survey for which they are trying to get these ships and equip-

ments; if so, what are those schemes, what type of schemes are they?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have a scheme which consists of assistance for obtaining an oceanographic ship, specialised equipment for research, purchase of specialised scientific equipment and fellowships for advanced studies of oceanography.

Mr. Speaker: These are the equipments, but what are the schemes?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The discussions have to proceed further; no specific scheme has yet been drawn up.

Shri Warior: May I know whether oceanography has been made a subject in any of the universities in India, and what equipment they have got at present, and what schemes Government have got for sufficient equipment for them?

Mr. Speaker: It was only an agreement to get a ship.

Shri Warior: It was for university research.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस स्कीम के मातहत कितने जहाज इस सर्वे के लिए रशिया के रहेंगे और कितने हिन्दुस्तान के रहेंगे ?

श्री मु० क० छागला : बात चीत हो रही है । कुछ फाइनल निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ।

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

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*३५८- { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना की क्रियान्विति में और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या प्रशिक्षण के लिए कुछ और केन्द्र खोले गये हैं अथवा उन की स्थापना

के लिए स्थानों का निश्चय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) समस्त देश में योजना को कब तक पूरी तरह लागू किया जा सकेगा ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. R. Krishna): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan period is to train about 10,000 fresh Instructors and to give re-orientation training to about 15,000 existing In-service Physical Education Teachers. On the completion of the current training courses, 4,350 fresh instructors will be available and 3,482 In-service teachers will have been re-oriented. With a view to speeding up the programme of training, one new centre for training has been opened at Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra) and two more new centres are expected to be opened shortly at Chowki (Gujarat) and at Habra, near Calcutta (West Bengal). Efforts are being made to ensure that most of the Middle, High and Higher Secondary schools having the minimum prescribed strength of eligible students are covered by the end of the 3rd Plan period.

[(क) में (ग). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में लगभग १०,००० नए अनुदेशकों को प्रशिक्षित करने और सेवा में लगे हुए लगभग १५,००० विद्यमान शारीरिक शिक्षा अध्यापकों को पुनरनुस्थापन प्रशिक्षण देने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है । चालू प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के पूरे हो जाने पर ४,३५० नए अनुदेशक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे और सेवा में लगे हुए ३,४८२ अध्यापकों को पुनरनुस्थापित कर दिया जायगा । प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को और अधिक तेज करने के लिए महाबलेश्वर (महाराष्ट्र) में प्रशिक्षण हेतु एक नया केन्द्र खोल दिया गया है और चौकी (गुजरात)

तथा कलकत्ता (पश्चिम बंगाल) के पास हावड़ा में एक-एक और नया केन्द्र शीघ्र खुलने की आशा है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं कि कम से कम निर्धारित पात्र विद्यार्थियों की संख्या वाले अधिकतर मिडिल हाई और हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक इसको लागू कर दिया जाय।]

Shri M. R. Krishna: Can I reply Q. No. 366 also because it relates to the same subject?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it can be answered.

National Discipline Scheme

*366. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to constitute an advisory committee to watch the progress of the National Discipline Scheme has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. R. Krishna): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो विवरण दिया गया है उससे पता चलता है कि सरकार ने जो यह योजना राज्यों में लागू की है इसके अन्तर्गत हर राज्य में एक केन्द्र बनाया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कोई केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ? यदि हाँ तो कब तक उस पर निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

Shri M. R. Krishna: We are having 3 centres at present and we are thinking of having two more additional

centres to train in service people. One centre for fresh candidates will be in the south: one of the centres is already in U.P.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हाई स्कूलों और हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में जो अब तक ए० सी० सी० और राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना इन दोनों को साथ साथ चलाया जा रहा था पीछे प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने इन दोनों को मिला कर एक करने की योजना का विचार व्यक्त किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है और कब तक इसको अन्तिम रूप दिया जा सकेगा ?

Shri M. R. Krishna: This integrated emergency scheme was evolved by the Ministry. Since ACC is under the Defence Ministry and it was to be integrated with NDS. There was a committee to go into this; its report is before the Government and a final decision will be taken when that report is gone through.

श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाई जायगी या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ?

Shri M. R. Krishna: The object is to utilise the service of the physical instructors already working in the States. The ND scheme will assist them to get training in re-orientation. Full expenditure for NDS instructors will be borne by the Centre and a part of the expenditure of Physical Instructors since they are already with the States.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We were told that Government intends to cover the entire student community with the scheme. May I know what percentage of our school children are at present covered by this scheme and by what time they plan to cover the entire student community?

Shri M. R. Krishna: By 1964-65 we will be able to train all the instructors required to introduce the scheme in all the schools. After the emergency we have extended this to cover 2500 schools. After the instructors are ready we will be able to introduce this scheme in all the schools in the country to cover classes 6—11.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether any NDS centre will be opened in Madras State before the end of the Third Plan?

Shri M. R. Krishna: We are trying to locate a centre for training fresh candidates in the south: it may be Madras, Andhra Pradesh or Bangalore. We have not decided yet.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Since how long is Government considering the constitution of this advisory committee to watch the progress of the NDS?

Shri M. R. Krishna: This committee has to be constituted with the representative of the Defence Ministry. They wanted their members to be associated on this committee after certain points are clarified. Everything will be decided after the report of the Kunzru Committee is considered.

Petro-Chemical Industries

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*359. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Maheswar Nalk:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 59 on the 14th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the schemes approved and licensed so far under the programme for development of petro-chemical industries; and

(b) the targets of production for such industries under the Third Plan?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):

(a) The following petrochemical schemes have been approved and licensed so far:—

(i) Scheme to establish in the Bombay area a naphtha cracker of capacity 60,000 tons of naphtha per year and expansion in the capacity for manufacture of polyethylene and solvents. The licence was issued to the licensee, M/s Union Carbide (India) Ltd. on 31-1-1961.

(ii) Scheme to manufacture in the Assam area carbon black from Nahorkatiya natural gas. The licensee is M/s PJB Industries; licence was issued on 26-12-1960.

(iii) Scheme to manufacture in the Bombay area phenol and acetone using petrochemical propylene. Licensee is M/s Herdilla Chemicals Ltd.; licence was issued on 1-2-1961.

(b) Targets of production under the Third Five Year Plan have been fixed in general for chemicals and derived products like plastics, etc. some of which can be obtained from both petroleum and non-petroleum sources. No targets have been fixed specifically for chemicals to be derived from petroleum sources.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many of these units which have been licensed have been set up and what is their production?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: I have said that three have been licensed already. I mentioned that. They have to come up.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the development of these industries is behind schedule and as

a result about 30 million cft of natural gas per day in the Assam area is being wasted away?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: There has been some delay and I think my hon. friend is particularly concerned about the unit carbon black in Assam; because of the disturbance there last year one of the collaborators expressed some difficulties, and so the whole matter is under re-negotiation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why all these industries are being concentrated in Bombay and why is it that the potentialities of other States are not taken into account?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: Petro-chemical industries have certain very special characteristics, and the supply of naphtha at economic prices is one of the main considerations. This naphtha is derived from refineries. It so happens that the two oldest refineries in the country are located in the Bombay region and therefore, the first project for the purpose of petro-chemical industries will be in the Bombay region. We are quite conscious of the needs of other areas of the country as well, and wherever there is a refinery, we are now planning the establishment of petro-chemical industries along with these refineries.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether any applications to set up these petro-chemical industries have been received from Gujarat and, if so, how many from the public sector and how many from the private sector.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is already a project in Gujarat; there is a refinery being established there, and it is our intention to take up a major petro-chemical complex in the Gujarat area. As regards the question about the private sector and the public sector, I ask for notice.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the very long delay which has occurred apparently between the licensing

of the projects—licences were issued in 1960-61—and the actual coming up of these projects, has the Government any scheme under consideration in advance now for setting up a petro-chemical complex around the Barauni refinery before it starts actual production?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: The petro-chemical industry, as the hon. Member is aware, is a comparatively new development in the world and from initial planning to actual production it often takes four to five years. For planning it takes a couple of years. We are expecting that these three projects which have been sanctioned in 1960-61, will go into production by about the middle of 1966. We are, therefore, taking advance action in respect of the refineries which are being set up at Cochin and possibly at Haldia.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether an American firm has been asked to prepare a preliminary report for the petro-chemical industries in India and, if so, may I know what are the fees fixed for that report?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: I am aware of a report which we have called for from the *Institute Petroleum Francais*, and they have submitted a report. About the American firm I have no information at the moment; I shall make enquiries.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : पेट्रो-कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और उसकी जो इंडस्ट्रीज चालू होंगी तो उनमें सरकार क्या सहायता देगी और क्या उनके लिए विदेशों से भी सहायता ली जायेगी ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : जाहिर है कि उनके लिए विदेशों से अवश्य सहायता ली जायेगी । टेक्निकल नो हाऊ और नये किस्म का जो टेक्निकल डेवलपमेंट है उस के लिए बाहर से सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी । बाहर

हमें उनके लिए इन्क्विपमेंट्स भी मंगवाने पड़ेंगे जिनके लिए फॉरेन एक्सचेंज की दरकार होगी और उसमें भी हम विदेशी सहायता चाहेंगे। भारत सरकार द्वारा जो भा सहायता उनके लिए संभव होगी, वह सहायता भी हम उन्हें जरूर देंगे।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that an industrialist from Calcutta who is pressing to have a plant started in the Barauni Oil Refinery where naphtha is available is persuaded, attempt after attempt, to go to Bombay and not to open it at Barauni?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: One part of the question is based on a misapprehension. Naphtha is not yet available at Barauni, because the Barauni refinery has not gone into production. Regarding the other part, as I said earlier, we want to develop all these industries in different regions of the country. Wherever there is a refinery, other factors being available, we will help in the development of petrochemical industries. There is no intention on the part of Government to have this industry concentrated in any one part of the country.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the Government propose to start these petro-chemical industries along with the new refinery that is coming up in the public sector?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: I have already answered that question.

Plan Project on Social Education

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- *360. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report recently submit-

ted by the study team on the Plan Project on social education, and

(b) the extent to which Government are agreeable to accept the recommendations made in the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Dargshan): (a) The report is under examination.

(b) Question does not arise.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या है ;

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को दो मुख्य भागों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। पहला खंड वह है जिसमें केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सिफारिश की गई है। उनमें से मुख्य सिफारिश यह है कि केन्द्र में एक सेंट्रल बोर्ड ऑफ सोशल एजुकेशन स्थापित किया जाय। दूसरे साक्षरता बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। दूसरे खंड में राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न सुझाव दिये गये हैं जिनकी कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि १९४७ में इस देश में निरक्षरों की संख्या जितनी भी सन् १९६३ में उससे बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है तो क्या इसके लिए कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है कि इसमें विशेष प्रगति हो सके, निरक्षरता कम की जा सके और उसके लिए क्या राज्य सरकारों का पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, निरक्षरों की जो संख्या बढ़ी है उसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि इस बीच में देश की जनसंख्या भी बढ़ी तेजी से बढ़ती चली गई है फिर यी इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से मिल कर यथा-संभव इस प्रश्न को हल करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Before any final decision is taken in this matter, is the Government contacting the State Governments to have their reactions in the matter?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Yes, Sir. All these recommendations have been forwarded to the various State Governments and administrations and other bodies and their replies are awaited.

श्री धुलेश्वर भीना : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि देश की जनसंख्या इस बीच बहुत तेजी से बढ़ी है तो क्या उनके कहने का यह मतलब है कि पापुलेशन जिस अनुपात से बढ़ रही है उस अनुपात से एजुकेशन अर्थात् साक्षरता देश में नहीं बढ़ रही है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, शिक्षा के प्रसार में इस बीच में मैं समझता हूँ जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी उतनी तो प्रगति नहीं हुई है लेकिन यह कहना कि कुछ भी प्रगति उस दिशा में नहीं हुई है, माननीय सदस्य के इस कथन से भी मैं सहमत नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि हमारे मृतपुत्र शिक्षा मंत्री श्रीमान् जी ने कहा था कि भारत में निरक्षरों की संख्या सब देशों से ज्यादा है तो इन निरक्षरों की संख्या को कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, अब यह जो कहा गया कि सारे संसार में निरक्षरों की संख्या भारत में सब देशों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा है तो ऐसा इस लिये कहा जाता है क्योंकि चीन की जनगणना अभी तक नहीं हुई है, जिस दिन चीन की जनगणना होगी तो निरक्षरों की संख्या सबसे अधिक वहाँ चीन में ही मिलेगी । लेकिन फिर भी इस सम्बन्ध में यथासम्भव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि निरक्षरता को देश से जल्द से जल्द मिटाया जा सके ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: At present the social education projects are undertaken by various Ministries and agencies in the country. May I

know whether this study team has gone into that question and made any recommendation for coordination of the work by the various agencies, as for example, the Community Development Ministry and the Education Ministry?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: The main recommendation of this study team was to effect coordination at the various levels and that is being examined.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि सन् १९४७ की अपेक्षा निरक्षरता के परसेंटेज में वृद्धि हुई है, तो उससे क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि इन पिछले १६ वर्षों में जो भी प्रगति शिक्षा में हुई है उसमें निरक्षरता बढ़ती ही गई है और निरक्षरता को मिटाने में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, प्रश्न जिस प्रकार से रखा गया है उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध इससे नहीं है क्योंकि मौजूदा हालातों में शैक्षणिक एजुकेशन के बारे में और ज्यादातर प्रौढ़ शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित है जहाँ तक लिटरेसी और साक्षरता का प्रश्न है वह तो एक बहुत व्यापक मुद्दा है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Has the study team made any recommendations with regard to the formation of the Central Social Education Board? May I also know whether it would be an autonomous Board or only an advisory board?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Their chief recommendation was to the effect that a Central Board of Social Education should be established. About its functions and powers, Sir, the matter is being examined.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this study team has laid any emphasis on the question of providing better educational facilities to the weaker section of the community?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I think copies of this report have already been placed in the Parliament Library and I

would advise the hon. Member to go through it.

Superannuation age of Technical Institute Staff

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*361. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the present superannuation age from 60 to 63 for academic staff of different Central Technical Institutes;

(b) whether representation was received in this regard from the different quarters; and

(c) if so the decision of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A proposal was received from the Institute at Kharagpur for consideration of the Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology.

(c) The Council decided that the age of superannuation should remain 60 as at present but an institute may grant extension in individual cases in accordance with the provisions contained in the Institute's Statutes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what grounds were put forward in this representation?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, that was the decision of the governing body. They suggested that the superannuation age be raised to 63, and what we decided was that it should continue to remain at 60, but individual cases may be examined for purposes of granting extension.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know the grounds that they put for-

ward. I want to know whether emergency was one of them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of the grounds that they put forward. I know the decision of the governing body. If the hon. Member wants to know the grounds I will look into it and let him know.

Indo-U.A.R. Technical Cooperation

*362. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Governments of India and U.A.R. have set up a joint Indo-U.A.R. Board for technical co-operation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): No, Sir, Hon. Member's attention is drawn to the reply given to Starred Question No. 495 on 4th September, 1963.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या यू.ए.आर. सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत हुई थी या हो रही है ?

श्री मू. कं. छागला : बातचीत तो हुई थी और उसका यह रिजल्ट आया है कि हमारे मुल्क और यू.ए.आर. के बीच साइंटिस्ट्स का एग्चेंज एक्सचेंज हो, लेकिन कोई बॉर्डर मेंट-अप नहीं हुआ ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether the proposed exchange and training of scientists between these two countries has actually begun or not? I would also like to know—because there is no time I cannot read out the long list of subjects that I have here—whether it has been decided as to which country is responsible for giving training in which of the subjects listed here?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The matter is being actually pursued. As far as I know no actual exchange has so far taken place. The UAR Government are very keen, so are we, that this exchange should take place as soon as possible.

कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को
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*३६३. { श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक :
श्री प्र० ब० राघवन :
श्री कोप्पन :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री गो० महन्ती :
श्री कोहला बेरैया :
श्री बालकृष्णन् :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार
कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को अपरिहार्य पारि-
वारिक व्यय को पूरा करने के लिये ऋण
देने के लिये एक आवर्तक निधि बनाने की
योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की रूपरेखा
क्या है ; और

(ग) यह योजना कब से लागू की जायेगी ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

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

[(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।]

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What are the present arrangements for giving relief to these low-paid employees?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have no arrangement as such. We are now contemplating to have a scheme to help the people to clear their indebtedness.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Does the Government think it advisable to introduce some thrift society so that

they can pay something by way of monthly contribution?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have started the Central Consumers' Co-operative Society which also contemplates thrift.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that there already exists a wide gap between the salary structures and the cost of living in respect of government servants? If so, will the Government take immediate steps to revise the salary scales instead of furnishing these anodynes to the public servants?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I do not think this has anything to do with the main question.

Shri Kapur Singh: My question arises directly out of this question. The question is whether the public servants require some kind of assistance by way of setting up some schemes or by some other measures.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to solve it by a different method. For the present, the question is being considered.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let the Government at least say whether the gap between salary and the cost of living exists. Let her answer at least the first part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is a gap?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are considering the question of giving long-term interest-free loans to low-paid employees? Will this also be implemented in the scheme that is under consideration?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The scheme which is under consideration is to remove indebtedness among the Central Government employees. It may not be a very big scheme. Only reasonable loans will be given and for that the loans they have taken previously will be considered.

Shri Namblar: My question was whether long-term interest-free loans would be given to remove their indebtedness.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: As the scheme is still under consideration, I cannot give all the details.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Which specific class of employees is going to be benefited by the proposed scheme?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Most of the beneficial schemes are meant for employees belonging to the low-income group.

Study of Hindi in Kerala

*364. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have taken a decision to include the study of Hindi as a compulsory subject;

(b) the additional expenditure that the State Government have incurred on the spread of Hindi in their schools; and

(c) the ratio of this expenditure met by the Centre?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the appointment of Hindi Teachers Rs. 33.75 lakhs was spent during the Second Five Year Plan and Rs. 4.14 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) During the first year of the Second Plan 66 per cent of the expenditure was met by the Centre. From 1957-58 to 1961-62, 60 per cent of the expenditure was met by the Centre and from 1962-63 assistance is admissible on 100 per cent basis.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Hindi is a compulsory subject in Kerala and, if so, whether all the schools have been covered?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know whether all the schools have been

covered but wherever Government has given assistance, as far as I know, Hindi is a compulsory subject, and Kerala has introduced that scheme.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Kerala Government have found any difficulty in getting teachers for teaching Hindi in the regional language?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is our main difficulty, but whenever a State wants to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject, we do our best to give them Hindi teachers to the extent it is possible.

डा० गोविन्द दास : केरल में जो यह प्रयत्न हुआ है, इसके साथ क्या सरकार को इस बात की कोई खबर है कि दूसरे जो अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र हैं। खासकर दक्षिण के, वहाँ भी इस प्रकार का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मु० क० छागला : हम प्रयत्न करते हैं कि जहाँ तक हो सके, सब स्टेट्स इस स्कीम में साथ हों। अगर कोई भी स्टेट हिन्दी इंट्रो-ड्यूस करती है, तो हम उसको १०० परसेंट मदद देते हैं और अगर हो सके, तो टीचर्स भी भेजते हैं।

Shri A. P. Jain: In statistical terms, may I know the percentage of schools going boys in Kerala at present receiving education in Hindi also?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have information about the expenditure. For information about the number, I would like to have notice. If the hon. Member wants it, I will get it.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government to the voluntary institutions in the non-Hindi-speaking areas for the promotion of Hindi.....

Mr. Speaker: Not for all the States.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: I will ask about Kerala. What is the financial

assistance given to voluntary institutions in Kerala for the promotion of Hindi during 1962-63?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The assistance given for the teaching of Hindi in Kerala for 1962-63 was Rs. 3.44 lakhs.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: How many States have taken the decision to include Hindi as a compulsory subject?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would like to have notice. At the moment I am dealing with Kerala and not with other States.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that there is a scheme for sending the Kerala Hindi teachers to Hindi-speaking States for refresher courses. May I know whether there are proper arrangements for absorbing as many of them as possible within a short period so that they get the training in the Hindi-speaking States and can impart Hindi education in a better way?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We will give every assistance to the Kerala Government if they want to send their teachers anywhere for the study of Hindi.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ऐसी भी कोई योजना क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय की है कि केरल राज्य के बालकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी ओर से छात्रवृत्तियां दे कर इतर के विद्यालयों में प्रवेश दे ताकि उनकी हिन्दी स्वाभाविक हो सके और फिर वे अपने राज्य में अच्छी तरह से हिन्दी अध्यापन का कार्य कर सकें ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of any scheme for exchange of students; but it is a very good suggestion which I will certainly pursue.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know if there exists any popular resistance in Kerala to Hindi as it does in some other parts; if so, is it likely to give rise to any law and order problem?

1623 (Ai) LSD.—2.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Far from there being any opposition, they have asked for aid. They have introduced Hindi and they are pushing forward this project.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am very glad to hear that.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are aware that Kerala students undergoing Hindi teachers' training at the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, are denied stipends for the reason that they come from Kerala?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of it.

Acquisition of vacant Plots in Delhi

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Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

*365. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

[**Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Delhi Administration to force the 12,000 vacant plot owners in the colonies to build houses on them and, in case of non-compliance, to take them over; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the Committee on Land Values, it was decided in 1961 that vacant plots in developed areas should be acquired if construction thereon was not completed within a period of two years *vide* paragraph 3 and item 4 of Annexure II of the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1961 in reply to the notice under rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb regarding the allotment of acquired land in Delhi. What steps should be taken to implement the said decision is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the Government taken any decision with regard to the release of agricultural lands which were frozen by the Delhi Administration on the periphery of the city?

Shri Hajarnavis: It is not contemplated that any land which was notified or was sought to be acquired is to be released.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I did not understand the answer. The question was whether lands which were frozen by the Delhi Administration on the periphery of the city have been released.

Mr. Speaker: They would remain frozen.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: That seems to be the answer, but it is not intelligible to me at all.

Mr. Speaker: That question he has answered. If he wants to ask another question, he may ask.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the Government taken any decision with regard to the squatters who have now been allotted some land to open some shops also in those residences?

Shri Hajarnavis: That hardly arises out of this question; but, I believe, schemes are being implemented. We are thinking of schemes which will be put into effect for rehabilitating all those who have been displaced.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether in the event of these plots being taken over by the Government they propose to pay the actual market price or whether they propose to acquire them by the current loot system?

Shri Hajarnavis: The law will fix the price.

Shri Heda: Government have been issuing notices year after year and no plot where a house was not constructed has been taken over so far. Have

Government any desire to take action against all those plot holders?

Shri Hajarnavis: We are very much in earnest. As a matter of fact, a notification was issued some three years back but in certain cases individual difficulties have been pointed out to us saying that due to lack of finances or due to certain other difficulties the house could not be built. In such cases, naturally, we have got to take them into consideration.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the owners will be allowed to sell their lands in the open market and whether they will be able to collect the full price for their land without interference from the Government side?

Shri Hajarnavis: That will depend upon the terms of the original lease. I believe, in certain leases there is a prohibition against selling without the prior sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Government give preference in the matter of allotment of these vacant plots to social, cultural and trade union organisations for putting up their own institutions?

Shri Hajarnavis: The land would be acquired from them by Government. If there are any organisations which want land, their applications will certainly be sympathetically considered.

Warning to certain newspapers under D.I.R.

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Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Daji:
 *367. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any warnings or notices for penal action were issued to any

newspapers by Government under the Defence of India Rules during the last six months;

(b) if so, to whom and under what circumstances; and

(c) whether any notices were withdrawn against any newspapers, if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Editors of four dailies "Dawat", "Pratap", "Veer Arjun", and "Indian Express" and two weeklies "Swastika" and "Blitz" were administered warnings by Government during the last six months for having published in these papers prejudicial reports as defined in Clause (7) of Rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962. During this period a notice was also issued to the keeper of the Press, where the "Mother India" (monthly published from Bombay) is printed, demanding a security of Rs. 5,000 under Clause (f) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 45 of the Defence of India Rules for having published prejudicial reports in its issues from December 1962 to March 1963. The security was duly deposited within a week of the serving of the notice.

(c) In the case of three dailies "Pratap", "Veer Arjun" and "Indian Express" and the weekly "Blitz" the warnings administered to them were subsequently withdrawn as it was decided to reconsider the matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What are the reasons which led the Government to reconsider the matter after issuing these warnings?

Shri Hajarnavis: It was represented to us and we found that there was some substance in the complaint that these papers were not given notices of show-cause. They said that they had no opportunity to place their views before any action was taken.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether it is a fact that such warnings were issued to other papers earlier and whether Government is thinking of withdrawing those notices and sending the show-cause notices to those papers also?

Shri Hajarnavis: The two papers which represented to us are *Current* and *Organiser* and the warnings to them have been withdrawn. If any such representation is made to us, we shall certainly take that into consideration.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Minister is aware that in his own home city of Nagpur, an action was taken against a Hindi daily and, if so, whether they found that the State Government or the police had misused the D.I.R.?

Shri Hajarnavis: The matter is *sub judice*. So far as I understand, there was a regular prosecution launched against the paper and the matter is before the court. I cannot comment upon that.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any notice has been issued on a weekly paper *Observer* which publishes filthy matter every week?

Shri Hajarnavis: A notice was issued but it was withdrawn on the ground that no adequate opportunity to show cause was given to that paper.

Cut in Allocation of Education

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*368. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the cut to be effected in the allotment for education in the Third Five Year Plan on account of emergency;

(b) whether States have also made cuts in their Plan outlays on education on account of emergency; and

(c) whether the Union and the State Governments have decided on any joint programme in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such decision has been either taken or is proposed to be taken.

(b) States have made some adjustments. A statement showing the original and estimated expenditure on general education in States is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2013/63]. The shortfall in estimated expenditure may be due to cuts as a result of the emergency as well as to other factors.

(c) No, Sir, there is no such joint programme to impose cuts.

Shri B. K. Das: From the statement I find that there will be some variation in the expenditure during the Third Plan period. May I know whether this increase or decrease depends upon the quantum of grant or help that is expected from the Central Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I find from the statement that many States have reduced their expenditure on education. We have pointed out to them that there can be no greater contribution to national progress than the expenditure on education and many States are readjusting their budgetary provisions.

Shri B. K. Das: In cases of decrease in expenditure, has it been ascertained in which branch of education, technical or otherwise, this decrease has been made?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I find that unfortunately, it is mainly on primary education, and we have told the States that we shall give them as much extended help as we can as far as primary education is concerned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये आदर्श विधान

*३६६. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री वी० च० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये आदर्श विधान बनाने का काम पूरा हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० छागला) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये नियुक्त समिति ने अभी अपना विचारविमर्श पूरा नहीं किया है ।

Engineering Colleges

*370. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineering colleges which are yet to be started during the remaining period of the Third Plan, with break-up for each State; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up one engineering college at Cachar?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to the provision made in the Third Five Year Plan ten engineering colleges have yet to be started as below:

Andhra Pradesh	1
Assam	1
Madras	2
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Goa	1

In addition, an engineering college in Tripura has also been proposed by the Administration.

(b) The Regional College for Assam is tentatively proposed to be located at Silchar (Cachar District).

Conference of State Education Ministers

- *371. {
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Muthiah:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors was held in November, 1963 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at the Conference; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2014/63].

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Central and State Governments.

Adult Women's Education

*372. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote adult women's education during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred by the Centre in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). In the Central sector, the main programme undertaken to promote the education of adult women in the Third Five Year Plan is the scheme of condensed courses for adult women. There is a provision in the Plan for 500 courses at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lakhs. So far, 422 courses estimated to cost Rs. 118.71 lakhs have been approved and grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 68.66 lakhs have been released. The scheme is operated upon by the Central Social Welfare Board.

In the State sector, some programmes for the education of adult women have been included in the States of Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The total outlay on these programmes is Rs. 27.95 lakhs during the Plan period.

Noonmati Refinery

- *373. {
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Dr. U. Misra:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 185 on the 20th November, 1963 and state:

(a) the prior steps taken to ensure adequate supply of water throughout the year under all conditions before locating the Refinery at Gauhati;

(b) the reasons why standby water supply arrangement was not made for the Refinery to avoid a situation of present nature; and

(c) the total financial loss to the public exchequer due to closure of the Refinery on account of failure in water supply arrangement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):

(a) The water supply scheme of Gauhati Refinery was based on study of the behaviour of the Brahmaputra River over the last 25 years.

(b) The alternative arrangements to supply water to the Refinery by installing tube wells was also studied as a stand-by provision but was considered un-economical.

(c) Between Rupees 3 to 3.5 lakhs.

Use of Hindi for Official Purposes

- {
 { 1. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Gokaran Prasad:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level Committee of State Chief Ministers with the Union Home Minister as Chairman is being set up to look after the programme of development and propagation of Hindi and its progressive use for Union official purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee will consist of the Union Home Minister (Chairman) and Union Ministers for Education and Law, and the Chief Ministers of States or their representatives at Ministers' level, as Members. The Committee will review the working of the present programme for development and propagation of Hindi and its progressive use in the Union administration in addition to English, and advise as to the further steps to be taken in regard to these matters.

Youth Vocational Centres

*375. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any

scheme under consideration to establish youth vocational centres in rural and semi-urban areas;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme and when it is expected to be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2015/63].

(c) Rs. 67.95 lakhs during 3rd Plan period. It is already under implementation since August 1963.

Institute for Border Area Children

- {
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 *376. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 357 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the final decision taken on the question of opening an institute in Delhi for the education of border area children; and

(b) the action taken so far in the direction of setting up the institute?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Institute for the education of border area children came into being on 2nd September, 1963.

University for Hill Areas

- {
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 *377. { Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate university was demanded by the All Party Hill Leaders for Assam's Hill Districts during their recent talks with Government Ministers at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on this demand?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Refinery Agreement

*378. {
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Burmah Shell and ESSO have offered to terminate the refinery agreement with Government subject to certain safeguards;

(b) if so, the nature of these safeguards; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The safeguards relate mainly to the import of crude, profitability of the refinery and availability of foreign exchange. ESSO has, in addition, asked for a safeguard regarding future expansion.

(c) Discussion is in course with Burmah-Shell.

Care Contribution to School Midday Meals

*379. {
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of CARE in providing free midday meal to children in schools;

(b) which States have accepted CARE project (School feeding programme) and the number of children already benefited by it;

(c) the proportion of the costs borne by the States where the project has come into operation; and

(d) whether it is a fact that CARE has decided to spend nearly Rs. 20 crores next year on this programme for 7 million school children between the ages of 5 and 11?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) CARE gives milk powder, corn-flour and vegetable oil free of cost for the midday meals programme.

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan. Six million children have benefited.

(c) The Centre and States share the expenditure in the proportion of 1 : 2.

(d) The CARE programme in 1964-65 is expected to cover 8 million children and the value of commodities received would be about Rs. 18 crores.

Revision of List of S.C. & S.T.

*380. {
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Siddiah:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been completed; and

(b) if so, the main changes proposed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The question of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration.

सरोजिनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में अग्निकांड

*३८१. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री धवन :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २५-२६ अक्टूबर, १९६३ की रात को आग लग जाने के कारण सरोजिनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में सैकड़ों दुकानें जल गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने का क्या कारण था ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पानी की कमी के कारण आग बुझाई नहीं जा सकी थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) जी हां, सरोजिनी नगर में मारकीट (नई दिल्ली) के सामने बापू मार्केट में २५ अक्टूबर, १९६३ की रात को लगभग एक बजकर १५ मिनट पर आग लग जाने से लगभग २७६ दुकानें जलीं ।

(ख) समीपवर्ती एक दुकान की भट्ठी के शोले, जो फूस की छतों में जा लगे होंगे ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Deportation of Pakistani Infiltrators

*382. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to appoint tribunals for ensuring a careful scrutiny of all cases of deportation of persons discovered to have illegally entered into India from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the appointment of such tribunals and their powers and functions?

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

(b) In view of the magnitude of the problem and the experience gained over the last year or so, of dealing with unlawful infiltration from Pakistan, it was considered desirable to create a special, independent machinery for more effective disposal of cases of Pakistani infiltrants in Assam.

इंडियन आयल कम्पनी

*३८३. { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इंडियन आयल कम्पनी के तेल की उत्पादन लागत तथा विश्वी दर क्या है जिसके आधार पर लाभ आंका जाता है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबिर) : इंडियन आयल कम्पनी वितरण के लिए पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों (जिनमें लुब्रिकेंट्स शामिल हैं) को विभिन्न साधनों (sources) से प्राप्त करती है ; जैसे रूस, रूमानिया इंगलिस्तान आदि से आयात किया हुआ माल, सरकारी क्षेत्र की नूनमती शोधनशाला (Refinery) से देश के अन्दर पैदा किया हुआ उत्पादन तथा पदार्थ विनिमय व्यवस्थाओं (product exchange arrangements) के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र की शोधनशालाओं

((Private sector refineries)) से उपलब्ध उत्पादन का कुछ भाग विभिन्न साधनों तथा पदार्थों की लागत अलग-अलग होती है। जहां तक कम्पनी के वास्तविक बिक्री मूल्यों का सम्बन्ध है, वे समय-समय पर बाजार की स्थिति तथा प्रतियोगिता की आर्थिक शक्तियों आदि पर निर्भर है। व्यापार ((transactions)) की बहुतायत तथा इसमें शामिल विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बिक्री कीमतों को सामान्य रूप में बताना सम्भव नहीं है। ये बिक्री-मूल्य सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर निश्चित की गई अधिकतम बिक्री कीमतों (ceiling selling prices) से अधिक नहीं हो सकते।

Gypsum Mines in Rajasthan

1054. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd., (Sindri Unit) has taken on lease gypsum mines in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the number of mines together with their locations;

(c) the names of the places where the Corporation has established its offices for procurement of gypsum;

(d) the percentage of purity from different mine centres from where gypsum is supplied to Sindri; and

(e) the percentage of the expenditure incurred on the establishment of the Corporation to the value of gypsum obtained annually from these mines?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir):

(a) Yes.

(b) Four { (i) Kavas
(ii) Uttarlai
(iii) Kurla
(iv) Sheokar } In Barmer District.

(c) Jodhpur

(d) The percentage of purity for 1962-63 were as follows:—

	Percent
Kavas	85.59
Uttarlai	82.79
Kurla	80.80
Sheokar	88.29

(e) 52.51 per cent (for 1962-63)

बिहार में विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-क्रम

१०५५. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की ओर से तीसरी योजना काल में कब, कितना और किस कार्य के लिये अनुदान दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि घनाभाव के कारण इन विश्वविद्यालयों ने अभी तक आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित वेतन-क्रम लागू नहीं किये हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों से संबद्ध कालेजों को भी आयोग की ओर से अनुदान दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन किन कालेजों को, कब, कितना और किस कार्य के लिये तीसरी योजना अवधि में अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० २०१६/६३] ;

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० २०१६/६३]।

बिहार में जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल

१०५६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष तक बिहार में एक भी जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल नहीं खोला गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या बिहार में जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल खोलने के लिए आगामी वर्षों हेतु कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) जी नहीं । बिहार में तीन जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल स्थापित किए गए हैं ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

(ग) स्टेट प्लान के अनुसार पांच और टेक्निकल स्कूल स्थापित करने का सुझाव है ।

Advisory Committee for Libraries

1057. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where Library Acts have been passed as per recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Libraries; and

(b) the number of States which have so far established State, District and City libraries?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Library Act as per recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Libraries has not been enacted in any State so far.

(b) Does not arise.

College Librarians

1058. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of States where the Government College Lib-

raryans have been given gazetted status?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): In the States of Assam and West Bengal, Government College Librarians have been given gazetted status while in the States of Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands, Manipur, N.E.F.A., Pondicherry and Tripura this is not so. Information from the remaining States has not yet been received.

Children in Primary Schools

1059. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of children, boys and girls separately between the age group of six and nine in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of children in the above group attending primary schools, State-wise?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement giving the latest available information for the year 1961 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2017/63].

Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics

1060. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of engineering colleges and polytechnics with their admission capacity and out-turn, State-wise, as on the 1st April, 1963?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2018/68].

Free Secondary Education

1061. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have decided to make secondary education free for all children;

(b) if so, which are those States and precise nature of proposals of those State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Central Government have been in any way associated with the proposals; and

(d) if so, the nature of such association?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have no information in the matter.

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

Additional University in Maharashtra

1062. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start one more University in Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Factory at Tuticorin

1063. **Shri M. P. Swamy:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence had been issued to a Company for the setting up of a Fertilizer Factory at Tuticorin in Madras State;

(b) whether the Company failed to set up the factory; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up the fertilizer factory in Public Sector?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) Yes.

(b) The licensee has not made any headway with the project so far. He is still negotiating with foreign concerns for financial and technical collaboration in the project.

(c) Does not at present arise.

आगरा में स्वीडिश महिला

१०६४. { श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री बड्डे :
श्री बूटा सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगरा के मिशनरी हस्पताल में एक स्वीडिश महिला जो कि पीकिंग से वापस आई थी, दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त होकर भरती हुई थी ;

" (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके साथ दो भारतीय फौजी अफसर भी उसी गाड़ी में थे ; और

(ग) क्या उस के पास से कोई कागजात पकड़े गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस): (क) जी हां। दुर्घटना आगरा में हुई थी, तथा वह महिला वहां के सरोजिनी नायडू हस्पताल में भरती हुई थी।

(ख) दुर्घटना के समय केवल एक भारतीय सैनिक अधिकारी उसके साथ था।

(ग) उसे कोई कागजात बरामद नहीं हुए।

संस्कृत के अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

१०६६. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोफरन प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय संस्कृत मण्डल ने सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में संस्कृत पढ़ने वाले निर्धन बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जावें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड ने निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की हैं :—

(१) वित्तीय सहायता के लिए सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त संस्कृत गुरुकुलों के विद्यार्थियों को योग्यता-एवं-आय के आधार पर छात्रवृत्तियां दान करने की योजना; और

(२) संस्कृत पाठशालाओं के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दान करने की योजना ।

(घ) सिफारिशों को सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और इस संबंध में सविस्तार योजना बनाई जा रही है ।

Jail Manual

1067. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amendments have been suggested and recommended for inclusion in the jail manual; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Sir, the question is vague. It is not clear which jail manual has been referred to; all the State Governments have their own jail manuals and they are competent to amend them. The suggestion of the All India Jail Manual Committee are under consideration and the decisions of the Government of India

thereon will be recommended to the State Governments for incorporating in the respective State Jail Manual.

Writings of National Leaders for Archives

1068. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writings by eminent national leaders at present being preserved in the National Archives of India; and

(b) when they will be out for the public?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) As a part of their normal acquisition programme, the National Archives of India have been trying to acquire private papers (correspondence, memoirs, diaries etc.) of eminent statesmen, high Government officials, writers, scientists and other Indians who have played significant roles in the country's history.

The National Archives of India have been able to acquire the correspondence of the late Shri Badruddin Tyabji, Shri G. K. Gokhale, Dada-bhai Naoroji, Sarojini Naidu, Lala Lajpat Rai's Diary, letters of Gandhiji and Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji and Dr. N. B. Khare's personal letters. These consist mainly of the correspondence of the leaders with various persons in India and abroad and some miscellaneous papers consisting of rough notes, personal diaries, memoranda, newspaper cuttings and reports received by them from some of the institutions with which they were associated. These exclude such writings of eminent persons as may form part of Government of India files.

As writings are scattered among numerous series, it is neither possible to locate all of them nor to ascertain their exact number.

(b) The private papers of eminent national leaders available in the National Archives of India are, as a rule, open for consultation by bona fide research scholars, subject to the usual restrictions.

Green belt around Qutab

1069. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether details of the proposal to locate a garden in the "Green Belt" around the Qutab have been worked out;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal for setting up a Botanic Garden around the Qutab was made in the Master Plan of Delhi which was published in September, 1962. Therefore no provision for it was made in the Third Five Year Plan. The implementation of the proposal involves huge expenditure, the cost of the land alone being at least one crore of rupees. The proposal, therefore, will be considered only in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Second University in Delhi

1070. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bibhutji Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 341 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee of the University of Delhi on

problems connected with setting up of second university in Delhi has since been received;

(b) the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has recommended that a second University should be started in Delhi as early as possible.

(c) The recommendation is under consideration.

Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste Students

1071. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Means Test" formula is being applied in case of award of Post-Matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste students;

(b) if so, in how many cases applications for award of such scholarships were rejected by this formula during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(c) the means by which Government make the test correctly?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

(c) The parent/guardian of the scholar is asked to submit an income declaration in the prescribed form. Verification by means of a reference to official records etc. is made for a sample of 10 to 20 per cent cases as well as of every doubtful case.

विद्यायतन योगाश्रम

*१०७२. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६३ के

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के संबंध में जो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, उनकी जांच का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के परिणाम-स्वरूप क्या कुछ अनियमिततायें पाई गई हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उस आधार पर क्या कुछ विशेष निर्णय लिये हैं, यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

संस्कृत शिक्षा की उन्नति

१०७३. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय संस्कृत मण्डल ने संस्कृत की उन्नति के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में कुछ कार्यक्रम बनाये हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों को भी संस्कृत के प्रचार के लिये कुछ निर्देश भेजे गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस मण्डल ने गुरुकुलों को सहयोग देने के बारे में भी कुछ निर्णय किये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) से (ग). विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी २०१६/६३]

पांडिचेरी में विश्वविद्यालय

१०७४. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांडिचेरी में विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस विश्वविद्यालय में फ्रेंच भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा की व्यवस्था रहेगी;

(ग) इस विश्वविद्यालय के कब तक खुल जाने की सम्भावना है और इसके लिए क्या कोई धन-राशि भी नियत की गई है; और

(घ) क्या बाहर से भी इस विश्व-विद्यालय के लिए कुछ सहयोग मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्ष मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा स्थापित "नये विश्वविद्यालय" समिति ने पांडिचेरी में विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया था । चौथी अथवा पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान पांडिचेरी में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की आवश्यकता को समिति ने माना है । किन्तु पांडिचेरी की सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रयोजन के लिए अभी तक न तो कोई निश्चित योजना बनाई गई है और न ही कोई राशि निर्धारित की गई है ।

(घ) फिलहाल प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Conference of State Secretaries and Directors of Social Welfare

1075. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations made by the Conference of State Secretaries and Directors of Social Welfare held in September, last;

(b) whether these have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2020/63].

Promotion of Sports

1078. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts sanctioned and paid to the States and sports organisations for promotion of sports during the current financial year;

(b) foreign exchange granted for India's participation in international games and sports for the year; and

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of India's achievements in this field on the basis of international standard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) (i) States, Rs. 30,000

(ii) National Institute of Sports Rs. 7,00,000.

(iii) National Sports Federations and State Sports Councils Rs. 2,97,108.

(b) Foreign exchange worth Rs. 12,643 has been released so far.

(c) No, Sir.

दिल्ली में लेख याचिकायें

१०७७. { **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :**
श्री महेश्वर नायक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में १९६१-६२ में कितनी रिट पेटिशनें लायी गयीं और उन में से कितनों का फैसला हो गया और कितनों का अभी होना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-घटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Cases in the Court of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1078. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of civil and criminal cases respectively in each court in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(i) pending on 1st January, 1962;

(ii) added in 1962;

(iii) disposed of during 1962; and

(iv) pending at the end of 1962?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2021/63].

Theft at Nalanda Museum, Bihar

1079. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the statues stolen during 1962 and 1963 from Nalanda Museum (Bihar) have been seized in Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that an all-India gang has been unearthed by the Police;

(c) whether it is a fact that some foreigners are also connected with the gang; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Only one statue has been recovered from the godown of a Calcutta businessman.

(b) to (d). The matter is being investigated by the local police.

कुतुब के पास वाले पार्क में प्रवेश

१०८०. **श्री बिभूती मिश्र :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुरातत्व विभाग कुतुब मीनार के पास के पार्क में जाने के लिए प्रवेश-शुल्क निश्चित करने का विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पुरातत्व विभाग ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि समीपवर्ती निवासियों के लिए दूसरा कोई पार्क नहीं है और पुरातत्व विभाग के इस प्रस्ताव से समीपवर्ती निवासियों को दिक्कतें होंगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार समीपवर्ती निवासियों की सुविधाओं के लिए क्या करना चाहती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० छगला) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) संरक्षित स्मारक के रख रखाव के लिए थोड़ा सा प्रवेश शुल्क निश्चित कर देना वांछनीय समझा गया है ।

(ग) इस तरह की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी है ।

Agricultural Education Review Committee

1081. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up an 'Agricultural Education Review Committee';

(b) if so, the names of the persons appointed on the Committee;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(d) when the Committee will submit its report?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) (1) Dr. A. C. Joshi . Chairman
(2) Dr. N. K. Ananta Rao Member
(3) Dr. S. Krishnamuthi Member
(4) Dr. R. M. Patel . Member
(5) Dr. B. N. Uppal . Member
(6) Dr. S. N. Das Gupta Member
(7) Dr. A. B. Joshi . Member
(8) Shri S.K. Mukherjee Member
(9) Dr. S.W. Mensinkai Member-Secretary

(c) To appraise qualitatively and quantitatively the existing facilities of teaching and research at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The question as to the extent to which teaching, research and extension could be integrated may also be examined.

(2) To lay down the requirements of Colleges regarding the staff, forms, compulsory plot work for students for a college admitting 100 students.

(3) To examine syllabii of all universities so far as they relate to agricultural education in terms of the model syllabus already published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with particular reference to electives in the final year of the B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree course and to find out whether and how far it has been adopted by the various colleges.

(4) To recommend measures for improvement in regard to curricula, teaching, examinations, research and extension.

(d) The U.G.C. has requested the Committee to submit its report by the end of 1963.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षक महाविद्यालय में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापक

१०८२. श्री म० ला० बेदिदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षा मण्डल, आगरा द्वारा संचालित केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षक महाविद्यालय में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त अध्यापकों

को क्या अध्यापक बनने के लिये पुनः प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करना पड़ता है ।

(ख) क्या अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में इस महाविद्यालय के प्रमाणपत्रों और परीक्षाओं को मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है; और

(ग) इस महाविद्यालय में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों को पुनः राज्यों में प्रशिक्षण के लिये बाध्य न किया जाये इसके लिये क्या भारत सरकार कुछ कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० छागला) :

(क) से (ग). हाई/हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों, कालेजों और प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए, अध्यापकों को केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षक महाविद्यालय, आगरा में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । सामान्यतया प्रशिक्षार्थियों को अपने आपको अध्यापक के रूप में दर्ज कराने के लिए और आगे प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती, किन्तु शिक्षा राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को किसी तरह से मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता ।

२. अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की सरकारों से महाविद्यालय के प्रमाणपत्रों और परीक्षाओं को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है । इस प्रयोजन के लिये उनसे व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर बातचीत की गई है और की जा रही है । कुछ राज्यों ने महाविद्यालय द्वारा ली जाने वाली सभी परीक्षाओं को या उनमें से कुछ को मान्यता प्रदान कर दी है । इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों से अभी बातचीत जारी है ।

दिल्ली में भूमि

१०८३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की चतुर्मुखी योजना (मास्टर प्लान) के अन्तर्गत जो भूमि अधि-
1623 (Ai) LSD—3.

ग्रहण की गई थी, उसमें से कितनी आवास के लिए और कितनी अन्य हेतु सुरक्षित की गयी है ; और

(ख) जो भूमि आवास आदि के लिए सुरक्षित की गयी है, उसमें से कितनी सार्वजनिक कार्यों के लिए है और कितनी निजी आवास के लिए ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतशेस) : (क) और (ख). भूमि के अधिग्रहण विकास तथा आवंटन की योजना के अधीन दिल्ली में भूमि का अधिग्रहण होता है, जिसका विवरण श्री पी० जी० देब द्वारा नियम १९७ के अधीन दिए गए नोटिस के उत्तर में २३ मार्च, १९६१ को लोक-सभा के सभा पटल पर रखा गया था । इस योजना के अधीन अब तक १४,००० एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहण की गई है, जिसमें से १०,००० एकड़ रिहायश के लिये है ।

इस १०,००० एकड़ (भूमि) में से २,५०० एकड़ सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये मकानों के निर्माण और विकास के हेतु निश्चित है । शेष भूमि को दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण, सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियां तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम प्राइवेट आवास के लिये काम में लायेंगे ।

Hindi Assistants

1084. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new steps have been taken to bring a change in the policy regarding the emoluments which are being given to the Hindi Assistants in various Ministries; and

(b) whether Hindi Assistants have made any representation regarding the differential treatment meted out to them as compared to those Assistants doing work in English in 1962-63?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No such representations have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Assessment of Properties of Government Officials

1085. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases during 1962-63 in which Government made enquiries regarding the correctness of the statements made by officials regarding the details of their own property and that of their near relatives;

(b) the number of cases where such statements were found to be false; and

(c) the action taken against such persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): According to information received from 27 Ministries/Departments the position is:

(a) 501.

(b) In 10 cases the statements were found to be wrong.

(c) One Government servant was cautioned, 4 were warned and another censured. The cases of the remaining 4 Government servants are pending.

Information from the remaining 14 Ministries/Departments is awaited and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Seniority of Government Employees in reorganised States

1086. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the question of seniority among the Government servants of reorganised States in India is likely to be settled; and

(b) the specific reasons for delay in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). The volume of work involved is very large. The State Governments have to collect all the necessary particulars and prepare the provisional seniority lists and publish the lists for objections and thereafter forward the representations to the Central Government for final decision in consultation with the appropriate Advisory Committee. Seniority has been determined in respect of a great majority of the Government servants in the States affected by States Reorganisation except in Mysore. Every effort is being made to complete the remaining work as early as possible.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act

1087. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the new steps taken to rehabilitate the criminals arrested in the Union territories under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (1) Delhi:

(a) Two Probation Officers were appointed.

(b) A Probation Hostel was started in 1961 for the girls released under Section 10 of the Act.

(c) A Protective Home is expected to start functioning in 1964/65.

(2) *Himachal Pradesh:*

A Protective Home at Mandi and rescue Homes at Chamba and Mahasu districts have been opened.

(3) *Tripura:*

Establishment of a Home for under-trials and convicted persons under the Act is under consideration.

(4) *Manipur, A. & N. Islands and L.M. & A Islands:*

No persons were arrested under the Act in these territories.

Crime Detection

1088. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2108 on the 18th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any special steps have been taken to make the crime detection work more effective so that such a huge number of dead bodies do not go unidentified; and

(b) whether the photographs of such persons are published in any newspapers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) (1) Information is collected from adjoining villages, Police Stations and Districts about missing persons who may answer to the description of the deceased persons.

(2) Photographs are taken and published in the Criminal Intelligence Gazette.

(3) Description of the body, wearing apparel, etc., is published in Daily Crime News Bulletin.

(4) Tailors, dhobis, and jewellers are consulted to identify the personal belongings.

(5) Finger prints are sent to the Finger Print Bureau.

(6) Wireless messages and 'hue and cry' are circulated amongst police stations.

(7) Posters and photographs are distributed.

(8) Bodies are preserved as long as possible.

(9) Crime branch has recently organised a Special Homicide Squad to investigate difficult cases of murder.

(b) No.

Engineering College at Jodhpur

1089. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests or representations have been received for the expansion of the Engineering College at Jodhpur;

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether it would be possible to start an Aeronautical Engineering Department and establish Post-graduate Engineering educational facilities at this college during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme for the expansion of the College for 310 admissions has been sanctioned.

(c) The proposals received from the college for post-graduate studies in engineering are under the consideration of All India Council for Technical Education.

The Expert Committee for Aeronautical Engineering has not recommended this college for studies in this field.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में साक्षरता

१०६०. श्री दिव्यनाथ पा डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय का राष्ट्रीय बुनियादी शिक्षा केन्द्र पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में साक्षरता की कमी के कारणों का सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा और उसमें किन-किन पहलुओं का सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय बुनियादी शिक्षा संस्थान का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद के राष्ट्रीय मूलभूत शिक्षा-केन्द्र का विचार है कि देश के चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं का अध्ययन कराया जाए। इस कार्य के लिए क्षेत्रों के चुनाव के बारे में निर्णय करना अभी रहता है। साक्षरता के निम्न प्रतिशत के कारणों की जांच, साक्षरता कार्य की सफलता के लिए आवश्यक परिस्थितियाँ, साक्षरता के उद्देश्य, अनुवर्ती कार्य की साक्षरता तथा नए साक्षरों के लिए पाठ्य-सामग्री की व्यवस्था, इत्यादि कार्य इस अध्ययन में शामिल होंगे।

अनुसन्धान अध्ययन की रूपरेखा पूरी कर ली गई है और कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू होने वाला है।

Three-Year Degree Course

1091. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the view expressed by the Principals of Calcutta Colleges at a Conference held in early October this year to the effect that the system of three-year degree course has not attained the success hoped for and that the old system was working better; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The recent Conference of State Education Ministers, Vice-Chancellors and Eminent Educationists held at New Delhi on November 10—12, 1963, did not consider it necessary to do so. However, the Inter-University Board of India would

examine the question at their next meeting to be held at Varanasi on December 29—31, 1963.

Commission on Indian Oil Company Petroleum Products

1092. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discrimination in the rate of commission allowed to State Transport Undertakings and Co-operative Societies on petroleum products sold by the Indian Oil Company;

(b) if so, the difference in rate; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the rate of commission to co-operative societies?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The rates in respect of supplies to the various State Transport Undertakings are determined on the basis of tenders; the rates are, therefore, variable. The sale of petroleum products to co-operative societies is governed by special rebates. It is not in the public interest to disclose the pricing arrangements between the Indian Oil Company and its customers.

(c) No.

Oil Refinery at Haldia

1093. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Sobodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the part of the Fourth Plan, an oil refinery is going to be set up at Haldia;

(b) if so, the capacity of the proposed refinery; and

(c) the nature of preliminary works proposed to be done by the end of the Third Plan?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The establishment of a 2 million ton refinery in the Calcutta area during the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

(c) This will be known after receipt and examination of proposals for the construction/operation of the refinery.

Christian Missionaries

1094. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Rishang Keishang:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that services of some Christian Missionaries are being utilised by China both in India and abroad in support of the Chinese side on Sino-Indian dispute; and

(b) whether Government have come across any booklet on India-China conflict by any foreigner attached to a Missionary Group being circulated in India?

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

(a) No such case has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

Sports

1095. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unsatisfactory development in regard to various kinds of sports and the need for provision of adequate facilities and training personnel; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to foster and develop different kinds of sports on international basis

and stimulate interest in the youth of the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the need to provide adequate facilities and training personnel as also of participating in international meets to the extent consistent with our foreign exchange limitations. Government assist in the development of sport through the following schemes:—

Sending teams abroad including participation in Olympic, Commonwealth and Asian Games or inviting teams from abroad:

The Government of India assist Indian participation in international meets including the Olympic, Commonwealth and Asian Games by grants adequate to cover the return tourist class fare of the participants.

Participation of the representatives of the I.O.A. and National Sports Federations in the meeting of their international bodies:

The Government of India assist the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations to enable participation of their representatives in the meetings of the relevant international bodies by grants adequate to cover the cost of return tourist class fare.

Coaching Camps:

Subject to certain conditions, financial assistance is extended by the Government of India to the Indian Sports Federations for holding coaching camps for the coaching of teams selected for participation in international sports meets.

Construction of Sports Stadia:

Financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 25,000 is extended for the construction of utility stadia costing Rs. 1 lakh or less.

Purchase of Sports Equipment:

The Government of India help State Sports Councils|Sports Federations in obtaining sports equipment on a matching basis, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000 during the entire plan period for each State Sports Council|National Sports Federation.

National Championships:

Grants upto Rs. 5,000 are advanced to assist the Indian Sports Federations (except the Cricket, Mens' Hockey and Football Federations which are expected to be self-sufficient in this matter) in conducting Annual National Championships.

Paid Assistant Secretaries for the National Sports Federations:

The Government of India assist National Sports Federations in improving their administration by placing at their disposal services of paid Assistant Secretaries in the pay scale of Rs. 350-40-590.

National Institute of Sports:

A National Institute of Sports has been established to produce good coaches in different games who will be available for the coaching of young men in sports and games. This Institute also undertakes direct coaching of teams for international meets both at its headquarters and in different regions.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy:

A trophy called the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy has been instituted and is awarded every year to the University which has the largest number of students participating in the largest number of national or international tournaments.

Electoral Roll In Laccadives

1096. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any electoral roll has been prepared in the Union Territory of Laccadives as provided in Article 325 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, whether any election has been held on the basis of adult suffrage; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not holding direct elections in the islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri R. Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The one seat allotted to the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the House of the People under Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, is filled by a person nominated by the President under Section 4 of the said Act. The mode of representation is prescribed by Parliament by Law, under Article 81 of the Constitution.

Sulphuric Acid Plant in Sindri

{ **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
1097. { **Shri Dhaon:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a sulphuric acid plant in the public sector in Sindri at a cost of Rupees five crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the plant will be set up?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) to (c):- It is proposed to set up in the Public Sector a 400 tons per day Sulphuric Acid plant at Sindri to meet the requirements of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, Bihar Super Phosphate factory and other potential consumers in the area. The plant would be set up by the Pyrites & Chemicals Development Company Ltd. The Capital cost

of the plant has been tentatively estimated at Rs. 2.5 crores, but firm figures of cost and other details would be known only after the tenders for the plant received by the Company have been scrutinised and accepted.

Oil Pipelines

1098. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in setting up of oil pipelines under the agreement between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the ENI of Italy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) and (b): The construction of 5 Oil/Gas Pipelines in the Gujarat area has been entrusted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to the ENI of Italy. The work on the Cambay-Dhuwaran Gas line has started on 1st October, 1963. All the Pipelines are expected to be completed by 31st December, 1964.

Industrial Management Pool

**1099. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain basic improvements in the policy of recruitment for officers in the Industrial Management Pool are being considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The working of the Industrial Management Pool is being reviewed at present. No conclusions have yet been arrived at.

Bhaktavatsalam Committee on Women's Education

1100. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhaktavatsalam Committee on Women's Education which visited Orissa in October last has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Committee will visit some of the other States before submitting its report to the National Council for Women's Education.

(b) Does not arise.

Insurance Premium from Provident Fund

**1101. { Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Ministry has asked the educational institutions in the country to allow their employees to take their insurance policies out of their provident fund;

(b) if so, how far the suggestion has been accepted by the educational institutions; and

(c) whether the views of the employees were taken into consideration before taking the decision?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

Sampurnanand Committee Recommendations

1102. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 606 on the 11th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the Sampurnanand Committee regarding national policy on education in the country; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Petro-Chemical Industries

1103. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1077 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of Ceylon Government for assistance on preparing a project report for Petro-chemical industries in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Government has communicated to the Ceylon Government its willingness to assist in the preparation of a feasibility report for the development of petro-chemical industries in Ceylon. The Government of Ceylon has indicated that it has deferred, for the present, the preparation of a feasibility report.

Recreational Facilities in Schools and Colleges

1104. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of improving recreational facilities in schools and colleges has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have been giving grants, under the Campus Works Projects Scheme, since 1953-54 to Schools and Colleges for the construction of (i) Recreation Hall-cum-Auditorium (ii) Swimming Pool (iii) Gymnasium (iv) Small Stadium (v) Open-air theatre (vi) Pavilion and (vii) 400 Metres Oval Cinder Track for track events. On account of the National Emergency, no applications for such grants were invited during 1962-63 and 1963-64. However, on further consideration, it is now proposed to revive the Scheme from the next year.

Southern College of Engineering and Technology, Ernakulam

1105. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded recognition to the degree and the diploma granted by the Southern College of Engineering and Technology, Ernakulam; and

(b) whether the institute conforms to the recognised and approved standard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The diplomas and degrees awarded by the Southern College of Engineering and Technology, Ernakulam, are not recognised by the Central Government. Some of the courses conducted

by the College are, however, recognised by the Department of Civil Aviation in part fulfilment of the requirements for the Licensing Examination for Light Aircraft in Categories A and C.

Home Guards

1106. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 632 on the 21st August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P. West Bengal and Tripura have sent in their replies regarding merger of the organisations raised by them with the Home Guards; and

(b) if not, which of them have not sent their replies so far and the steps taken by the Central Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). A statement explaining the latest position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2022/63].

Post-Graduate Training Institutes

1107. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Post-Graduate Training Institutes have so far been opened or are going to be opened during the Third Plan period in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) their number and where they are to be located; and

(c) how many of the Institutes have received moral, material and other support from the University Grants Commission and the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction and Sale of Houses in Delhi

110. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has sought more extensive powers, both administrative and financial, to construct and sell houses through the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The Chief Commissioner has asked that the scheme of large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi should cover the construction and sale of houses through the Delhi Development Authority and that the Revolving Fund should be utilised for this purpose. The matter is under consideration.

Excavations at Mahabharata Sites

1109. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Archaeology, Government of India has decided to undertake extensive excavations at the old Mahabharata sites within 200 miles of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme of excavations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir, at two or three sites.

(b) The details have not yet been finalised.

S. C. Agriculturists in Punjab

1110. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total amount actually spent on the welfare of agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Castes in Punjab during 1962-63 and 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandra-sekhar): Rs. 6,74,000 and Rs. 1,46,000 during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 (so far) respectively.

Scheme for Utilisation of Surplus Furnace Oil and Light Diesel oil from Gauhati Refinery for Generation of Power

1111. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for utilising surplus furnace oil and light diesel oil from Noonmati Oil Refinery for generation of power;

(b) if so, how much of surplus oil is to be made available for the purpose; and

(c) the action so far taken in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) to (c). Negotiations are in progress between the Indian Refineries and the Assam State Electricity Board for supply of furnace oil and light Diesel Oil from Noonmati Refinery (upto 60,000 tons/year of each product) for generation of power by the latter. These two products are not surplus, but it is in the overall public interest to utilize certain quantities for power generation in Assam.

विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा प्रणाली

१११२. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने वर्तमान परीक्षा प्रणाली

में सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ; और

(ग) उस रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां। रिपोर्ट संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया, है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी- २०२३।६३]

Census Figures

1113. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tabulation with regard to the Census figures, collected and compiled in 1961, has been finalised; and

(b) whether Government contemplate to analyse these figures on socio-economic basis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir. The tables are being made ready for publication.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Synthetic Rubber Plant

1114. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer to set up a synthetic rubber plant in India making use of the excess naphtha from the oil refineries has been made by Phillips Petroleum, an American Company;

(b) if so, the conditions stipulated by the firm; and

(c) how far Government have considered the acceptability of the offer?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) M/s Phillips Petroleum have discussed some preliminary proposals for establishing a synthetic rubber plant in the Bombay region using propylene/butylene fractions of a naphtha cracker. Detailed proposals have not so far been submitted by them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur

1115. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri B. N. Mandal:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment conducted any search of the residence of an I.A.S. officer who is the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, Orissa; and

(b) the cause of the search and whether any incriminating materials were seized?

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

(b) The search was conducted in the course of an investigation of a criminal case against the said officer and others under sections 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act and sections 161, 165, 165A of the Indian Penal Code and section 120 B of the Indian Penal Code and some material relevant to the case was taken charge of.

Drug Factory, Pachmarhi (M.P.)

1116. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish a Drug Factory at Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh is under the active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Thefts in M.Ps. Flats in Delhi

1117. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether thefts are being committed in the M.Ps. flats at North Avenue, New Delhi;

(b) whether in the last intersession period, two thefts were committed at 10, North Avenue in broad day light; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to prevent thefts and burglaries in North Avenue and to apprehend the culprits?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Policemen in uniform and in plain clothes patrol the area for 24 hours. Antecedents and character of domestic servants are verified. Check is also kept on hawkers and strangers visiting the locality.

Fertilizer Factories in Private Sector

1118. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to cancel licences granted to the Private Sector Industry for setting up of Fertiliser Factory which remained unutilised for long;

(b) the total unutilised capacity lying at present; and

(c) the main reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The question is under consideration.

(b) About 10,000 tons in the private sector.

(c) As they are in the private sector, the information is not available.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act

1119. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956 has been enforced in all States; and

(b) if not, in which States it has yet to be enforced.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Act came into force in all the States on 1st May, 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

कोलम्बो प्लान फेलोशिप

११२०. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारत से कितने व्यक्ति किन-किन विषयों की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए फेलोशिप पर विदेश गए ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, १९५८ से अब तक ३८ विद्यार्थियों को, इंजीनियरी, विज्ञान और उद्योग विद्या की विभिन्न शाखाओं में उच्च अध्ययन अथवा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेशों में भेजा। एक विवरण जिसमें ब्योरा दिया गया है सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [देखिये संख्या एल टी-२०२४।६३]

दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी

११२१. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी ने कितने रुपये की हिन्दी की पुस्तकें खरीदीं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

वर्ष	हिन्दी की पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिए खर्च की गई राशि
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१९६१-६२	२६,११०.१० रुपये
१९६२-६३	४७,०७६.८० रुपये

त्रैमासिक भाषा

११२२. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय जो "भाषा" नामक त्रैमासिक पत्रिका निकाल रहा है क्या उसमें लेखकों को कोई पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में अवैतनिक मजिस्ट्रेट

११२३. **श्री कछवाय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत कितने अवैतनिक मजिस्ट्रेट लगे हुए हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें कितने अवैतनिक मजिस्ट्रेट अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) ३०।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

Study of Languages in Delhi Schools

1124. Shri G. S. Musafir: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 676 on the 21st August, 1963 and state:

(a) the number of letters received in his Ministry asking for the instructions issued to the Heads of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi conveying the policy regarding teaching of languages in Delhi schools;

(b) From Shri G. S. Musafir M.P. communications were received;

(c) whether the instructions have been issued now, and if so, whether a copy of the instructions will be placed on the Table; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) twelve.

(b) From Shri G. S. Musafir M.P. Shri Abdul Ghani M.P. and Chairman Panjabi Sahit Sabha New Delhi. The communications were received between August 24th to November 20th, 1963.

(c) Yes, Sir. A copy of the instructions issued by the Delhi Administration is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2025/63].

(d) Does not arise.

Language Subjects in Delhi H. S. Schools

1125. Shri G. S. Musafir: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the time generally taken by the Principal of a Higher Secondary School in Delhi, after the required number of students offer a language subject to apply for the provisional recognition of the subject; and

(b) the time generally taken by the Director of Education to forward the

case to the Central Board for Secondary Education and the time generally taken by the Central Board of Secondary Education to grant the recognition?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). It takes about a week for the Principal to submit the application for recognition to the Director of Education, who also takes generally the same time in processing the case and forwarding it to the Board. The Board's regulations provide that an application for recognition in a new subject should reach the Board's office by 31st August preceding the year in which the subject is proposed to be introduced. The Board's sanction, if the application is not rejected, is invariably given before the classes are due to be started.

Inderpuri Colony, New Delhi

1126. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation dated 18th September, 1963 from the plot holders of Inderpuri Colony, New Delhi addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the decisions on the part of the Corporation to develop the Colony in an irregular manner without any legal force or law behind it, has been received; and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) As the matter is one which is within the purview of the Delhi Municipal Corporation under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 it was forwarded to the Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation on the 27th September, 1963 and the representees were informed that future correspondence should be addressed to that officer.

महंगी उच्च शिक्षा

११२७. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उच्च शिक्षा दिन प्रति दिन महंगी होती जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे गरीबों को सुलभ करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जो कदम उठाए गए हैं उनमें योग्य विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां और वृत्तिकार्य प्रदान करने के लिए बहुत अधिक वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था तथा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी मानक पुस्तकों, पाठ्य पुस्तकों और सहायक पाठ्य सामग्री का सस्ते संस्करणों में पुनः प्रकाशन शामिल है ।

India-Japan Co-operation on Scientific Research

1128. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and Japan to establish a Board of Scientists to co-ordinate research programme; and

(b) if so, in which fields of science this facility will be extended?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) From available information no such agreement has been signed.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistants' Grade Examination

1129. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the candidates declared successful in the Assistants' Grade

Examination held in December, 1962 by the U.P.S.C. have been absorbed in the service;

(b) if not the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be absorbed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. is also holding another Assistants' Grade Examination in December, 1963?

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

(a) and (b): No candidates were declared successful as such by the U.P.S.C. The Commission only published the names of candidates who obtained the first 152 places in order of merit. All these candidates except 3 have been nominated to various Cadres and their appointments are in progress. The remaining 3 are eligible for appointment only to a particular Service, to which they cannot be appointed because of their low rank.

(c) Yes, Sir.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

PERMISSION FOR OVERFLIGHT OF NON-CHINESE AIRCRAFT CARRYING THE CHINESE PREMIER AND VICE-PREMIER

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The Government's decision regarding Chinese request for per-

mitting the overflight of two non-Chinese aircraft carrying Mr. Chou En-lai and Mr. Chen Yi."

airlines which normally operate through India.

It may be stated that the permission for the overflights has been accorded subject to the usual conditions of requiring the aircraft to follow specified routes and stipulated heights. It is customary in such cases of the travel of VIP's for overflights to be permitted without requiring the aircraft to land at one or other of the customs air-ports in India.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : जरा हिन्दी में इस का तर्जुमा करवा दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तो यह नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि नोटिस बहुत थोड़ी है ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री तो हिन्दी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । हिन्दी इलाके के हैं और हिन्दी अच्छी तरह बोल सकते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अंग्रेजी आप भी तो जानते हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अगर माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी में चाहते हैं तो मैं हिन्दी में इस का खुलासा बतला देता हूँ ।

"२७ नवम्बर को पीकिंग में जो हमारे चार्ज डी अफयर्स हैं उन से चीनी गवर्नमेंट के फारेन आफिस की तरफ से कहा गया कि वाइस प्रीमियर चन यी केन्या जा रहे हैं चूँकि उन की दावत है गवर्नमेंट आफ केन्या से । वहाँ जो इंडपेन्डेंस मनाई जायेगी वहाँ वह जायेंगे चीनी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से । उन से यह भी कहा गया कि बी० ओ० ए० सी० का खास हवाई जहाज चार्टर हुआ है जो रंगून से कराची तक हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर से उड़ कर जायेगा ६ या १० दिसम्बर को और चीनी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह आशा की गई कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया उन के ऊपर से जाने में उन की सहायता करेगी ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Sbri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, on the 27th November, 1963, our *Charge d'affairs* in Peking was informed by the Chinese Foreign Office that Vice-Premier Chen Yi would be proceeding to Kenya at the invitation of the Government of Kenya to attend the Independence Celebrations on behalf of the Chinese Government. Our *Charge d'affairs* was further informed that the journey would be made by a special chartered BOAC aircraft from Rangoon to Karachi, overflying India on the 9th or 10th December. The Chinese Foreign Office expressed the hope that the Government of India would give facilities for the overflight.

On the 30th November, our *Charge d'affairs* was also informed by the Chinese Foreign Office that Premier Chou En-lai would be proceeding to Cairo on a visit around the middle of December. It is understood that the party would travel by two chartered KLM aircraft from Rangoon to Cairo over India. The Chinese Government requested for the Government of India's permission for the overflight.

After careful consideration, the Government of India decided to accede to the request of the Chinese Government for permission of overflight of these two aircraft. An important factor taken into consideration while making this decision was that the aircraft are not of Chinese origin and belong to international

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

३० नवम्बर को फिर चाइनीज फारेन आफिस ने हमारे चार्ज डी अफयर्स से कहा कि प्रीमियर चाऊ एन लाई कैरो जा रहे हैं २० दिसम्बर को और मालूम यह हुआ है कि उन का इरादा है कि वह दो के० एल० एम० के हवाई जहाज चार्टर कर के हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर से उड़ कर रंगून से कैरो जायेंगे। चीनी गवर्नमेंट ने उसकी भी इजाजत गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से मांगी। उस पर काफी गौर करने के बाद गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने तय किया कि वह इसे मंजूर कर ले कि वह इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर से उड़ कर जायें। एक खास वजह उस की यह थी कि यह हवाई जहाज जिन कम्पनियों के हैं वह चीनी रजिस्ट्रेशन की नहीं हैं बल्कि एक ऐसी एयरलाइन्स की हैं जो कि आम तौर से हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर से उड़ा करती हैं। जो इजाजत दी गई है वह हमारे जो कायदे हैं इजाजत देने के उन के ऊपर तबज्जह दिलाते हुए दी गई है। यानी रास्ता उन के जाने का जो मुकर्रर है उधर से ही जाय और खास ऊंचाई पर उड़े। आम तौर से जो बी० आई० पी० इस तरह से ऊपर से जाते हैं उन को किसी हिन्दुस्तान के एयरपोर्ट पर उतरने की जरूरत नहीं होती है।"

Shri Kapur Singh: I would ask from the Prime Minister whether, before according this permission, he duly took into consideration the likelihood that the African peoples and others might construe it as a continuation of our weak-kneed policy of appeasement of the belligerent Chinese?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Every matter was considered. As to what the hon. Member says, I think it is not correct; nobody considers an over-flight being allowed—it is normally allowed—as a weak-kneed policy. The hon. Member will remember that it was a Government of East Africa which had invited the Chinese Vice-Premier to go there and take part in the Independence celebrations there, and any other course adopted by us

would have been very badly received in the African countries.

Shri Himatsinghji (Kutch): Is it true that some African Congressmen wanted to overfly in a US Air Force plane and they were not given permission to take a similar route?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Possibly the hon. Member refers to an incident, about which we had no knowledge. We were not informed that the aircraft was coming, nor—I believe—that some Senators were in it. They did not inform us at all and when they arrived or were going to arrive somewhere—I think they were coming from Bangkok—the local people asked them whether they had taken permission etc. Then, without informing us, they went back to Bangkok. I think he refers to that. Unfortunately, we had no information. We enquired from the American Embassy; they had no information either.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : जिन कम्पनियों के हवाई जहाजों को इजाजत दी गई है वह जरूर इंटरनेशनल पोजिशन के हैं लेकिन उन में बैठ कर सफर करने वाले लोग जो हैं उन्हें यू० एन० ओ० ने रिकग्निशन नहीं दिया है तो इन दुश्मनों को कैसे आसानी से जाने की इजाजत दे दी गई।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यू० एन० ओ० के रिकग्निशन की कोई जरूरत तो मालूम नहीं होती। इस से उस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा : (कोटा) : डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स के तहत हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर हो कर कोई विदेशी हवाई जहाज नहीं उड़ सकता तो क्या इस से डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स की हत्या नहीं हो जायेगी।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : विदेशी जहाज तो रोज उड़ा करते हैं हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : दुश्मन के जहाज ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह दुश्मन के जहाज नहीं हैं यह जहाज हैं इंग्लैंड और नीदरलैंड्स के ।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : लेकर तो वही जा रहे हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जहाज दुश्मन के नहीं हैं उसे पर कुछ लोग बैठे हैं ।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : चाऊ एन लार्ड बैठा हुआ है कुछ लोग नहीं ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Keeping in view the deep concern expressed by many prominent papers and people of the country over this question, will Government elucidate the position whether such requests for overflight are ever denied?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: N Sir. I do not remember any single case where it has been denied. For instance, a request has come to us from President Ayub Khan for flying over India. We agreed to it.

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता वहां पहुंचने का नहीं है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कोई और रास्ता होगा तो बहुत लम्बा होगा कोई सीधा रास्ता नहीं होगा । मैं नहीं जानता । शायद सीलों हो कर जा सकें ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि जिस व्यक्ति या जिस देश को हम आक्रमणकारी कहते हैं और जिनके हाथ हमारे सिपाहियों के खून से रंगे हुए हैं क्या हमारी नैतिकता का यह तकाजा था कि हम उन को अपनी सीमा से हो कर जाने दें ? और क्यों नहीं इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय करते समय राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं का ध्यान रखा गया ?

1623 (Ai) LSD—4.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं इस का क्या जवाब दूँ सिवाय इस के कि हमारी राय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कायदों के हिसाब से और नैतिकता के भी हिसाब से हमारा उस लाइन को रोकना ठीक नहीं था जो कि रोजाना चलती है खास तौर से जब कि अफ्रीका के देशों ने उन को बुलाया था । जैसा कि मैं ने कहा अगर हम उन को रोक देते तो जिन लोगों ने उन को दावत दी थी उन पर इसका बहुत बुरा असर होता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान चीन युद्ध में चीन की तरफ से इक तरफा बन्दी हुई है और हिन्दुस्तान ने इस को दुतरफा गोली बन्दी नहीं माना है, इसलिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कायदों के अनुसार कोई फर्क पड़ता है या नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस तरह की हवाई जहाज की उड़ान की इजाजत देने पर इस बात का क्या असर हो सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो हवाई जहाजों के उड़ने के लिए कायदे कानून हैं क्या उनके अनुसार कोई फर्क पड़ता है, क्योंकि हम युद्ध की स्थिति में हैं, इक तरफा गोली बन्दी हुई है दुतरफा गोली बन्दी नहीं हुई है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह इक तरफा है या दुतरफा उस से इस हवाई जहाज की उड़ान की इजाजत देने में क्या फर्क पड़ता है । एक हवाई जहाज पर एक साहब जा रहें हैं इस का कोई असर नहीं पड़ता, न हमारे डिफेंस के ऊपर उसका कोई असर पड़ता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने डिफेंस का सवाल नहीं पूछा था । मैंने तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के बारे में सवाल पूछा था । अगर वह नहीं जानते हैं तो वक्त ले लें और बाद में जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कानून के मूलाधिक सवाल नहीं पूछा जा सकता है। जो कानून किताबी में लिखा है उसको देखा जा सकता है। इसलिए कानून के बारे में सवाल पूछना मुनासिब नहीं है और न उसकी इजाजत दी जा सकती है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि अभी तक हमारा दूतावास वहां है और उन का भी यहां है, हालांकि उस में कोई बड़े एम्बेसेडर न हों। यह रिश्ता कायदे से कायम है।

(b) G.S.R. No. 1494 dated the 21st September, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No 1624 dated the 12th October, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2011/63.]

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1697 dated the 2nd November, 1963 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2012/63.]

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE INFORMAL GROUP ON GOLD CONTROL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Informal Group on Gold control. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2009/63.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION, 1962-63

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1962-63, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2010/63.]

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (PAY) RULES ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section 21 of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1469 dated the 14th September, 1963.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION— Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. M. Thomas on the 2nd December, 1963, namely:—

“That the Food Situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar be taken into consideration.”

The substitute motions are also before the House.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We want to know when the Minister will be called upon to reply.

Mr. Speaker: I have extended the time. One hour would be given to private Members, and then the Minister would reply. Now it is 12.15. I will call him at 1.15.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): In one hour hardly six people can be accommodated.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever can be done.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, we find an atmosphere is being created by the concerned Ministers and also a number of hon. Members from the Congress and Communist benches that controls should be brought in, if not directly, at least in an indirect manner in the name of protecting the peasants on the one side and the consumers on the other. It was in this way that the British Government introduced controls during the last war and the country paid a very high price. In spite of seeing this, the communist-minded Ministers fell in love with these controls when they came to power soon after the advent of freedom and wartime controls continued. Gandhiji had to raise his voice against these controls. In spite of that the Prime Minister continued them. Then it fell to the lot of Gandhiji to threaten to go on satyagraha before the Government allowed itself to be persuaded to drop the controls. That was the first experience. A second time controls were brought in again and it was the administrative courage and political courage of Rajaji and the late Kidwai which came to the rescue of this country and controls came to be withdrawn. With what result? When controls were there, consumers and producers, both suffered; the middlemen also suffered. The country as a whole groaned under that suffering. When controls were removed prices came down and blackmarketing came to an end. Foodstuffs came into the market and country again began to breathe a sigh of relief. Therefore, I wish to warn the Government against any direct or indirect plan or scheme to introduce controls and compulsory procurement and rationing and all the rest. Let them not take advantage of the present atmosphere of discontent prevailing due to their own mismanagement of sugar supply and distribution, in order to bring in these controls in an indirect way, first for sugar and later on for food products. Secondly, we are opposed to the pre-

sent policy of discrimination that the Government is pursuing between urban consumers and rural consumers, between urban people and rural people even in regard to gur distribution.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There are gur producers in U.P. and Bihar and in Andhra Pradesh in the south and they are made to suffer just because of the various restrictions that Government imposes on them. I need not go into details from the licensing of the gur producers and khandsari producers, most of whom happen to be kisans, to the inter-state restriction that they have imposed. The result is that prices have come down. But this hits the consumer in Gujarat and in Maharashtra and in Andhra also in places where gur production is deficit. Consumers in these places want to have gur but are prevented. Even in Delhi there is the recent scandal in regard to gur distribution and prices in spite of invoking the aid of co-operatives. Government should consider the interest of the consumers and producers also of gur. They talk as if they have done a great thing about the minimum prices of foodgrains, cotton and sugar. What is the minimum that they have fixed? It is such rock bottom at which it would not be possible for our peasants to go on producing anything at all because it is so much less than their cost of production. It is extra-ordinary that during all these years when discussions were going on in regard to food question in this House and the other House, most of the Members go on speaking in favour of the fixation of remunerative prices. Yet this popular Government continues to fail to fix the remunerative prices. They are agreeable to fix remunerative prices in regard to various industries, but when it comes to agriculture, they are not prepared to yield even to public opinion on their own side. Let them look into the records of this House, and they will find that a great majority of the Members speaking from

[Shri Ranga]

the Congress Benches themselves not only now but over all these years have been demanding the fixation of remunerative prices, and the Government has been continuing to fail in this regard. They appointed committees after committees; they made their recommendations and the Government made various promises from time to time, and yet the Government have not been able to implement any of those recommendations in regard to the fixation of remunerative prices.

What is it that can induce our peasants to produce more and more in order that the country can achieve a greater production? First of all, it is the remunerative prices. Till now the Government have failed in it. There should be an insurance against the loss of crop caused by floods resulting in famine and drought. Till now nothing has been done in that regard. They have left it to the discretion of the State Governments whether they would be willing to set apart any fund at all as an insurance against the vicissitudes of seasons, and nothing is being done by way of initiative from the Centre itself. When the prices fall, whenever there are bumper harvests, Government is not prepared to consider its responsibility beyond fixing, as I have said, the rock-bottom price level which does not cover even the cost of cultivation. On the other hand, Government have been taking initiative in creating what are known as disincentives in order to discourage our peasants from putting their best possible effort in production. There is now the latest threat which is hurled at the peasantry by way of the Constitution (17th Amendment) Bill. Even before they pass it, even today, the peasants all over India—millions and millions of them—are beginning to wonder what would happen at all to their own holdings. When the prices are going down in regard to their own land values, how can you expect them to do their best in order to improve the quality

of their soil and also develop more and more production?

There is also the threat of co-operative farming. We know the result of co-operative farming in Soviet Russia. They have been bargaining for purchasing three million tons of foodgrains from America alone and they are going to purchase from Canada, Australia and various other countries also. The total amount of imports that we are getting from all the countries of the world is not more than 3.8 million tons, but from one country alone Soviet Russia is obliged to import three million tons, and that is the achievement of co-operative farming.

Therefore, I wish to warn once again the Government against their suicidal policy of co-operative farming. What is worse, it works as a disincentive to our peasants. Then there is the latest one—the discrimination between the ordinary peasant and the co-operatives. By all means, give every possible encouragement to co-operatives, but, at the same time, do not make any discrimination against independent peasants who would like to go and purchase various things or sell their own things apart from the co-operatives.

Then there is the other question—the ever-increasing burdens on land revenue. In several States, and in my own State, they have gone up by more than 100 per cent and in some cases by 200 per cent also. There are the rising burdens of excise duties to the credit or the discredit of this Union Government. Unless these tax burdens are reduced it would not be possible for you to give any kind of incentive to our kisans.

Then there is the question of the imports being utilised in order to keep down our own growing prices. I

want the imports to be utilised in order to help the under-privileged people in our country, the people who are living under sub-normal conditions and sub-normal living standards, but on the other hand, these imports cannot be used in order to keep down the price level to such an extent that our peasants cannot obtain their remunerative prices. The same criticism would apply to the policy of warehousing also. These warehouses—independent, co-operative and Government—are to be utilised in order to help our peasants but not to weaken their capacity to obtain a decent enough price in the markets. But the Government, on the other hand, seem to be too much concerned about the cities. Our friends from the communist benches have been making so much noise in regard to the difficulties of Calcutta. Why not the Government think of subsidising the under-privileged people, the low-income people, in all these big industrially prominent cities of this country, instead of trying to keep down the prices of agricultural produce over the whole country and in that way subsidising the food consumption of the richer people and the upper middle-class people at the cost of the peasants themselves? Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Jamshedpur, Madras, Delhi and other industrial cities can thus be helped and the food problem can be solved, without in any way injuring the peasants, if only Government would be really keen on solving the problem in a statesman-like manner.

In the same way, it is also wrong for people to think that food prices have risen far too high. Let them consult the statistics themselves. The Minister also has given some information in regard to that matter. What I want and what all the consumers in urban and rural areas desire is that there should be parity between agricultural price and other prices. Parity policy is being followed by other countries like Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Denmark, Holland and also

America. Why not we adopt that particular policy?

There are these Government plans. Are they imaginative? They seem to be. Are they visionary? They seem to be. Are they practical? They are not. Are they realistic? They are not. Why do I say so? They have set the price level for 1960-61 at Rs. 563 per ton. When it comes to their expectations, their expected price for 1965-66 is Rs. 560. Their later expectations for 1970-71 are Rs. 560. Will it ever be possible for Government to keep this price at this particular level? What happens to inflation? What happens to the built-in inflation, as they say, in all their developmental plans? What happens to the currency inflation that they are bringing into this country? In 1956-57 there were Rs. 2373 crores worth of credit placed at the disposal of the people by way of currency notes as well as bank advances. By 1963, Rs. 2282 more crores were placed at the disposal of the people. They have doubled the circulation of the money in the hands of the people. Naturally prices go up. Then how do they plan for this?

Therefore, I wish to say that it is not possible for the Government to maintain the prices for agricultural produce in the manner in which they have planned while at the same time enjoying their freedom to go on inflating our own currency, depreciating its value and robbing the poor people of the value of their own money. All that they can do, if they have statesmanship, is to develop a plan for achieving parity, so that if industrial prices go up, if consumer prices go up, if the cost of cultivation goes up, let the prices that they would allow for agriculturists also go up.

So, in conclusion, I repeat my warning again against any scheme of introducing directly or indirectly their so-called policies of regulation, which would only result in compulsory procurement and fixing unremunerative prices for the peasants. If they do not give up their disincentive policies, it would be impossible for them

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to expect agricultural production to go up and they would be only living in a fool's paradise.

श्री बहाप्रकाश (बाह्य दिल्ली) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, मेरा इरादा बहस में हिस्सा लेना का नहीं था लेकिन मेरे पुराने मित्र डा० लॉहिया ने मुझ पर मेहरबानी की और मैं ने ज़रूरी समझा कि मैं उस में कुछ हिस्सा लूं ।

उन्होंने को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर पर कुछ लांछन लगाये थे । उस की बाबत जब मैं ने सिनोप्सिज में पढ़ा तो ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि उस में स्टोर और डा० लॉहिया दोनों पर ही एक तरीके से अन्याय हुआ है क्योंकि उस में लिखा गया है कि को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर ने ४० रुपये मन गुड़ बेचा जोकि उन की स्पीच में नहीं है । तब मैं न तफ़सील से उन की स्पीच पढ़ी । यह बात ग़लत है कि किसी स्टोर ने ४० रुपये मन गुड़ बेचा ।

जनाब को शायद मालूम हो कि मेरा सम्बन्ध दिल्ली की को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटियों से ख़ास तौर पर और हिन्दुस्तान की को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटियों से आम तौर पर है । मेरी यह राय है कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि किसान को उस की सही कीमत मिले और कन्ज्यूमर को सही कीमत पर चीज़ मिले, तो सिवाये इसके दूसरा कोई तरीका नहीं है कि स्ट्रांग मार्केटिंग सोसायटियां हों, कन्ज्यूमर होल सेल स्टोर हों, और चैन कन्ज्यूमर स्टोर्ज हों । डा० लॉहिया ने स्पीच करते हुए ख़ास तौर से यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि किसान को इतने आने मिले, कन्ज्यूमर को इतने आने में माल मिला और जो बीच का पैसा था, वह को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटियां खा गईं, गवर्नमेंट वाले खा गये, मिनिस्टर खा गये । इन बातों को बयान करने का उन का अपना तरीका है । उस तरीके को तो मैं नहीं बदल सकती, लेकिन आख़िर में उन्होंने यह इल्ज़ाम लगाया कि किसान को थोड़ा सा

पैसा मिला और कन्ज्यूमर को इतना ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ा । और इस में उन्होंने को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटियों को भी रगड़ा दिया, जैसे कि वह सब को दिया करते हैं । जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, किसानों को ठीक कीमत मिले और आख़िर में कन्ज्यूमर तक भी चीज़ें ठीक कीमत पर पहुंचें, इस का मुझे कोई दूसरा ज़रिया नज़र नहीं आता सिवाये इस के कि हमारे यहां स्ट्रांग मार्केटिंग सोसायटियों, कन्ज्यूमर होल सेल स्टोर्ज, चैन स्टोर्ज और कन्ज्यूमर स्टोर्ज का जाल हो । इस के अलावा और कोई दूसरा ज़रिया नहीं है, जिस से सरकार किसान को ठीक कीमत दे सके और कन्ज्यूमर को भी ठीक कीमत पर चीज़ें मिल सकें । यह मेरा मत है और मैं फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि वह इस तरफ़ बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान दें और इस को अपनी पहली पालिसी मान लें ।

और बातों को मैं इस वक़्त नहीं लाऊंगा, क्योंकि और बातों को लाने से मेरा मक़सद दूर चला जायेगा । और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं, जो कि हमारी खेती के सिलसिले में और कीमतों और फूड के सिलसिले में कही जा सकती हैं और मोका आयेगा तो मैं उनको बहूंगा ।

मैं अब यहां को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर की बात थोड़ी सी ले लेता हूं । बात यह है कि गुड़ की बहुत क़िस्में हैं । लेकिन जो एवरेज वैरायटी कही जाती है, यू० पी० की मंडियों में वह इस वक़्त ५० और ६० रुपये फी क्विंटल मिलती है । बेचारे किसानों को क्या मिलता है, इस के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन मंडियों में उस की आम कीमत ५० रुपये और ६० रुपये है । वहां से दिल्ली के गोदाम तक पहुंचने में ७ और ८ रुपये फी क्विंटल खर्च लगता है । उस में वह खर्चा फी शामिल है, जो कि माल सप्लाई करने वाले को गाड़ी में माल लदवाने के लिए देना पड़ता है, क्योंकि रेलवे वाला माल को बैगन

में डालने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं होता है, जब तक कि माल सप्लाई करने वाला उस को खुश न कर दे। इस बात को जो देखना चाहें, उन को मैं दिखा सकता हूँ। उसमें वह खर्चा भी शामिल हो जाता है किसी न किसी ढंग से। रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से भी मैं ने कहा, लेकिन वह बेचारे भी इसमें कुछ कर नहीं सकेंगे, क्योंकि मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि अगर कोई आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी जगह पर, किसी भी स्टेशन पर, किसी भी चीज को वैगन में डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली कुछ दिये बगैर लदवा दे, तो मैं उसको इनाम दूंगा—चाहे वह मिनिस्टर साहब ही क्यों न हों, अगर रेलवे वाले को उनका नाम मालूम न हो।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद): रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री बिल्कुल बेईमान है क्या?

श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश : यहां के बाजार की हालत क्या है? मैं यह और बतला दूँ कि गुड़ पर कीमत का कंट्रोल नहीं है। जिस वक्त यहां पर परमिट इश्यू नहीं हुआ था यहां से, उस वक्त दिल्ली के बाजार में गुड़ का भाव ४५ रुपये मन था। जिस वक्त परमिट इश्यू हो गया, उस वक्त फौरन वह ४० रुपये मन हो गया। जिस वक्त गुड़ मंडियों से गाड़ी में लद कर चल दिया, तो ३५, ३६, ३७ रुपये पर वह यहां बिकना शुरू हुआ। जिस वक्त यहां पहुंचा गुड़ गोदाम में, तो उस वक्त बाजार में ३५, ३६ रुपये पर बिक रहा था। अभी कुल चार वैगन माल यहां पर पहुंचा था—चार वैगन का मतलब यह है कि कुल दो, ढाई हजार मन माल यहां पर पहुंचा। अब सवाल यह सामने आया कि यह टैक्नीक अक्षय्यार की जाय कि उसको कास्ट प्राइस पर बेचा जाय। एवरेज कास्ट प्राइस दिल्ली गोडाउन पर ६६, ६८ रुपये की क्विंटल पड़ती है। अब सवाल यह है कि क्या उसको ६८ रुपये पर, या दो रुपये और लगा कर होलसेल में ७० रुपये और रीटेल में ७२ रुपये पर, बेचा जाये, जब कि बाजार में वह ६५ रुपये और १०० रुपये पर बिक रहा है, जो खुला आपके सामने बिक रहा है, जिस

पर कोई कानूनी रोक नहीं है, इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि ७० रुपये, ७२ रुपये पर बेचने से लोग भीड़ लगा कर पांच पांच सेर ले जायेंगे और वह सारा गुड़ इकट्ठा हो कर एक जगह पहुंच जायेगा और वह सारा ६०-१०० रुपये पर बिकेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय सदस्य की सहकारी समिति ने किस भाव पर बेचा?

श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश : एक टैक्नीक हम ने अक्षय्यार करने की कोशिश की और इस बारे में मेरी राय तब भी थी और अब भी यह है कि यह टैक्नीक ठीक है जब कि कंट्रोल न हो, कि जो बाजार में भाव है, उस का खयाल रखा जाये। अगर बाजार में उस वक्त ३६, ३७ रुपये का भाव था, तो हमने उस को फौरन ३०, ३२ रुपये किया, ताकि बाजार का भाव एक दम डाउन हो। और जब वे ३०, ३२ पर आयें, तो हम भाव को २७, २८, २९ पर ले जायें और आधिर में कास्ट प्राइस पर ले जायें। मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज किसी की जाती दुकान नहीं है। वे रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटीज हैं। उनमें बहुत मेम्बर हैं। वहां पर सवा छः परसेंट से ज्यादा मुनाफा किसी को नहीं दे सकते। वहां पर यह नहीं किया जा सकता है कि बाजार में एक जगह पर कंट्रोल के नाम पर वह किसी घटिया माल को ठप्पा लगा कर एक दुकान पर ६७ रुपये पर बेच दे, लेकिन रात को ६७ रुपये की पर्ची काट कर ट्रक से दूसरी जगह १०० रुपये पर बेच दे वह जो बीच का रुपया है, वह न किसी रसंद में है, न हिसाब में है, न किताब में है। आरिसर्ज को खुश करने के लिए, मुझे खुश करने के लिए, किन्हीं चन्द आदमियों को खुश करने के लिए कह दिया कि हम तो कंट्रोल रेट पर बेच रहे हैं। ट्रेड का यह जो तरीका है कि बोस, पन्चीस रुपये बीच में बगैर रसीदों के काट कर ले लिया जाये, इसको फंस करने के दो टैक्नीक हैं। एक तो

[श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश]

यह है कि कास्ट प्राइस जो आई है, आप इस पर माल बेच दीजिए। यह भी एक तरीका है। उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो मुनाफा न तो कन्ज्यूमर को जाने वाला है और न किसी और के पास, उस मुनाफे को बीच में कुछ आदमी लपेट कर अपनी जेब में रख लेंगे। वह मुनाफा न तो इन्कम-टैक्स में आयेगा, न हिसाब-किताब में आयेगा, न देने में आयेगा, न लेने में आयेगा।

दूसरा तरीका यह है कि बाजार में एकदम माल लाया जाय और को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी को बाजार से मुकाबला करने के लिए, कम्पीट करने के लिए खड़ा किया जाय। वह बाजार से कम्पीट करती जाय और आखिर में कास्ट प्राइस पर ले जाए। हम ने यह टैक्नीक अख्तियार करने की कोशिश की और इस टैक्नीक पर हम ने १७०० मन गुड़ बेचा, ३०, ३२ रुपये मन पर बेचा।

लेकिन अब यह सलाह ठहरी कि यह टैक्नीक ठीक नहीं है। ठीक है और अब हम उस टैक्नीक पर आ रहे हैं कि जो कास्ट प्राइस है, जो यहां पर पड़ती है, उस पर दो रुपया होलसेल के लिए और दो रुपया रिटेल के लिए लगा कर बेचा जाए। बहरहाल, मैं पर्सनली, जाती तौर पर, इस टैक्नीक से एग्री नहीं करता हूं। लेकिन जो फ्रैसला हम ने आपस में किया है, उस को ले कर हम चलेंगे। अब इलाज क्या है इस का? मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि इलाज इस का यह है कि

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : कंट्रोल हटा दो।

श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश : उस का इलाज कंट्रोल है, लेकिन शूगर पर कंट्रोल था और वह पचास रुपये फ्री बोरी ब्लैक में बिकी दिल्ली में। अगर सब से ज्यादा चीनी दिल्ली में आये तो

भी आप देखें कि दिल्ली के साथ राजस्थान की सरहद है, पंजाब की है, उत्तर प्रदेश की है और कहां कहां पर आप बैठेंगे? इसलिए इसका एक ही तरीका है कि आप चीनी को ऑपरेटिव स्टोर्ज को दिलाते चले जायें और इन स्टोर्स को आप मजबूत करते जायें। इसके अलावा और कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है। हमने इस तरीके से पिछले तीन सालों में दिल्ली के अन्दर कोल की ब्लैक मार्केट खत्म कर दी है। आपको दिल्ली में पिछले तीन सालों से आज तक कोल की ब्लैक मार्केट हुई हो, ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा। इसकी वजह क्या है? इसकी वजह यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी के पास आज पांच लाख का एक दम स्टॉक पड़ा है और जिस वक्त भी जरूरत महसूस हो, उसको बाजार में फेंका जा सकता है। हर व्यापारी को इसका डर है। हमने ईंट के अन्दर ब्लैक-मार्केट को खत्म किया। ईंट का भाव ४५ से घटा कर ३१ रुपये दिल्ली में किया और त्रिक किलन ओनर्ज को मजबूर कर दिया कि इससे अधिक कीमत वे न कर सकें। दिल्ली में अगर गवर्नमेंट की और दूसरे सब लोगों की हैल्प हमको मिले तो अगले तीन महीनों के अन्दर अन्दर गुड़ और शक्कर के अन्दर जो ब्लैक-मार्केट होती है, उसको हम खत्म कर देंगे। इसको आप मुनाफाखोरी चाहें तो कहें लेकिन आप साथ साथ यह भी देखें कि वह मुनाफा-खोरी किसी की जेब में नहीं जाती है, वह हिसाब में है, किताब में है और आखिर में डिसकाउंट के रूप में खरीददार को जाती है, कई तरह से उसके पास जाती है और जो बचता है, वह इनकम टैक्स में जाता है।

यह एक सफाई थी जो मैं देना चाहता था और इम्प्रेस करना चाहता था कि कोई दूसरा तरीका भावों को कंट्रोल करने का नहीं है किसी भी चीज के। चैन आप कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज हो और चैन आप कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर्स हो और उनके बीच लिंक हो।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर अन्न मंत्री गुड़ वाले मामले पर बोलें तो मुझे सफाई देना है। अगर अन्न मंत्री बोलें तो उसके बाद मुझे सफाई का मौका दें, नहीं तो पहले दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसे नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन-----

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। प्लीज सिट डाउन।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अन्न मंत्री अगर बोलें, इस पर तो . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री उमानाथ।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I want to have a clarification about the procedure with regard to speeches. The recognised procedure was that we waited for your eye. Now are the slips current or does the eye still hold?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are catching my eye.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while on the one hand people are facing scarcity of sugar, the country on the other is facing interruption in the production of sugar. Interruption in the production of sugar in factories is taking place, of course, on the question of fixation of price. The matter of fixation of prices is entirely in the hands of the Government. In respect of interruption of production on grounds other than fixation of cane price there is no adequate machinery to settle. There is one sphere in this industry where Government have not yet ensured any machinery for settlement of disputes avoiding suspension of production. I mean, the relationship between the cane-grower and the sugar factory owner. If disputes arise between the labour and the sugar

factory owners, there is the Industrial Disputes Act regulating the relationship; there are the labour officers, the labour commissioners, the industrial court or the industrial tribunal which try to settle disputes between the labour and the management while at the same time avoiding suspension of production. But if disputes arise between the cane-growers and the factory management, there is absolutely no machinery today; that is, apart from the question of price fixation, if other disputes arise, there is absolutely no machinery that will settle those disputes between the canegrowers and the factory management while avoiding suspension of production. That is what is happening in the State of Madras today.

In the State of Madras Parry and Company is the leading individual sugar producer, specially in the south. They are owning a factory called the Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Limited in Pettavaithalai. Now, the price of sugarcane was fixed for sugarcane to be supplied in the sugar year ending October 1961. The cane growers supplied the cane but even after the sugar year was over the canegrowers were not paid the full statutory price. They were paid the minimum but the full statutory price was not paid to them. They were entitled to stop the supply of cane to the factory—as a seller if I am not paid the full price, I am entitled to stop supply—yet, in the interest of the country they continued to supply cane for the sugar year ending October 1962. Even during the second year they were not paid the full statutory price. Again, in the interest of the country, they did not stop the supply of cane. In the sugar year ending October 1963 also they supplied the cane. Even then they were not paid the full arrears. For the 1964 season also, which has started, they supplied. But, when they found that the management was taking advantage of their cooperation to deny them arrears, they gave 15 days' notice. Here was the time for the management, seeing the danger

[Shri Umanath]

of interruption in production, to come forward and take the path of negotiations and settlement for avoiding the interruption in production. But, unfortunately, the management resorted to the other method, that is, of allowing suspension of production, of taking advantage of the absence of machinery to settle disputes, of tiring out and disrupting the peasants and of bringing them down to heels. The result was that from the 9th November, 1963, the factory stopped crushing in the midst of the season. Because of this 800 bags of sugar production every day was being lost, about 400 workers were thrown into the streets for no fault of their own and another 300 were threatened to be thrown out.

Again the peasants came forward and said that they would defer their demand for full settlement and would supply cane provided the management would make them some interim payment which could be adjusted later. Even then the management refused. Is it not tantamount to Parry and Company holding the interest of the nation to ransom to gain their unfair objective? Should the country pay for the intransigence of the management? Should the labour pay by their starvation and unemployment for the intransigence of the management?

Now, one may ask whether the State Government did not intervene. But unfortunately the Industries Minister of the State Government took a queer stand. He said that this is a dispute concerning a contract between the two parties and they have nothing to intervene in it. The loss in production continued. Then, it may be asked as to what the Central Government was doing. Myself, Shri Ananda Nambiar and Shri Kalyansundaram, an MLA from that State, three of us, sent telegrams to the Food Ministry saying "Loss of production continuing; please intervene." To this day there is no response to those telegrams. There is not even

an acknowledgment. If this is the fate of correspondence and telegrams from Members of Parliament, one can understand what will happen to the ordinary citizen who is approaching the Ministers and the Ministries. Ultimately, knowingly or unknowingly, Government were also becoming a party to the callousness of the management. The management is while doing all this blaming the Centre. They say:—

"The Company's position regarding additional price for cane supplied in the sugar year ending 31 October 1961 and 31 October 1962, has been fully explained to the growers. The Company wishes to reiterate that only the Authority appointed by the Government of India can make any pronouncement regarding additional price."

I want to know from the Central Government's Minister concerned whether these arrears to the peasants accrued due to the delay on the part of the Central Government in taking any decision. I also want to know, what is pending before the Central Government when the statutory prices have already been announced from 1961 onwards. I want to know whether the Central Government fettered the management from paying the full statutory price when some matter, they say, was pending before the Committee. I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government fettered the Company from making any interim payments pending final decision from the Government here. Neither the growers know about it nor do the public at large know it. That is why I want to know what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard.

Similarly, in Pugalur also, another cane growing area, a similar situation is approaching. For the present main season the Government have announced the price. What I understand from the growers is that for

the jaggery area it is increased from Rs. 1/75 to Rs. 2/- or so a maund, and for the non-jaggery area it is increased from Rs. 1/52 to Rs. 1/65 or so. Then, there is the recovery area and the Pugalur factory is classified as being in the recovery area. They have also announced price increase for that. After the classification of the Pugalur factory as being the recovery area, suddenly the management paid for this season only Rs. 1/88 a maund. When they are asked about it, they say that they do not yet have the staff to calculate it on the recovery basis. So, the canegrowers asked whether this payment was provisional and they said that it was not provisional but that it was final. What right has the management got, after this area has been classified as the recovery basis area, to arbitrarily fix the price of Rs. 1/88 a maund as final and settle the entire thing? Moreover, this price of Rs. 1/88 a maund does not come in any of the three categories announced by the Government.

These are the problems that have arisen and there is no machinery to settle them. If there are some responsible officers of Government appointed in the cane growing areas, or if there is some machinery there, these canegrowers, whether members of associations or individuals, can go to that officer, get enlightened on the various notifications that are coming from the Government and also use the good offices of those officers and machinery to settle such sort of disputes. My submission must be seriously considered by the Food Ministry and I would like to have a specific reply as to what the Government has done with regard to the Pattavaithali sugar factory.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): You have got the Cane Commissioner in your State. The Cane Commissioner looks after this.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to thank

you and to congratulate the hon. Minister for active interest that he has been taking in the food problem in general and the sugar situation in particular. We have before this House a couple of statements which the hon. Minister of State has been pleased to make. The consensus of the debate has been that the food policies of the Government of India are neither farmer-oriented, but they are consumer-oriented, but they are trader-oriented. My own appreciation of the policies happens to be this that they are not even trader-oriented. They only just happen to be situation-oriented because the Government proceeds from *ad hoc* solutions to *ad hoc* solutions as and when the contingencies of the situation demand and since the traders in this country happen to be extra-sensitive people, happen to be experts in creating situation which is to their liking, ultimately the class which happens to profit by the policies of this Government, *ad hoc* as they are, happens to be the traders. Because of this, an impression is being created that the policies of the Government of India are trader-oriented. I wish the hon. Minister with the courage which he has, with the talent and competency which he can command, will boldly face the situation on the basis of a permanent solution and would proceed further and I think with the support of this House—I have every hope of success—he can succeed if instead of dealing with the situation on an *ad hoc* basis, he decides to deal with the situation on a permanent basis. With this I wish to lay stress upon this particular fact that the Government has so far invariably bent before the situation. I want Government which will neither break nor bend and will meet the situation squarely and will see to it that the permanent solutions which they have in mind are enforced strictly.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): That will be situation-oriented, as the hon. Member pointed out.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It cannot be situation-oriented.

Shri Swaran Singh: If you want the Government to meet the situation, then it will be situation-oriented.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It cannot be situation-oriented because it will be the situation of the creation of the Government, not the situation of the creation of the consumer or the trader or the farmer. In that case, I think, it will not be situation-oriented.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not wrong to be situation-oriented.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It has been a uniform and consistent demand in this House time and again that the minimum price payable to cane growers will be Rs. 2 a maund. The hon. Minister has been pleased to give the minimum of Rs. 2 a maund in certain areas and has been pleased to discriminate certain other areas as not being necessary to attract this provision of Rs. 2 as the basic minimum. I wish the hon. Minister should boldly assert that Rs 2, the basic minimum, shall be the accepted criterion without any regional or territorial discriminations whatsoever and that Rs 2 shall be the basic minimum at 9 per cent recovery and subsequent recoveries and increase in recoveries would be adequately paid for. So far, there has been no satisfactory formula other than $1\frac{1}{2}$ nP. per 1 per cent increase in percentage recovery. When we say that the recovery should be the basis for payment of sugarcane prices, we cannot depart, as has been stated by the hon. Minister, from this formula. I happen to spring from that area where because of this discriminatory policy the sugarcane cultivation has suffered most. Our Minister has told, and very confidently told, that the situation is very hopeful. He said that new factories have started production and new licensing capacity is going to increase the sugar pro-

duction. Wherefrom the sugar production would increase if there is no cane supply? Already, on the horizon of cane supply, there have been signs of storm. Just now the hon. Member referred that the two cane suppliers have served notices of termination of their contract. Even the co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra which are bound statutorily to be supplied with cane by cane suppliers have received similar notices. There has been litigation in the High Courts. For instance, in the case of your D. I. R. notification by which you bound over the sugar-cane suppliers to supply the cane to the factories, the High Court of Maharashtra has held that the breach of such notification or any such rule would be amounting to financial payment for breach, not amounting to an offence. Even the breach of any such rule or notification would not be legally enforceable according to the judgement of the Maharashtra High Court. There have been several litigations in other High Courts on this issue and the source of this litigation is that the Government has denied to cane growers what under the law is their right and, I think, if this notification of the hon. Minister, discriminatory as it is, is challenged before any court of law, it would be equally mooted out and voted out as being discriminatory and *ultra vires*. Therefore, I think, even to escape these legal consequences, the hon. Minister should firmly declare that Rs. 2 shall be the minimum cane price at 9 per cent recovery and subsequent recovery shall be paid at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ nP per 1 per cent increase in the sugarcane percentage.

Now, the minimum price that has been agreed to is Rs. 2 a maund. It has been stated that it should be in the consumers' interest. We have no quarrel with the consumers' interests. Consumers' interests in this nation deserve most sympathetic consideration and strong protection, but consumers' interests as we the elected Members of the consumers feel and not the consumers' interests as the Director of Sugar feels because the Directorate of Sugar happens to be

an intriguing place wherein the private sugar industry in this country always misguides the Government and takes an undue advantage and it is this situation which, I think, the Government has also to meet if the Government has not to be situation-oriented, as I said. The Government should look into the recommendations of the Directorate of Sugar and see to it that the recommendations and observations of the Sugar Directorate spring from the genuine needs of the consumers and cane growers and the sugar industry as well, but are not limited to the limited requirements of private sugar industry in this country.

My hon. friend Mr. Puri—I am sorry he is not here—has been very pleased to say that the cost of the manufacture of sugar should be from time to time looked into under the gaze of public eyes and I wish for the consideration of Mr. Puri to quote the economics of sugar manufacture in my own area. According to the percentage basis, one ton of cane with 12 per cent recovery, which is the average recovery in Maharashtra, will give 1.20 quintals of sugar. So, one ton of sugar-cane which gives 1.20 quintals of sugar, with 12 per cent recovery, at the statutory price of Rs. 115 per quintal, would in all, fetch Rs. 138. Out of these Rs. 138, the excise duty would amount to Rs. 35 and the cane cess would amount to Rs. 5. If these Rs. 40 are deducted, then Rs. 98 would be the absolute cost of sugar and out of these Rs. 98, if the manufacturing cost at an all-India average is allowed—even if we allow them at the rate of Rs. 15 per quintal, it will come to Rs. 18—the net cost of sugar would be Rs. 80 per quintal. This manufacturing cost includes the profit also. Even if you deduct Rs. 3 as profit from Rs. 80, it could come to Rs. 77 per ton of sugar-cane as the cost to be paid to the cane growers. Are we able to pay that? I think, the hon. Minister owes this explanation to the House. On the basis of Rs. 1.62 at 9.8 per cent recovery or Rs. 1.56 at 9 per cent re-

covery, the total cost of cane payable under the minimum price formula which has been given by the hon. Minister, in Maharashtra works out to Rs. 2.12 per maund at 12 per cent. recovery. The cost of sugarcane sugarcane per ton roughly works out to Rs. 59. Are we in this nation going to allow only Rs. 59 per ton to be paid to the sugar-cane cultivators when the factory would make a net profit of Rs. 80, that is, the difference of Rs. 20. So, a sugar factory having 1000 capacity would be earning Rs. 20,000 a day for hundred working days. Rs. 20 lakhs of profit per annum on a total investment of Rs. 2 crores is something which is unheard of. Therefore, let the Food Ministry take firm action and see to it that the sugar factories do not profit either at the cost of the cultivators or at the cost of the consumers.

If Rs. 2 per maund is accepted as the firm minimum price at 9 per cent recovery, then the price payable at 12 per cent recovery works out to Rs. 2.45 per maund. Even if this price of Rs. 2.45 per maund at 12 per cent recovery is paid, the cost of one ton of sugarcane works out to Rs. 70. Even then, the same factory will be making Rs. 7000 profit per day, for one hundred working days. Therefore, I think that reasonable restriction on the profits of the sugar factories is essential.

13 hrs.

I may point out that this works out in another direction in the case of co-operative societies. In the case of the co-operative societies, the minimum price that is payable is taken into account while calculating their profits. And if the cooperative sugar factories pay more to the cane-growers by way of a reasonable price for the sugarcane, then the income-tax authorities and the Government of India authorities sit on their chest and say that they will take into account this also as their profit liable

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

to taxation. Under the co-operative societies law, a co-operative society cannot distribute dividend at the rate of more than 6½ per cent per annum. So, we find that while on the one hand the co-operative societies are forbidden from paying more than 6½ per cent dividend, and are also forbidden by the operation of this policy to pay adequate prices to the cane-growers, on the other hand, we find that the private interests are paid at the rate of Rs. 20 lakhs per factory on the basis of the sugar-cane price which has been worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Therefore, I hope that these points which I have made will be taken into consideration, and Government will firmly lay down Rs. 2 as the minimum with 9 per cent recovery and allow subsequent increases as has been pleaded for without any regional discriminations whatsoever.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर):

उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारत की खाद्य समस्या भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद से एक अभ्याह सागर की तरह रही है। डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद से ले कर श्री एस० के० पाटिल तक ने इसकी बाह लेने के प्रयत्न किए लेकिन उनको इसकी बाह नहीं मिल सकी और उपनिषदों के ऋषियों की तरह वह नेति नेति कह कर अपने अपने पदों से हट गए। कुछ थोड़ी बहुत सफलता स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदवाई को मिली और कुछ सफलता श्री एस० के० पाटिल को भी मिली। मेरी इच्छा है कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सफल हों और देश की खाद्य समस्या का समाधान उचित रीति से कर सकें।

इसके लिए मेरे दो मुझाब हैं। पहला यह कि आप थोड़ा इस बात को देखें कि कहीं ऐसी स्थिति न आ जाए, जिस तरह से सरकार ने चीनी आक्रमण के बाद रक्षा व्यवस्था पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया और उसके बाद ही रक्षा साधनों को प्राथमिकता दी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की खाद्य समस्या को भी संकटकालीन

समस्या की तरह हल किया जाए। देश में ऐसी स्थिति न आने पावे कि लोग दुकानों और गोदामों को लूटने लग जाएं और तब सरकार इस प्रश्न पर ध्यान दे। ऐसी स्थिति आने से पहले अभी समय है कि इस समस्या को संकटकालीन स्थिति की तरह हल किया जाए और इसको भी रक्षा साधनों की तरह प्राथमिकता दी जाय।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे खाद्य मंत्री और सब बातों पर विचार करने से पूर्व यह भी देखें कि खाद्य नीति में जो पिछले १५ वर्षों से असफलता मिल रही है उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह तो नहीं रहा है कि सरकारी मशीनरी ही सरकारी नीतियों का साथ नहीं दे रही है? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जिस नीति को सरकार चाहती है सरकारी मशीनरी के कारण ही बैसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ा कारण है। जिससे इन १५ वर्षों के निरंतर प्रयत्नों के बाद भी अभी तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो पाई है। मेरे अपने विचार में जो खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो सकी है उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि सरकारी मशीनरी ने उचित सहयोग नहीं दिया और दूसरे सरकार की अस्थिर नीति।

सरकारी मशीनरी के सम्बन्ध में शायद मैं उतने विस्तार में न जा सकूँ। केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि सरकार जो नीति चलाना चाहती है वह सरकारी मशीनरी के ही कारण नीचे तक जाते जाते उल्टा रूप ले लेती है। हमें तो देहातों में छोटे छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों का भी काम देखने का अवसर मिलता है। जिन कर्मचारियों के हाथ में सिंचाई, खाद, और बीज आदि के वितरण का काम है उनका व्यवहार किसानों के साथ कैसा है यह भी हम देखते हैं। तो जहाँ देश की खाद्य समस्या के हल न होने में सरकारी मशीनरी बड़ा

कारण रही है, वहां दूसरा बड़ा कारण सरकार का डांवाडोल दिमाग भी रहा है। अब तक जो खाद्य मंत्री आए, उनमें से एक दो तो ऐसे मंत्री थे जो कि नाम से कृषि मंत्री थे, असल में वह व्यापार मंत्री थे, उनको कृषि की उन्नति की उतनी नहीं जितनी व्यापारियों को सुविधाएं देने की अधिक चिन्ता थी। उन्होंने इस पर विचार नहीं किया कि उनकी नीतियों से किसान को लाभ पहुंचता है या नहीं या देश की खाद्य समस्या का हल होता है या नहीं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उस दुखद प्रसंग में जाऊं। मैंने आपको केवल एक उदाहरण के तौर पर यह बताया।

सरकार की अस्थिर नीति के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे आए दिन देश में खाद्य संकट आता रहता है। सन् १९६०-६१ में जब चीनी की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई तो सरकार ने आदेश दिया कि चीनी का उत्पादन दस प्रतिशत कम कर दिया जाए। श्री रफी अहमद किदवाई के समय में गन्ने का भाव दो रुपये मन था, लेकिन उसके बाद जो सरकारी नीतियों में परिवर्तन हुआ उसके फलस्वरूप वह घटते घटते १ रुपया पांच आने मन तक आ गया। अब जब गन्ना मिलों को नहीं मिलने लगा तो सरकार ने मजबूरी के तौर पर फिर दो रुपया मन का भाव कर दिया। मेरी अपनी इच्छा है, जैसा कि कल हमारे एक माननीय मित्र ने जिनका चीनी उद्योग से सीधा सम्बन्ध है कहा था कि देश के किसी भी भाग में, चाहे वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश हो या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश हो अथवा बिहार हो, यदि सरकार चीनी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है और चाहती है कि देश में लोगों को भी खाने के लिए चीनी पूरी मिले और उससे विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित की जा सके, तो सरकार को नीति के रूप में इस बात की दृढ़ता से घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए कि दो रुपये मन से कम गन्ने का दाम कहीं नहीं दिया जाएगा। इससे ज्यादा

चाहे दिया जाए लेकिन इससे कम न दिया जाए।

दूसरी एक बात मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी व्यापार में यह नहीं होता कि जब किसी से सामान खरीदा जाए तो उसका किराया भी उसीसे लिया जाए। लेकिन इस देश के अभागे किसान के साथ यही होता है। जब वह मिल के गेट पर गन्ना देता है तो उसको दो रुपया मन मिलता है और यदि कांटे से गन्ना खरीदा जाता है तो उसको १ रुपया १४ आना मन दिया जाता है, दो आना मन उससे किराया का काट लिया जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चार आना काटा जाता है, एक रुपया १२ आना दिया जाता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : तो ऐसा होगा। लेकिन यह किराया तो लेने वाले को देना चाहिये, पर यह किसान पर पड़ता है। इस लिये इस नीति में भी कुछ परिवर्तन करना होगा। सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

जहां तक गुड़ पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सवाल है, उसके पक्ष में जो दलों और थामस ने दी हैं वे बड़ी लचर हैं। लेकिन मैं उनमें से हर एक की अलग अलग चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। मैं केवल एक ही दलील की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। श्री थामस ने

13.07 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि उन्होंने गुड़ पर इसलिये प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है कि उपभोक्ता राज्यों की अपेक्षा जो उत्पादक राज्य हैं वह गुड़ का अधिक संग्रह कर सकें। मैं श्री थामस से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत के किसान के पास इतना पैसा है कि गुड़ का उत्पादन करके वह अधिक समय तक उसको अपने घर में रख सके। उसको एकदम पैसे

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

की जरूरत के कारण वह तुरन्त व्यापारी को देना पड़ता है। तो अगर कोई गुड़ का संग्रह कर सकता है तो वह व्यापारी ही कर सकता है न कि किसान। सरकार की इस नीति से केवल मुठ्ठी भर व्यापारियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। लेकिन जो दलीलें सरकार की तरफ से दी गयी हैं उनमें यह दिखाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है कि यह नीति किसान के हित में है जो सरकार की ओर से दी गयी है।

दूसरी बात व्यापारी को लाभ पहुंचाने का सवाल है। मेरे ख्याल में अब सरकार की निगाह में व्यापारी की परिभाषा भी बदल गयी है। पहले तो व्यापारी उसको समझा जाता था जो सुबह से शाम तक अपनी दुकान पर बैठ कर कुछ कमाता था। लेकिन आज तो राजनीतिज्ञों ने व्यापार करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसका एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण इस सदन में ही अभी मेरे सामने आया। माननीय सदस्य डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने सरकार की गुड़ नीति की चर्चा करते हुए एक उदाहरण दिया था कि किस प्रकार सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव स्टोर दिल्ली में गुड़ ऊंचे भाव पर बेच कर मुनाफा कमा रहा है। उसका उत्तर माननीय सदस्य श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी ने दिया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के जवाब और चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश के उत्तर का एक टेस्ट केस बना कर गृह मंत्री श्री नन्दा के पास भेज दें जो दो साल में भारत से भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि गुड़ का भाव ६० रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसका पता चलाए कि जिस तारीख में सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव स्टोर ने उत्तर प्रदेश से या जहां से भी गुड़ खरीदा, उस तारीख को उस स्थान पर ५० या ५५ रुपये क्विंटल का भाव था या यह जो अब कह रहे हैं। आप उस तारीख के अखबार भी उठा कर देख सकते

हैं। हां, एक बात यह हो सकती है कि खरीदने वाला अच्छे किस्म के गुड़ का भाव बता कर खराब किस्म का गुड़ खरीद ले और व्यापारी से जैसी चाहे रसीद बनवा ले। लेकिन अगर ऐसा है तो सरकार के पास ऐसे यंत्र है जिस के द्वारा उस गुड़ को टेस्ट किया जा सकता है कि वह उतने ही अच्छे किस्म का है या नहीं।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव स्टोर को दिल्ली में गुड़ लाने की अनुमति दी गयी उसी समय दूसरी संस्था, दिल्ली गुड़ डीलर्स सिंडीकेट को भी दिल्ली में कुछ टन गुड़ लाने की अनुमति दी गयी। लेकिन अब चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश के कहने के अनुसार कोआपरेटिव स्टोर ३२ रुपये मन गुड़ बेच रहा था उसी समय गुड़ डीलर्स सिंडीकेट साढ़े २४ और २५ रुपये बेच रहा था। सरकार पता लगाए कि क्या यह स्थिति थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी एनक्वारी सेंट्रल इंटेन्सिजेंस द्वारा कराई जाए। और इसमें सिर्फ कोआपरेटिव स्टोर और उक्त सिंडीकेट ही शामिल नहीं हैं, इसमें सरकारी मशीनरी के कर्मचारी भी सम्मिलित हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब दिल्ली के सिविल सप्लाइज के डाइरेक्टर ने उत्तर प्रदेश से या कहीं से गुड़ लाने का परमिट दिया तो क्या दिल्ली की कुछ एसोसिएशन्स ने और व्यापारियों ने भी उसका अनुमति मांगी थी और कहा था कि यदि उनका दिल्ली में गुड़ लाने की अनुमति दी जाए तो वे साढ़े २१ रुपये मन दिल्ली में गुड़ बेच सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस की जांच करे।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान से भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करना है तो छोटी छोटी मछलियों को पकड़ने के बजाए बड़े बड़े मगर मछलियों को पकड़िए जिससे दिल्ली में और देश के दूसरे भागों में भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो।

कहीं ऐसा न हो जाय कि जिस तरीके से श्री प्रताप सिंह कैरों की जांच हो जा रही है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने एक पत्र में जिसमें उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति को श्री कैरों के विरुद्ध जांच कराने का सुझाव दिया, वहीं साथ ही मैं उममें उन्होंने उन की तारफ़ भी कर डाली और उनको एक अच्छा सर्टिफिकेट भी दे दिया। अब ऐसी हालत में उनके विरुद्ध क्या जांच हो सकेगी? वह तो उलटा ही काम होगा। इसलिए आप यदि कोई व्यवस्था बनायें तो उसके लिए एक अच्छा रास्ता तो स्वीकार करें।

सभापति महोदय, अपने वक्तव्य की समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं दो, तीन बातें और कह देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि जहाँ तक चीनी के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है उसमें एक काम खाद्य मंत्री अवश्य करें और वह यह कि जो गन्ने पर केन सेस लगाया जाता है और राज्य सरकारें सब मिल कर करीब १५ करोड़ रुपये इससे प्राप्त करती हैं लेकिन इस १५ करोड़ रुपये में से गन्ने के विकास पर कितना व्यय किया जाता है? वह तो कुछ लाखों में ही आकर बैठता है। राज्य सरकारों ने उसको अपनी निजी आय मान लिया है जोकि केवल गन्ने के विकास के लिए नियत की गई थी। अगर राज्य सरकारें इस विषय में इतनी शुद्ध नहीं हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह पैसा अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए और वह गन्ने के विकास पर खर्च करें ताकि यह शिकायत जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश या दूसरे उत्तर भारत के राज्यों के बारे में है कि केन में रिकवरी कम है उसका भी सही प्रता लग सके। हम भी महा-राष्ट्र के बराबर उनकी तरह से रिकवरी कर सकते हैं लेकिन उसको सुविधा तो मिलनी चाहिए, जिससे कि उस आधार पर वह कर सकें।

दूसरी एक बड़ी बात यह है कि चीनी की रिकवरी के बढ़ाने का एक तरीका यह है कि नवम्बर से आप गन्ने को पेरना शुरू न करें क्योंकि नवम्बर में गन्ना कच्चा होता है

और उससे चीनी उतनी नहीं निकलती जितनी कि निकलनी चाहिए। गन्ने के पेरने की जो अवधि होनी चाहिए वह दिसम्बर के अन्त से या पहली जनवरी से वह शुरू हो और अप्रैल के अन्त तक रहनी चाहिए जबकि गन्ने में रस पूरा होता है। इसके लिए अगर मिलों की पेरने की क्षमता बढ़ानी पड़े तो उसको भी बढ़ाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में है। राष्ट्रीयकरण को बहुत से लोगों ने एक तरह का रामबाण सा समझ लिया है कि कोई भी समस्या सामने आये, अट उस के लिए कह दो कि उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय। पहले तो यह शब्द "राष्ट्रीयकरण" ही गलत है। राष्ट्रीयकरण का क्या अभिप्राय है? क्या किसी विदेशी संस्था के हाथ में वह चीज है जिसका कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए? अथवा किसी विदेशी शक्ति के हाथ में वह संगठन है जिस के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की जाय?

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो चुका है। अब वह समाप्त करें।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : बस एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मेरे विचार में "राष्ट्रीयकरण" शब्द के स्थान पर "सरकारीकरण" शब्द का प्रयोग चालू होना चाहिए। उसको राष्ट्रीयकरण कह कर राष्ट्रीयकरण का अपमान करना है। अभी तक जिन चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है उनमें ही सफलता नहीं मिली है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रीयकरण का नारा लगा कर इस प्रमुख उद्योग को हानि न पहुंचाई जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि चीनी उद्योग भारतवर्ष का एक प्रमुख उद्योग बन गया है जिससे कि विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति की भी अच्छी सम्भावना है। अब इस चीनी उद्योग में यदि कहीं कोई कठिनाई है भी तो उसको हल करने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय

[श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री]

कमिशन बिठाइये जिसमें संसद् के सदस्य भी हों उस उद्योग के जानने वाले अनुभवी व्यक्ति भी हों और सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी हों और तब फिर किसी निर्णय पर यदि पहुँचा जायगा तो अधिक अच्छा रहेगा ऐसा मेरा विचार है।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, let me first state one glaring fact about my own constituency. I come from an area which has got a sugar mill which is the largest in the country. There the recovery is 10-12 per cent, generally between 11-12 per cent. The yield per acre is good. In spite of this there the factory has decided to give only Rs. 1-15-0 per maund for cane. In the same area the Khand-sari units which are working, which have grown from 1 to 8—only two years ago, it was only one, last year there were 2 and this year there are about 8—are paying Rs. 2 per maund, in certain cases they are paying Rs. 2-4-0, with the recovery between 6-7 per cent. This is a very glaring fact.

In spite of the fact that the factory is in the south, the SISMA formula is not being applied to it. What is worse, the factory is in the public sector. It is owned by the Andhra Pradesh Government. Even then, Justice or fairplay is not meted out to the cane growers.

When we are so short of sugar, the only remedy lies in our having a long range plan, for five years, ten years or fifteen years. So far as sugarcane is concerned, the vagaries of weather do not matter, because there is perennial supply of water, however small or large the rainfall may be. The sugarcane fields are assured of water. Therefore, I think here is a case where perfect planning can take place. I am certain that in my own area we can produce 3-4 times more than we have been doing all these years.

In the factory area, if khand-sari is there, it should get cane only after the

factory is fed and not earlier. So far as *gur* is concerned, it is very difficult to stop *gur* manufacture because prices of *gur* have risen. An hon. friend of mine had refuted the charge that *gur* is being sold or bought for the manufacture of illicit liquor. But all of us know very well what the fact is. Otherwise why should any farmer, if he can purchase sugar cheaper, go in for *gur* which is costlier? There are very few farmers who are purchasing *gur* for consumption of *gur* as such. Otherwise, generally it is being purchased for some other purpose, and that is why its price is so high.

The price of sugarcane should be linked with recovery. I do not agree with Shri A. P. Jain; his is a limited case for the limited area of UP. I do believe that we must link the price of sugarcane with the recovery, and thereby induce the farmer to take to better seeds, better manure and better agriculture and get more production of cane.

Similarly, I do not think we should stop export of sugar. We should export more and more of this. This is the time to do it. We have been saying that exports should be encouraged even at the cost of the home market. I think here is a fit case for implementing that proposition. England is a good pointer; when she was short of many articles, she was encouraging their export and thereby she sustained her economy. The time has come when we must learn a lesson from that ourselves.

I would therefore make this plea to the Food Minister; let him not think of a year or two ahead which are going to be a little difficult; we should think in terms of 10, 15 and 25 years ahead, produce more and more and export more and more. Then the problem will be solved.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri Tyagi: I tried to catch your eye. Could you kindly spare me five minutes only to make a suggestion and not a speech?

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I would also request you to give me five minutes.

Shri Ranga: Shri Tyagi is a front-Bench. He should be given a chance.

Mr. Chairman: I have promised that he will be accommodated. After him, the hon. Minister will reply to the debate.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I have also been taking interest always in the subject.

Shri Tyagi: I know how hard up you are for time, I think, as much hard up as people are for sugar.

I would just highlight one point. Let us understand that we in Parliament have been claiming to be a sovereign body, representative of the people. We have our majority here, of course, which forms the Government. I feel so thick with my hon. friends on this side of the House. But voters are dearer. In the House, we are not to go by emotions; we are to go by the logic of the responsibilities that people have vested in us. We cannot be untrue to those responsibilities.

I therefore want to make an appeal to the Minister concerned. May I just interpret it and say that despite your policies, the House is practically unanimous. The price must be uniform, Rs. 2 minimum, for sugarcane. Where you oppose the House, I want to pose a question. Whatever your Sugar Syndicate or your Sugar Board has advised you, we are also advisers, this Parliament has also some rights, we the representatives of the farmers have some rights, and we have to emphasize them. Therefore, my demand is—it is not my demand alone, it is the mandate of this House—that the price of sugarcane should be Rs. 2 minimum. You can reduce it whenever you like, but it must be uniform.

Some Hon. Members: No reduction.

Shri Tyagi: What is happening at present? There is a sugar mill on my side in East U.P. Seven or eight miles away there is another sugar mill. Sugarcane cultivators in that area are permitted to receive from that mill Rs. 2 per maund, whereas in this mill it is Rs. 1-12-0 per maund or something like that. The sugarcane of this area naturally, either openly or stealthily, is passing on to the mill where the cultivator can get Rs. 2. And why should he not pass it on, I want to know.

I can very well understand that our plan for food production has failed, as was stated quite rightly, due to the vagaries of nature. But our policy should not be as "vagarious", if I may use the word, as nature is. I speak my own English, I do not speak King's English. If my meaning has been understood, the word is right. We cannot afford to be vagarious in our policies and we must therefore be realistic, and therefore I make this demand, this plea. I feel that constitutionally also we should start a practice. Let Parliament Members have the honour and sort of pride of being real representatives of the people. Our views are given not only just to have your comments. This we could do in the Central Assembly days and in the British days when there used to be a Viceroy. Our meetings used to be held in this very chamber. We expressed our views, sometimes they would react to our views, sometimes they would not. That is not so today. Today, even without a vote if a view has been expressed, morally it becomes a mandate on the Ministry.

I must tell you that it is all credit to the Prime Minister, because he is so universally loved all over the country, that Parliament does not go beyond an extent, and therefore everything is being permitted. Otherwise, this is such an important question that if governments have to go, tens of them can go, but peasants' rights cannot go. And that is the feeling of the House, which is very strong.

[Shri Tyagi]

One word more. Your plan of agricultural production cannot succeed by your slogans or speeches or press statements. They do not go into the soil as fertilisers, and it does not go as a mandate or as a *fatwa*. People want something substantial. You have not been able to approach the farmer, and so many cooks spoil the broth. So many Ministries are working, it is chaotic. I would appeal to the Minister that it is a sensational matter. I tell you the country is passing through a crisis, and in this crisis a judicious view should be taken of the circumstances. And please put your own house in order. There must be some order in the Ministry, there must be unity between the Ministries. One man must control these departments, not so many. And the States also come in. I suggest the Minister take power in his own hands and do the things. Thank you.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have had a long debate, but a useful one, about important matters that exercise the minds of the hon. Members and that are important from the country's point of view.

Several points of criticism have been voiced, several suggestions in the nature of long-term rectifications or short-term proposals have been made. I entirely agree with Tyagiji that we cannot grow more food by more words or more speeches. Therefore, I will try to be as brief as possible, and try to confine myself to meeting some of the important points that have been raised.

I would first venture to place before the House my assessment of the sugar position. I am sure that the House will be glad to know that production up to 30th November—that is the latest figure that is available—does show an encouraging trend. Production as compared to 1962-63 is as much as 75,000 tons more; and even as compared to the best year in recent history, namely 1960-61, it is 15,000/16,000 tons more.

Shri Heda: What is the total estimate now?

Shri Sawaran Singh: I am coming to that. If anything is left after I have finished, you are most welcome to ask questions.

This shows that we have started well. I do not want to be over-optimistic, but I think a good start does mean something, and we should not ignore it.

What are the factors which we have to take into consideration in assessing the expected production? So far as sugarcane crop is concerned, it is about 77,000 acres more as compared to last year, that is in sheer acreage, and this increase is in the two States of U.P. and Maharashtra. These are important States because there are higher targets of production in both these States, and therefore larger acreage in these two States is a factor which we will have to take into consideration. On sheer acreage alone this should produce about a lakh of tons more of sugar.

So far as the crop condition is concerned, according to the assessment made by experts, by reports—and I think in this I will be supported by many hon. Members who come from sugarcane growing areas—the crop condition is distinctly better as compared to last year. Our estimate is that on quality it is about 15 per cent better as compared to last year.

Licensed capacity which is being pressed into action this year is 28.6 lakh tons, as compared to 25.2 lakh tons in 1961-62, which I would recall was the year in which we produced 27.14 lakh tons. In 1962-63 it was 26.8 lakh tons. I do concede that mere capacity itself is not a factor which is conclusive in producing additional sugar, because in our best year of performance with less capacity we were able to produce more, but it is a factor which should be taken into consideration. At any rate, if the sugarcane supply is assured to the mills with this additional capacity that

has been licensed, and it can be pressed, and has been pressed, into action, there is this physical capacity to produce more sugar. These are factors which we have to take into consideration.

Taking these factors into consideration, it was necessary that we take certain steps to ensure that the supply of sugarcane to the mills is maintained at a reasonable level. We took concrete steps to increase the price of cane in an effort to give as fair a deal to the cultivators as we thought would meet the exigencies of the situation. There are three distinct factors. There has been, in the first instance, an increase in general cane price applicable to all factories. An atmosphere was sought to be created here as if there had not been any general increase and there were even insinuations that the increases were confined only to particular areas. That is not correct. Certain increases of a special nature have been granted to certain areas in view of local factors but we cannot ignore this basic fact that there has been a general increase of 6 plus 12 nP, which is 18 nP. It is reflected in all the slabs even for the purpose of calculating higher price for better recovery. Secondly, there has been freight concession, pegging freight cost at 12 nP; any additional freight charges would be borne by the factory and would go into their costs. These two factors are applicable all over. Then, they will earn rebate on excise duty on additional production as compared to the base year, which is neither the best year nor the worst year but an intermediate year. All these factors have produced results with which I started my comments—75,000 tons more sugar as compared to last year. These are solid facts which could not be brushed aside by arguments; just as I cannot produce more by speeches alone, more quantities that were produced could not be washed away by criticism and speeches. I claim that various steps taken have resulted in higher production and I have every reason to hope that production trend will continue to be hopeful.

I wish to share with the hon. Members our sugar budget for the next year. We are at the commencement of our sugar season and so this is a sort of a budget debate for sugar. Our sugar season starts from 1st November and lasts till 31st October. We had at our disposal 31.86 lakh tons in 1962-63, which consisted of a carry over of 10.26 lakh tons and our production of 21.6 lakh tons; our production stood at a low level last year. Out of this 5.1 lakh tons had been utilised for exports and according to latest calculations our internal consumption throughout the 12 months stands at 25 lakh tons. I am happy to report that with very bleak prospects during the last sugar year we have succeeded in starting the current year with a carry over of 1.5 lakh tons on 1st November. Keeping the 1.5 lakh tons as a reserve for replacements or as carry over at the end of the current season, what is the position in 1963-64? I have said that I have decided not to undertake any new export commitments but we should not try to get out—it is my intention and I hope this House will also agree with me—of our international commitments because that is bad for a variety of reasons. There is the dire necessity of foreign exchange and even more important is our determination to honour international commitments. They are contractual in nature and we could not and should not get out of those commitments. Even without incurring any additional export responsibilities, I have to honour the export commitment of 3 lakh tons and we have to make a provision of at least 25 lakh tons for internal consumption at the same level as in the last year.

Shri Heda: 30 lakh tons.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is interesting that Mr. Heda wants to make a provision of 30 lakh tons. But he was citing the example of England when they cut out their ration allocations. You will agree with me that 30 lakh tons is not consistent with cutting down the rations. You cannot have it both ways. On the one hand he was

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trying to impress upon me the necessity of stepping up exports and urged that we should try to reproduce in our country the spirit of sacrifice and self-denial shown by Britishers at the time of war. Still he is asking me to provide 30 lakh tons instead of 25 lakh tons. These things do not go together. But I may say that I am not influenced this way or that way; I have to take a realistic view.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): You must provide for increase in population.

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes. I was saying that at last year's consumption rate of 25 lakh tons, there should be a production of 28 lakh tons. The target of 33 lakh tons is, even to take the most optimistic view of the situation, something which I have no doubt we will be able to achieve. The trends of production which I have indicated at the commencement of my observations do create in us hope and confidence that we will be able to produce at least this much. It is true that we should make additional provision of about a lakh of tons for increasing trends in consumption. That takes us to 29 and thus I have still a cushion of about 4 lakh tons with regard to the target of 33 lakh tons.

I am giving these figures in a most conservative manner. This does not mean that I have given up all hope of reaching a target of 33 lakh tons. My own assessment of the situation is that with the production trends that have unfolded themselves, with the availability of cane even in difficult areas—if I may appeal to the hon. Members belonging to various parties in this House—if they were gracious enough not to make a political issue of these matters and if they examine it on the facts of the situation and not raise the types of stresses and strains which have been unfortunately raised in certain parts of the country, I have no reason to doubt that we can definitely cross the 30 to 31 mark. In that position, the sugar availability

can be of an order which will enable us to tide over rather a very difficult situation which we faced during the last sugar year.

I will give another figure which will be of interest to hon. Members of this House. When my predecessor decided to impose controlled distribution of sugar in April, this year, from that time, we are making a release of 1.9 lakh tons monthly; that is the average rate of release now. If we continue our release at this rate, then in twelve months, the total releases will come to about 23 lakh tons. I am making a provision of another lakh of tons to meet the requirements of festivals, in which case it could go up to 24; even with 25, there would be a cushion of a lakh of tons. So, if the total availability for distribution is 26 lakh tons, I think it will make a significant impact upon the availability. Let us not forget that these marginal shortfalls and shortages are mainly responsible for pushing up prices. If the country develops this atmosphere of confidence which is based not on words but on actual figures and the expectations which I have tried to place in a very realistic manner, I have no doubt that these tendencies to get an additional kilo or so to meet some difficulty—that temptation—should disappear and we can therefore easily meet the situation. This is the position so far as the sugar budget for the current year is concerned.

There is an important aspect about which the House has thrown up several suggestions, namely, the curb that has been imposed on the movement of gur. I have gone into this matter with some care, and I would like to share with the House my assessment of the situation. Some very interesting aspects have come to light, and I would like to place them before the House. The total quantity of sugarcane that is grown is divided on the ratio of 1:3 to 2:3 between sugar manufacture and gur-making. I gur I include khandsari and other means where the sugarcane does not go to

the sugar factories. Two-third goes for gur and khandsari and other small-scale units by whatever name you may describe them. That is the rough figure. About one-third goes to sugar which is about 30 to 35 per cent. I am giving the order of the figure rather than the exact figure. I have made some calculations. The total production of gur and other allied products is about 58 lakh tons; the order is between 58 and 62 lakh tons; roughly it is twice the quantity that goes into sugar manufacture. What quantity out of this total production of gur goes for inter-state movement is an important factor. My thesis on this is that this small quantity which is the subject-matter of inter-State movement should not be permitted to push up the price in the main sugar growing areas, and that is the objective that should be before us. Let us not forget Uttar Pradesh with a population of over seven crores, Maharashtra which is a surplus gur-making area with a huge population. Andhra Pradesh and Madras also, are States where a large percentage of gur is consumed by the people in those very States. You will kindly appreciate that it is not only the cultivator who consumes gur. There are other people, landless labour, Harijans, the non-peasant classes of various types in those localities—all those who belong to those areas know—who consume gur, and the gur-producing areas are quite considerable.

I have carefully calculated the figures of inter-State movement of gur. The total for the last year works out to 5.3 lakh tons. This is in relation to the total production of 58 lakh tons, and even if to this you add some more movement by trucks which from the very nature of circumstances cannot be very large, the total that is the subject-matter of inter-State trade is not more than 10 per cent by any stretch of imagination. It is a matter for serious consideration as to whether to ensure a price which definitely reaches much higher levels than the ruling price which now obtains in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras,

Andhra—those areas which are surplus in gur—there is any justification for pushing up the overall price for gur everyone, merely to ensure that these five lakh tons of inter-State movement moves at a price which is much higher than the one which now obtains in all these gur-making areas. There is something due to the consumer in the predominantly gur-manufacturing States; gur should be available to them at reasonable prices. When I say that, I do not underestimate the difficulties my hon. friends from Gujarat or Rajasthan expressed. West Bengal is another State where some gur every year is sent from Uttar Pradesh and, strangely enough, even from Punjab. Therefore, that is a separate problem and I will come to that, as to how we deal with it. But let us not forget that it is only 10 per cent of the total gur that is produced in the country which is the subject of this inter-State movement. This inter-State movement of just 10 per cent should not, you will agree, be permitted to push up the prices for consumers all over the country. That is the basic thing which we must remember.

Besides this, let us consider the main shortfall of production of sugar in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It is quite interesting that in Uttar Pradesh, in 1960-61, there was a production of 14.3 lakh tons. It fell to 8.52 lakh tons in 1962-63. In two years, there has been a fall of about 5½ lakh tons. It is a very staggering fall. In Bihar, from 3.85 lakh tons, it fell to 1.71 lakh tons, practically 50 per cent. In Punjab also, it fell from 1.22 lakh tons to 62,000 tons. So, if you take these three States alone, there has been this fall of roughly eight lakh tons. It is a very serious position. We should, therefore, try to understand the problem. We must ensure adequate supplies of sugarcane to the factories that are there, so that they may make up the short-fall, which to my mind is mainly responsible for creating sugar shortages in the country. It was, therefore, necessary for both these reasons namely, to ensure larger supplies of sugarcane to the factories in areas where there has been significant

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short-fall] in production and to ensure that the 90 per cent of *gur* which is not the subject-matter of inter-State movement is available to the large body of consumers in the principal producing States at prices which are reasonable.

Shri Tyagi: What about the 10 per cent which is the inter-State movement?

Shri Swaran Singh: Even for inter-State movement, it will be appreciated that if procurement at a lower price can be utilised for taking *gur* to those States and distribution arrangements there are reasonably good, they will definitely get it at a price lower than the price at which they will get if there was free movement. Are we going to throw up our hands in despair and despondency merely because we are unable to cope successfully with a situation where *gur* is available in the surplus areas at prices which are definitely lower than the prices which would obtain if they were to move on a free movement basis? If the distribution arrangements at the other end can be made reasonably good—I am not saying they may be made cent per cent good; I take a practical view and not a Utopian view—then the problem, which is a highly localised problem can easily be tackled. What are the States involved? The consuming States—the deficit States—will be Gujarat, Rajasthan and to a very marginal extent, West Bengal. If, for instance, *gur* can easily be made available from surplus areas in the various States at prices which are much lower than the prices which would obtain if there was free movement and if they are handled at the other end either in fair-price shops or cooperatives or whatever may be the mechanism that might be devised, it will be definitely in the interests of even the deficit States. It is quite normal for any reasonable trade practice to imagine that if the availability is at a lower price, distribution can definitely be arranged at a more reasonable price than if the procurement itself is at a higher price.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is a question of supply of transport at the proper time, for taking it.

Shri Swaran Singh: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Luckily for us, the transport facility provided by the railways, with which I was connected for some time, is quite easy. It is quite interesting that part of the scarcity in the surplus areas of Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, and Hapur was created because of the efficiency of transport. I looked into it, about six months back. Whereas formerly traders used to have their demands for wagons pending for long, we were able to move them quickly and that created certain temporary shortages.

Therefore, my point is, I am not closing my eyes to the difficulties that are today being faced by my friends from Gujarat. But let Gujarat also remember that they depend for supply of sugar to them, which annually works out to a figure of about 2 lakh tons. One hon. Member was trying to wax eloquent saying, "Why are you trying to step up sugar production? *Gur* is enough for us." He forgot that his own State was getting supply of sugar alone, which is of the order of about 2.5 lakh tons a year. Where from will he get it if enough sugar is not produced?

Let us also remember that the prices of *gur* are very much linked maybe sympathetically with the prices that obtain with regard to sugar and any large-scale higher price which prevails in these surreptitious transactions does have a significant effect on the prices of *gur*. It is, therefore, necessary to set up production of sugar and this step has been taken with that end in view.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : रिकवरी सिस्टम पर भी तो कुछ कहिए ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अभी खत्म नहीं किया है ठाकुर साहब ।

The point was raised that sugarcane prices should not be linked with recovery. I must admit that I am rather new to this job. So, I tried to look up some of the older thinking on this issue. Now, as Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain has to go for lunch and I do not want to detain him, I would like to make a reference to one of his speeches in this connection.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : लकड़ी
चार पांच रुपये मन बिकती है, गन्ने का
भाव

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : वह मैं आप के बोटरो
तक पहुँचा दूँगा कि आप की भी यही राय
थी।

The principle of linking the price of sugarcane with recovery is not new. In most of the progressive countries of the world, the price of cane is determined with reference to its quality, i.e. the sugar recovery factor. In fact, a reputed Dutch Sugarcane Expert, Dr. C. Van Dellewijn, who visited India in the early fifties remarked in one of his articles published in November, 1952:

"Sugarcane in India is paid on the basis of weight irrespective of quality. In a crop containing 10 per cent recoverable sugar, the remaining 90 per cent is made up of water and fibre, plus a negligible amount of other organic and inorganic compounds. Under the system in force, a uniform price is paid for cane whether it contains 6 or 12 per cent of recoverable sugar. Thus, the same price is paid for water and bagasse as for sucrose. This system explains the attitude of cane-growers. He is expected to grow more cane regardless of quality and consequently he grows more cane. He prefers for instance high cane yielding varieties even if canes with lower tonnage, but better quality would yield more sugar to an acre."

"Payment on the basis of cane weight is a primitive system, which has been gradually abandoned by all progressive cane countries. Even in India, it is agreed that payment on the basis of quality would mean a greater improvement.

"There is, however, a general feeling that the introduction of this system in a country with so many small cultivators would require rather extensive organisation for sampling and analysing the numerous individual cane loads. But the success obtained with this system in other countries indicates that a trial in India would be worthwhile. If the holdings in India are smaller than in other countries, this is only a difference in degree; it means more cane loads have to be sampled and analysed. But this is a matter of personnel and of laboratory capacity. Essentially, the problem in India does not differ from that in other countries and there is no reason why the system should not prove beneficial to the Indian sugar industry as it has been elsewhere."

The late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, while inaugurating the 10th Convention of the Deccan Sugar Technologists Association held in October, 1953, invited the sugar technologists to put up proposals for payment of cane price on the basis of recoverable sugar. Shri A. P. Jain, the then Minister for Food and Agriculture, while inaugurating the 24th Annual Convention of the Sugar Technologists' Association of India in October, 1956, said:

"I have no doubt in my mind that if the quality of sugarcane upon which the prosperity of the industry depends has to improve, then the price of sugarcane must be linked with the quality of sugarcane and the recovery from sugarcane....I can say without the fear of contradiction that if the sugar industry in that part of the region or in the rest of the North has to survive, then the quality of

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sugarcane must be improved and what incentive has a sugarcane grower to improve the quality unless he feels that for the better quality he will get more and he also feels that for the inferior quality, he will be penalised and will get less?"

The Tariff Commission in its report on price linking formula (1961) observed:

"The guarantee of payment by mere weight has blasted all incentives to improvement in the quality of the raw material. We have no doubt that the only way out of this stalemate would be to institute a system of payment which combines a floor price for cane of average or minimum quality with the proportionate or progressive scale for quality differentials. Pending establishment of arrangements for payment by quality of sugarcane brought by individual sugarcane growers or groups of sugarcane growers, arrangement should be made to offer a collective incentive as in Maharashtra to all cane growers attached to a factory in the form of a premium element in the price of sugarcane depending on the extent to which the average recovery of the preceding season is an improvement on the previous average."

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, if you will permit me, I want to point out one thing. He has read out extracts from my speeches. There I have suggested certain arrangements about correct assessment of recovery. I have suggested that certain administrative arrangements have been made if this experiment is to be tried. Have you made those arrangements? I have no objection to linking the price of sugarcane with recovery, but it requires many administrative arrangements. For instance, there must be a machinery to find out whether the recovery is correct. Also, there must be modernisation of machinery. Have you done those things?

14 hrs.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am particularly grateful to Shri Jain for a very nice and very well considered speech that he made. He has made very valuable suggestions not only with regard to sugarcane production and prices but about the agricultural policy as a whole.

So far as this aspect is concerned, my intention was not really to build up an argument but only to acquaint the House with the thinking that had gone before this price linking formula was evolved. If in actual implementation there have been any defects either in the matter of working out an average or some other things, we should look into it. I am prepared to look into it, and we should look into it. I have no doubt in my mind that we will have to push this a little further and make it applicable, as Shri Jain himself pointed out, to group of growers or even in the case of individual growers if they have all the machinery. That perhaps may be the ultimate objective, but in the short view we will have to undertake various arrangements which will help us in trying to implement this formula.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The actual recovery which is shown by the mills is done in such a way that the illiterate peasant does not know whether it is correct or not. What is the machinery that you have which guarantees that the recovery shown is correct?

Shri Swaran Singh: Cheating can be circumvented by making the necessary arrangements. In Maharashtra, for instance, the recovery is above a certain level. There can be marginal errors in the recovery. Even in that I am perfectly prepared to introduce some method by which the actual advantage should not disappear by any inefficient working of the mills.

Let us try to understand the formula. Without linking it to recovery,

if we have a sort of a uniform price, nobody gets the benefit. It may be that when you apply the formula on account of inefficient working of a mill or, may be, capricious working of a particular industry, somebody might suffer. One way of approaching the problem is that because there are this type of defects, therefore, we should have a uniform formula. The other way is to have a formula where we link the recovery with the price. Then we can examine as to what is the minimum recovery at which a certain minimum price should be assured. Because that is again a matter about which I think there should definitely be a cushion, we can think about that and we should make the arrangements more perfect. But, I think, in principle this formula, on the whole, has helped the growers in various parts of the country to get prices which are definitely higher than the minimum.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about U.P. and Bihar?

Shri Swaran Singh: In U.P. and Bihar also they have got higher prices.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is not for the first time that this principle is being supported. There was the bonus formula. There were some defects found out in it. Then we thought of this formula. But you have not answered my question. If a factory is an outmoded imbalanced factory and recovery is low because of the defects in the factory, why should the farmer suffer?

Shri Swaran Singh: He should not suffer and we should find some answer to that. If the hon. Member has any suggestion to offer I am prepared to examine it. One suggestion that occurs to me is that there can be some sort of a laboratory test in the case of a particularly bad factory. But that will require the establishment of some mechanism. My point is, the linking formula as such, I would reiterate, is sound in principle. What should be

the minimum recovery or a level of recovery which should ensure a certain minimum price is a matter in which there is some cushion. Also, in actually implementing this formula that price be based on recovery, if there are any defects they should be removed and we should take steps to remove them.

Shri Tyagi: Past bonus has not been paid.

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question about the principle. It should be paid. If any particular individual or mill has not paid it, it should be paid. But that does not really detract from the main principle. If there was no formula he would have got nothing, he would have got just the uniform price.

Shri A. P. Jain: Nobody denies that.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad there is general agreement that the price should have some relation to recovery.

Shri Tyagi: The basic price must be there.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to mention . . .

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): May I ask the hon. Minister, how is it possible to put a round peg in a square hole? How can you have a cent per cent rational formula worked out with dishonest millowners and uneducated and dumb cultivators?

Shri Swaran Singh: The only way for a round peg to go into a square hole is that the diameter should be properly adjusted (*Interruption*). The point is, in this case the matter is not so complicated. I agree with the philosophy of Shri Sharma. All these measures about fixation of a minimum price and ensuring that no difficulties are placed in the way of the growers and also other measures that have been undertaken are for the protection of the cane growers. That is the entire history of the fixation of minimum prices for sugar cane.

Shri A. P. Jain: I would like the hon. Minister to answer my main argument. Why are you making the farmer pay for the fault of the mill-owner? Sugar industry is one of those industries which are completely outmoded and where very little renovation has taken place.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not my intention to argue this matter with my esteemed colleague of the stature of Shri A. P. Jain—I am the farthest to argue. So far as the outmoded state of the industry is concerned, we have taken every step to modernise the machinery, to improve the methods of crushing and the like. It is one thing to suggest that whatever practices which are undesirable are there we should try to find a solution for them, and it is quite another thing to say that we should do away with the formula. I have ventured to say this, Sir, because some opinion was voiced here about it.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): If the Government evolves a machinery to find out the sugar content we might agree, but if it is left to the mill-owners to find that out we cannot agree.

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as the present position is concerned, I will merely state the factual position and if there are any methods which, according to the hon. Members, are improved methods, I will certainly have them examined. They can pass on the suggestions to me even later on. Now, for working out the recovery, we do not take the average for the whole year. We take the optimum period, that is, the period when there is maximum of crushing and when the sucrose content is pretty high. We eliminate the earlier crushing period and also the later crushing period. That is the best and more scientific method we could think of. Then, in the matter of rounding off in the case of decimals, we always do it in favour of the grower. For instance, if a strict calculation gives the recovery as 9.02, we take it as 9.1. These are

the two methods which we have adopted and which, we feel do give a certain measure of concession to the grower. I do not claim they are perfect and I am the last man to defend any factory owner if he is showing false figures with regard to recovery. We should deal with it, and I will be the first person to adopt methods which might really ensure that this is implemented on a reasonable basis. Ultimately, the development of sugarcane is very essential in this respect and it will have to be attended to.

A point had been made by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia that the local co-operative society had sold gur at an unreasonably high price. I have made some enquiries and my tentative information is that out of a quota of 1,000 tons allotted to the Union Territory of Delhi for November, 300 tons of gur were allotted to the Delhi State Central Co-operative Store of which they have imported about 100 tons. The price at which gur was purchased from Muzaffarnagar was Rs. 59 per quintal and a portion is reported to have been sold in Delhi at a price range of Rs. 80 to 85 per quintal. The Delhi Administration is looking into the matter and I will acquaint the House the result of their examination.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why leave it to the Delhi Administration? Why do you not do it yourself?

Shri Swaran Singh: Delhi Administration is also our own. Let us not anticipate their decision or . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय मंत्री जी अगर प्रश्न के साथ उस का उत्तर भी बता दें तो ठीक हो क्योंकि श्री ब्रह्मप्रकाश ने कहा है कि ८५ रुपये क्विंटल पर बेचा । जो उन्होंने ने खरीद यानी लागत का दाम बताया करीब ७० रुपये क्विंटल मेरी समझ में वह गलत पड़ता है—कोई ६०, ६५ रुपये होता है । लेकिन हर हालत में उन्होंने ने यहां पर मंजूर किया है कि २२

सैंकड़ा नफा उन्होंने ने किया है। मेरे हिसाब से ४० सैंकड़ा किया है। इतना नफा अगर किसी साधारण व्यापारी ने किया होता तो अब तक उस को जेल हो गई होती। चूंकि यह कांग्रेस समाजवाद ने किया है इसलिए मंत्री जी ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। फिर भी मैं अपनी सफाई के तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूं कि मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि श्री ब्रह्मप्रकाश के घर में यह पैसा गया है। कहा गया, मुझे इससे मतलब नहीं है। वह पैसा उन के घर गया, कांग्रेस दफ्तर में गया, चुनाव जीतने के लिये गया, इससे मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है, इसका नुकसान हिन्दुस्तान को हुआ और इस लिये मैंने मंत्री जी को सलाह भी दी थी कि जो भी जरूरी चीज कारखाने में या कहीं किसी कारीगरी से बनती है, उसका बिजली का दाम लागत-खर्च से डेढ़ गुने के अन्दर होकर और भी तरह के मुनाफे लेते हुए। यह डेढ़ गुने वाली बात अगर सरकार मान ले, तो यह सारी समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ८५ रुपये क्विंटल भी होलसेल डीलर को दिया गया। कन्ज्यूमर को वह भी नहीं दिया गया। कन्ज्यूमर को और भी मंहना पड़ा।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I will not go into the details of the various prices that have been mentioned here. As I have already said, the Delhi Administration is looking into the matter. It is enquiring into it and it is a composite . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इन्टेलिजेंस विभाग को इन्क्वायर करने के लिये दे दिया जाये।

Shri Swaran Singh: When a matter is being looked into by the Delhi Administration . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार इस की जांच क्यों नहीं करती ? चार दिन हो गये हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think it is very fair for us always to take the view that whatever the Delhi Administration does is not quite correct. That is not fair at all.

Shri Tyagi: I suggest that whenever an inquiry is being held, no word must be said either in favour of it or against it until the inquiry is complete.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कानूनी चीज नहीं है। यह प्रशासन की चीज है। त्यागी जी जानते नहीं हैं और बीच में बोल पड़ते हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister have his say.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think the action that is taken is in line with the general approach that the House has voiced on problems of this type. There are two methods to deal with this. Either the House itself should take upon it this matter and decide it which is not necessary . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My suggestion is that you can appoint a committee of the House to go into this.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the Minister continue his speech. Questions can be asked at the end.

Shri Swaran Singh: Have I the permission of Shri Banerjee to proceed now? Thank you.

I know that in a matter like this some catchy phrases or catchy words can always be uttered. So far as this transaction is concerned, as I have said, the Delhi Administration is inquiring into it, and that should satisfy the House. I have no doubt that the Delhi Administration will take whatever legal or administrative step that

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is called for after the enquiry is over. So, why should we start with this initial suspicion against all those arrangements that are being made?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय, डेढ़ गूना वाले स्टाव के बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ बतायें ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Another suggestion made by Shri K. C. Pant and Shri Puri is that we should entrust the work of handling sugar to a marketing board. I myself said something in this connection when I had the privilege of addressing the House on an earlier occasion. Considerable progress has been made since then and the proposals are in a fairly advanced stage and I think it will be possible for me to acquaint the House with the final decision that is being taken in that connection very soon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Who will be in the Board? Will the sugar mill owners be there?

Shri Swaran Singh: If I had finalised it, I would have given the complete information. I will certainly let the hon. Member know what the constitution of this board is going to be.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is in your mind?

Shri Swaran Singh: What is in my mind is not what is in his mind. Further, he cannot know what is in my mind unless I want him to know it.

Anyhow, this marketing board is an attractive idea, and its urgency is all the more because it will be handling 3 lakh tons by way of exports. In this connection, a final decision will be taken before long.

So far as the distribution of sugar is concerned, the States are doing the best they can under the circumstances and the quotas that are being given to

them are on the basis of the off-take for April-September 1961. The House will be interested to know that as many as 722 cases of prosecution have been instituted under the Defence of India Rules. So, it is wrong to say that no action is taken under any of these penal provisions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How many have been punished?

Shri Swaran Singh: Having dealt with this matter, I will come to another important matter, which has been mentioned by two or three hon. Members, and that is about the scarcity conditions in certain parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat, on which I would like to make a brief statement. Scarcity of fodder has been experienced by the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab in certain areas. The position in respect of each of these States is as follows.

In Gujarat the scarcity of fodder has been felt in Saurashtra and Kutch area. The State has been encouraging the migration of cattle to the other areas of the State where some grazing land and water for the cattle is available. The State Government also proposes to give help to the cattle owners in kind and cash to tide over the present difficulties. As a long range measure, the State Government are also contemplating to provide more wells in the drought-affected parts and to develop fodder resources through distribution of seeds and planting material and by popularising grass conservation practices. The Central Council of Gosamvardhan has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20,000 to the Government of Gujarat for assisting in the purchase and supply of fodder to the livestock owners in the draught affected areas.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बीस हजार रुपये केवल इतने बड़े अकाल के लिये

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : बीस हजार सिर्फ एक संस्था ने दिये हैं

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार की तरफ से क्या देंगे, यह तो बताइये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : गुजरात सरकार . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सब से पहले आप अकाल की घोषणा कीजिये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर एहतियात से मुनते तो लोहिया साहब जो कि बहुत लायक आदमी है, यह सबाल न पूछते ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लायक है या नहीं, यह बात मंत्री न बोला करें । इस से कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : बहुत अच्छा । मैं उन की लियाकत की बिल्कुल चर्चा नहीं करूंगा ।

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, on receipt of the report in July 1963 about the shortage of feeds and fodder in the drought-affected areas of Rajasthan the Union Minister of Agriculture requested the Chief Ministers of Punjab, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh to spare as much *bhusa*, *kadabi*, *khali* etc., as possible for supply to the affected areas. In response to this request the Government of Madhya Pradesh offered to supply 1,26,780 maunds of *bhusa*, 500 maunds and 16,000 *pulas* of grass 2,000 *pindis* of *kadabi*, 7,740 maunds of *khali* and 1,740 maunds of rice bran for Rajasthan. The Government of UP offered 30,000 maunds of *bhusa* while the Himachal Pradesh Administration also intimated availability of 1,000 maunds of fodder. These offers were immediately conveyed to the Government of Rajasthan. An *Ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lakh was paid to the Government of Rajasthan through their Chief Minister from the funds of the Central Council of Gosamvardhan for assisting in the purchase and supply of fodder to the livestock owners in the drought affected areas.

Meanwhile the situation had eased to some extent due to rains in the

drought-affected areas. Due to lack of rains in the month of September and blowing of northerly wind, scarcity of fodder has again been experienced in the drought-affected parts of the State of Rajasthan. On receipt of a report from the Government of Rajasthan on the 22nd October in this regard, the Governments of Maharashtra and UP were again requested to supply the maximum quantity of fodder and grass to Rajasthan State to enable them to tide over their present difficulties. The Government of Maharashtra has offered to supply 2 lakh kilogramme of hay from Dhulia and the Government of UP has offered 50,000 maunds of hay from Banda District. The Government of Maharashtra were requested to supply larger quantities of fodder and hay from Dhulia. We have also moved the Railways to provide wagons on priority basis for transporting fodder or hay from UP to stations in Rajasthan.

In the course of discussions on the annual State plan the Rajasthan Government officials said that they will collect the latest information. They also said that the report which had recently appeared in certain newspapers about the large-scale death of sheep and extreme scarcity conditions in Rajasthan was not quite correct.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या पूर्वी पंजाब में अकाल नहीं है ? पंजाब सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने खुद खली और भूसा भेजा है । मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि करनाल, महेंद्रगढ़, सफीदों, जींद वगैरह के इलाकों में अकाल है । वहाँ पर पशु खली, भूसे आदि की कमी के कारण मर रहे हैं । पंडित नेहरू का यह लिखना तो बहुत अच्छा है कि बहुत बढ़िया चीफ मिनिस्टर पंजाब के हैं । लेकिन पंजाब का तो कोई ख्याल नहीं है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मुझे खशी है कि स्वामी जी को भी अंग्रेजी समझ में आती है । अभी मैं पंजाब तक पहुँचा नहीं हूँ । मैं अभी पंजाब के मुत्तलिक भी अर्ज करूँगा ।

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A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs exists for construction and installation of wells and kunds under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the development of Rathi, Tharparkar and Sanchores breeds of cattle and for the rehabilitation of nomadic cattle breeders in Rajasthan. The State Government have been informed that though there is no provision for this scheme in the Central Budget during 1963-64, all efforts will be made to meet the expenditure from savings to the extent of the State Government capacity to utilise funds during the current financial year for improving watering facilities.

As regards the Punjab, enquiries made from the Government of Punjab indicate that scarcity of fodder exists in Bhiwani and Hansi Tehsils of Hissar District due to drought and floods.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : करनाल में नहीं है क्या? करनाल में मैं आप को दिखा दूँ? मैंने खुद देखा है और आप भी वहाँ देख सकते हैं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जहाँ इतने बड़े बड़े घर्मात्मा हैं करनाल में, वहाँ कैसे अकाल हो सकता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप जैसे वृक मंत्री हैं, इसलिये पड़ा करता है।

Shri Swaran Singh: It has been pointed out that although the condition is very tight some stocks of fodder are available with the people and they have been pulling on though with difficulty. No deaths of cattle have however been reported so far. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar has constituted a committee of officials and non-officials of the area to review the whole position and for consideration of measures to meet this emergency. The State Government propose to obtain fodder from neighbouring areas and distribute it to the people.

It is understood that the State Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for providing relief in the scarcity affected areas.

For meeting the shortage of fodder created by drought and floods in the areas usually affected, it is proposed to establish five Fodder Banks under the Third Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The proposal is under active consideration.

This is the factual information. Farthest from me if I have given the impression.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर आपको सूचना नहीं है तो मेरे निवेदन पर ही आप जानने का यत्न करें। पानीपत तहसील और करनाल तहसील के जो यमुना से लगे हुए क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ पशु भूखों मर रहे हैं घास के बिना।

Shri Swaran Singh: I was trying to say that this is the factual information in my possession. I am not here to contradict an hon. Member who, with his personal experience, is, I grant, better able to say as to what are the conditions prevailing in any particular area.

स्वामी जी की वाकफियत के लिये मैं हिन्दी में कह दूँ कि अगर उन्होंने मुझे लिख दिया होता कि करनाल में चारे की दिक्कत है या वहाँ कुछ तकलीफ है तो जरूर मैं इस के मुतालिक पंजाब सरकार से दरियाफ्त करता और जो मदद हो सकती थी जरूर करता। लेकिन अब भी जरूर करेंगे

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप की जानकारी के लिये कह दूँ कि कृषि मंत्री को लिख कर दिया है।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० राम सुभग सिंह): हाँ लिखा है और उस को जवाब के लिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास भेज दिया गया है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप ने लिखा है और
डा० राम सुभग सिंह उस को देख रहे हैं ।

I think, it is not a matter really on which there need be any controversy or difference of opinion. The heart of every hon. Member in this House, belonging to whatever party he may be, goes out in sympathy to those who might be in the grip of scarcity conditions and it will be the earnest endeavour of the Central Government and of the State Governments, I assure you, to do their best to relieve the scarcity condition. I am requesting my hon. colleague, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, to look into this personally and, if necessary, he will then go to some of the areas where there is difficulty so that he might see the position for himself and take proper remedial action either at the State level or at the Central level.

I have no reason to doubt that the State Governments are fully conscious of their responsibilities in this connection and I need hardly assure this hon. House that the Central Government will not fail to meet their responsibilities in this respect. With that, I think, we should leave this issue.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar):
rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, Let him finish and then, if necessary, I will permit a few questions later on. Let him now have his full say.

Shri Swaran Singh: I know that I have already drawn very heavily on the indulgence of the House and on you, Mr. Chairman, in taking so much time and I will now like to wind up my remarks by making reference to the important question of foodgrains that has been raised by many hon. Members of the House.

One matter which has been referred to relates to the recent trend of hardening of prices of wheat in UP and the Punjab. As is well known there is a certain consumer preference for Punjab wheat, for which I am personally

nally a little happy, because people feel that that wheat is better. That also means that sometimes the actual movement from the Punjab takes place at a rate which causes temporary shortages. I have no doubt in my mind that so far as the wheat situation is concerned, it is quite easy of rectification. We have, as my hon. colleague pointed out, a considerable reserve of wheat stocks. We have about 18 lakh tons or so. According to our import programme more wheat is coming in. We have already allocated several thousand tons of wheat to the Punjab and there is already a downward trend of prices there. And more will be supplied for distribution through fair price shops in Punjab and U. P. and I have every reason to hope that this is of a wholly temporary nature and things will definitely improve.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to believe that this rise in prices is only because of consumer preference and has nothing to do with any traders or anything? Is it only because of consumer preference?

Shri Swaran Singh: Certainly when the trader charges higher prices he takes advantage of those temporary shortages, which I do not defend. But that is the cause for it. And, as you know, wheat is not a commodity about which there are any statutory prices for distribution. So the trade, which is not unusual with them—I do not defend it, I personally do not accept this theory of prices being pushed up merely because there is greater demand—but still that is the way that the trade functions. Luckily for the country this is a position which is capable of rectification and handling because of the wheat stocks that we have got, and steps have already been taken to ensure movement of wheat both to U.P. and Punjab, and the prices will, I have every reason to hope, be kept in check.

Now, Sir, so far as rice position is concerned, luckily we are having this debate at a time when the trends in

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the prevailing prices all over the country are definitely showing a favourable turn.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is because of the harvest.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: How is that an answer?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Lucky for whom?

Shri Swaran Singh: I thought it was lucky for the opposition also, because they are interested in seeing and ensuring that the trend in the price level is favourable—unless, of course, they want to make political capital out of everything.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad. So let us tackle this problem.

Shri Umanath: Every year it takes place. It is seasonal.

Shri Swaran Singh: So the criticism is also seasonal. At any rate, let the seasonal factor operate now and put some sort of a subduing effect on the criticism!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not at all, because we know what is going to happen in November again next year.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad that the hon. lady Member has given about a year or about ten months, because she is worried about November next, October and November next year.

श्री गहमरी (गाजीपुर) : मंत्री जी सिर्फ अपोजीशन की बातों की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं। जब काश्तकार के घर में गल्ला होता है तो लकिली सस्ता हो जाता है और जब वह काश्तकार के घर से निकल कर बाजार में जाता है तो किसान को उस के तीनगुने दाम देने होते हैं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप के जज्बे से तो मुखालिफ पार्टियां को भी हमदर्दी है। मैं तो उस का मुद्दा हूँ, इसलिये कोई झगड़ा नहीं है।

Shri Umanath: Are we to depend upon luck or on the question of prices?

Shri Swaran Singh: Do not place too much reliance on words, because you yourself said that words do not produce food. Words will not detract me, I assure the hon. Member. Let us try to understand the problem.

Sir, the year that we have now passed was a difficult year. There was that considerable shortfall in the production of rice. I will not give the figures; they have been given here on more than one occasion. I am not going into the causes thereof. They are fully known to the House. Even with that considerable shortfall in the production of rice, still I think that it was possible to localise the problem. I do accept that West Bengal did face a difficult position. But I do not at all agree with the comments that have been made by some hon. Members that the West Bengal Government or the Chief Minister of West Bengal had anything to do with the difficulties that were faced by the State of West Bengal. I feel that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has been taking a great deal of personal interest in this matter, and it was his intervention which brought down the level of prices at a time when he was facing a really difficult position, particularly on account of the stoppage of movement of rice from the State of Orissa. Therefore, it is not quite fair to unnecessarily criticise the State administration for the difficulties which faced them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How did it come down?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Because the Central stocks arrived.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Rubbish. We know . . . (*Interruptions*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
जनता ने यह दाम गिरवाये, मंत्री जी ने नहीं ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को इस बात से खुशी होती है तो मैं उन से क्या झगड़ा कर सकता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह जनता ही दाम गिरवायेगी ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): Sir, on a point of order. Can an hon. Member point out another hon. Member and say 'rubbish'? Is it parliamentary? (*Interruptions*).

Mr Chairman: Order order.

An Hon. Member: 'Rubbish' is not parliamentary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I withdraw it and I say it is absolute nonsense. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I would request hon. Members . . .

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Sir, please allow me, because she has said 'rubbish', 'nonsense' and all these things . . .

Mr. Chairman: Please resume your seat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, since the matter has been raised, I do not think the word 'rubbish' is unparliamentary. She has withdrawn it. But that does not matter. I think the word 'rubbish' is parliamentary and there is no question of her withdrawal. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: Sir, may I say one word? The hon. lady Member said 'rubbish'. Then she was clever enough

to say, "I withdraw the word, it is all nonsense". And if "nonsense" is objected to, she might say "I withdraw the word, but it is all crafty" or something and go on abusing like that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not know whether it is parliamentary or not. Otherwise I will use another word; I know English quite well.

Shri Tyagi: Let her not use a third word.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Sir, I have raised a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the word 'rubbish' or 'nonsense' is concerned, it depends upon the context. What I would plead is, this subject has agitated the minds of most of the Members here. I will give them an opportunity to have their say or put a question, if necessary, if certain points are not made clear. But continued interruptions like this should be avoided.

Let the hon. Minister finish....

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I have raised this point. Is this word 'rubbish' parliamentary or not?

Mr. Chairman: I have given my ruling. Let the hon. Minister finish.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I wanted to know whether it is parliamentary or not. What is your ruling? I seek the protection of the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: I have already given my ruling that the word 'rubbish' or 'nonsense' by itself is not unparliamentary. But it depends upon the context.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In this context?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister conclude. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Instead of the lady Member getting agitated, she might just say on which date the stocks arrived—because she seems to know the exact dates on which they arrived—let her inform the House the date on which the stocks arrived and the date on which the prices went down. Then the whole thing will be clear. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Taygi: By that word she did not mean the person, she meant the information which she had.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, both are lady Members.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, with great respect I entirely agree with your observation, because when there is some exchange of views, particularly between two lady Members, we should not grudge. If they want to say things to each other, we presume that they always say things in the best of taste. And it provides me an opportunity, Sir, to see if there is any point that remains uncovered. It is a blessing in disguise so far as I am concerned, and that will enable me to finish my observation more quickly.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Don't get worried.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am here, so are you.

Sir, so far the rice position is concerned, this is a matter which is receiving very careful and very anxious consideration of the Government. Criticisms apart, speeches apart, this is a matter which has to be viewed both from the short-range point of view and also from the long-range point of view. For one thing, I agree there have been shortfalls in production on the agricultural front. The agricultural production has not come up to the levels which we hoped. This matter has been mentioned in the mid-term appraisal of the Plan and has been mentioned on other occasions also. Let us also try to under-

stand what is really the quantum of that shortfall so far as rice is concerned. If we look at our quantum of imports over several years, they have ranged from 3 to 5 lakh tons a year. The level of production is of the order of 32 to 34 million tons. If we look at it, the shortfall is only a very small percentage of our total production. With efforts for stepping up production and by maintaining a certain tempo of increase from year to year, this is not a problem which really is so dismal as it is made out by certain hon. Members.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the shortfall according to you?

Shri Swaran Singh: After all, we have managed even a bad year with our internal production *plus* a little carry-over that we had *plus* a total import of four or five lakh tons—about 5 lakh tons is the maximum that we import in any year in a total production level of 33 or 34 million tons. Five lakh tons is not a very large percentage. In fact, our percentages of wheat imports are even more as compared to wheat production, when we compare this to our rice imports. Therefore, so far as the rice position is concerned, I know that last year was particularly a bad year. But let us also take into consideration the fact that with the shortfall of production of rice to the tune of 2.7 million tons or so and with an import of about 5 lakh tons only, we were able to scrape through the stresses and strains. I am not under-estimating or under-stating it. Let us try to understand the size of the problem and my feeling is that this is a problem where with a little added effort by us, by the hard working and very industrious peasants of our country, we can easily raise our production level upto a point which will meet not only our internal requirements but also will enable us to build the necessary stocks which will help us in times of difficulty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If the total all-India shortage is 2 million tons, is it not a fact that these shortages are being exaggerated in West Bengal?

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as production figures are concerned, they are well known and this production figure and the shortfall as compared to the last year is a figure which has been given here more than once. I would request the hon. lady Member to instruct her Party Members in West Bengal to put questions to the Chief Minister of West Bengal to explain what he said rather than ask me to explain what the Chief Minister said. I do not know precisely what the Chief Minister said and what figure he gave and what reasons he had. To tell me that the Chief Minister has said something and what is my explanation, to say the least, is not very fair.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Chief Minister always talks like that.

Shri Swaran Singh: Have the Jan Sangh also combined with the Communists in this?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Jan Sangh is as hungry as the Communists.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: On the subject of shortage of rice, I would request the Minister to at least give a reply to things that have been brought out. Is it not a fact that even if West Bengal has 50 lakh tons of foodgrains in this bumper year, she will still be short of 14 lakh tons? Has the West Bengal Government not informed the Central Government? This is a chronic feature coming up periodically every three years. Are we going to find a solution for it or not?

Shri Swaran Singh: I entirely agree with the observations made by the hon. lady Member that we have to satisfy the needs of West Bengal and other areas which depend upon the supply of food from other parts of the country. There are—all of us

know—three chronic deficit areas: Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal. These are the areas where supplies have to be moved from adjoining areas.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Maharashtra is no longer deficit.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Maharashtra is deficit in rice.

Shri Swaran Singh: In rice, not in foodgrains as a whole.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it not a fact that West Bengal is deficit because 3½ lakh tons of rice could have been produced where now jute is being produced to earn more foreign exchange?

Shri Swaran Singh: I did not contradict her; she made a very excellent speech saying that the diversion of certain paddy fields to jute growing is responsible for creating a deficit in the State of West Bengal. I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House that arguments of this nature need not be given because in the matter of food production and, in fact, in the matter of agricultural production as a whole and also in industrial production, we have been taking a view of the country as a whole—jute in one area, more rice in another, more wheat in another area, more steel in one area and more minerals in another area. We must always have an all-India picture before our mind and if there are shortages in any area, they may be shortages within their control or beyond their control. We have to meet the situation as we find. Whatever be the reasons, here we are faced with a problem where certain parts of our country do depend upon the supply of rice, the commodity which we are discussing at the moment. Therefore, we have to ensure that necessary steps are taken to see that the supplies are adequate.

Now, what are those steps that are proposed to be taken? For one

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thing, the important source of supplying rice to West Bengal is Orissa and the movement of rice from Orissa has already taken place and that has had a good effect upon the level of prices in West Bengal. The other point is, what are the regulatory measures that are sought to be taken—the regulation of margins charged by wholesalers and retailers over their costs? State Governments have been asked to issue orders under the Defence of India rules and Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Governments have already taken action. The corollary of this is strengthening of administrative machinery for checking of stocks and accounts which we have asked the State Governments to strengthen particularly in West Bengal, and the West Bengal Government have promised to do so. The question of assisting the State Governments financially to meet the cost of such machinery is under consideration. The State Governments have also been asked to issue rules to prohibit fair price shops and approved retailers from charging any price higher than that prescribed by Government. Action on this has already been taken by Maharashtra, West Bengal and U.P. A scheme is under consideration for the setting up of a purchase organisation with a view to purchasing paddy and converting it into rice and then selling it in States during the period of high prices to check them from rising.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: About the last one, where is it being implemented?

Shri Swaran Singh: This will be obviously in surplus paddy areas of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and even may be Andhra Pradesh.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The marketable surplus will again go to the hoarders in our State.

Shri Swaran Singh: The West Bengal Government has agreed—this might be of some satisfaction to the

hon. lady Member—to procure rice and to hold it for such a situation. So, there will be some procurement even in West Bengal. The import of rice from Nepal and inter-zonal movement of rice in order to augment the supplies during the period of high prices is also one of the measures that has been resorted to. This could also be suitably introduced at the right moment. The intention is that both by regulating trade and by increasing the availability in a period of scarcity and of consequential high prices, the traders would be prevented from pushing up the prices in a manner they have been doing. It is one of the conditions of the licences issued to the wholesale licensees that they will not charge margins in excess of those prescribed by Government or agreed to with their association. For breach of this, their licences can be cancelled, or when securities are prescribed, they can be forfeited. So, I think that these regulatory measures on the wholesale trade will have a salutary effect, and I hope that the fears that some hon. Members entertain about October or November next year may be kept well in check. We are now at the commencement of the season when the rice crop has started coming in.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the price that is going to be fixed? Will it be open market transactions? Or will it be a levy on the rice mills? What will be the actual price?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that, that has been stated more than once. It is not our intention to interfere with the market operations or to introduce any statutory price for purchase, but the intention is to provide a support price so that paddy or rice price, when the crop arrivals take place, does not fall below a certain level.

When the stocks are there with the licensed holders and the margins are prescribed, and the stocks are also

known, then, it is quite possible to regulate it, and let us not try to read danger where I feel it does not exist, that is, in a type of situation which we can control. So, this is a new emphasis, and this is a new method of exercising effective control at the wholesale level, which, I hope, will have a salutary effect in keeping the prices under check.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What about the Centre taking over the responsibility for feeding Calcutta, so that this continuous and chronic thing might end? And the rest of West Bengal could feed itself.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that, that is a matter of detail. If the overall availability of rice in the State of West Bengal including Calcutta is there, then, it is a matter of detail as to who does it. Personally, I would leave it to the State Government to organise distribution, and I think the Centre should not come in.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Centre can supply and the State agencies can distribute.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The fair price shops do not have rice. The distribution has also to be looked into. The fair price shops do not have rice. There is black marketing of rice. This is exactly our charge.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): Is it only the privilege of the lady Members to interrupt the hon. Minister or can the other Members also put questions to the hon. Minister?

Mr. Chairman: I have already requested the lady Members to have a little patience with the hon. Minister when he is explaining the whole position, and they would get an opportunity later to put questions, if there are any points on which further clarification is needed.

Shri Swaran Singh: My own estimate is that for the Central reserve and also the State requirements, the

actual level of procurement this year is bound to be substantial, and helped by the import programme of the current year, I do anticipate that the buffer stock position will be much better. There is also the imposition of these regulatory measures at a strategic point. These are factors, the efficacy of which need not be underestimated. Let us watch the position, and we shall certainly be able to review the position and will not hesitate to take even more stringent measures if necessary. But let us not cause a scare at a time, at any rate, when there is little justification for a scare of this nature.

There are two substitute motions, one by Shri S. M. Banerjee and another by Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Before the hon. Minister deals with the motion proper, I would like to ask one question . . .

Shri Swaran Singh: Let me finish what I was going to say.

I am sorry I cannot accept these motions for the reasons I have already given. It is not my intention to go into the various clauses or the various subparagraphs of these motions.

So far as the suggestion for the appointment of an agricultural commission is concerned, normally, it is quite attractive for any administration, when it is faced with a difficult situation, to appoint a commission, because then they can say that the commission will examine and all that, but I think that there has been enough examination, and we know most of the problems, and we are taking some concrete steps to grapple with the situation, in the matter of the organisational set-up both at the Centre and in the States, into the details of which I need not go. We have set up an Agricultural Production Board. The Agriculture Minister is also made responsible for the activities in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and also the Minis-

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try of Irrigation and Power in so far as they relate to agricultural production. At the State level, Ministerial committees have been constituted to give special attention to agricultural production programmes, and even at the district level and the block level, the recommendations made by the Working Group have been accepted, and action has already been initiated. And I do not feel the necessity, as the situation stands today, of constituting any agricultural commission.

So, I oppose the two substitute motions which have been moved.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has said nothing about the cane prices. The subject was hotly discussed in this House.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: I shall permit one question to each Member.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has said nothing about raising the cane price to Rs. 2

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Only one Member should speak at a time. If any clarification is needed, then I shall give opportunities to hon. Members.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has avoided one question which is causing great anxiety in the minds of all of us. I want to know whether he is going to raise the price to Rs. 2 or he wants a formal motion to be brought forward before the House for that purpose.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The motion is there already.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have taken note of the feeling that has been expressed in this connection. Without expressing any opinion at the present stage on this matter, because there are certain aspects which are very

intimately connected with this, namely the effect of this on the prices, either of sugar or of other related commodities, and there are a number of other factors which will have to be carefully examined, I would say this; I know the feelings that have been expressed, and I shall certainly give very great weight to the views that have been expressed, and it may be possible to finalise a decision in this respect before long, that is, in a matter of days.

Shri Tyagi: We thank the hon. Minister for this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether he is going to implement the recommendations regarding price stabilisation board, the price stabilisation organisation and the price intelligence division? These are three important recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee. I want to know whether the price stabilisation board will be constituted not as an advisory body but as a statutory body.

Shri Swaran Singh: Shri Ashoka Mehta luckily is with us now as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. So far as his report is concerned, he made this report several years ago. I shall take the earliest opportunity of discussing these matters with him, and in view of all these other things that have happened in the interval, taking into account whatever may be the latest thinking in the light of our experience in the interval, we shall certainly take appropriate action with regard to various recommendations.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a most unsatisfactory answer.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): May I know whether Government are going to constitute a board to fix the minimum prices for different agricultural commodities?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that, that is the same idea as price stabilisation organisation.

Shri P. R. Patel: This is different. That was regarding price stabilisation. I want to know about minimum remunerative prices for agricultural commodities.

14.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Sawran Singh: I have no intention of constituting such a board.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Do the Government of India propose to advise the Rajasthan Government to declare a famine officially in the scarcity areas of Rajasthan?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have no doubt that if it is necessary the Rajasthan Government will declare those areas as famine areas. There is no need for any advice from the Centre. I have already said that my colleague the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will look into this matter personally, and if necessary, he will also go to the spot, and necessary steps will be taken.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow so many questions. This is not the Question Hour.

If I allow one question to each, it will take half an hour.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Not a single question has been allowed to be put on this side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow only those who have not spoken.

15 hrs.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Also those who have spoken, but have not been answered.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I have not spoken. I want to put two questions only concerning Madhya Pradesh. One is why are prices not declared before the crop has left the farmer? The position now is that prices are always declared when the crops have left the farmers. Government must declare the prices when they see that the crop is there with the farmer. The second question is this. Madhya Pradesh generally sends rice to Gujarat and Maharashtra. It is all right. We have no objection. But only surplus rice should be sent. Will the Government of India insist on Madhya Pradesh not to send all its rice to other States?

Shri Swaran Singh: The replies to both questions are simple. So far as the first is concerned, support prices are always declared much in advance of the time of the arrival of the crop, because there is no point in doing it afterwards.....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Swaran Singh: Support prices for the next season are always declared and announced much in advance. I have already been declared..

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: If they are not declared earlier, what happens is that the crop leaves the farmer.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He should resume his seat.

Shri Swaran Singh: So far as the other question is concerned, how can all the rice from Madhya Pradesh be sent to any other place? Obviously, it is only the surplus rice that goes from there.

श्री गहमरी (राजीपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राईस का जो दाम लगाया जायेगा, इस बात की क्या गारण्टी है कि वह उसी दाम पर बेचा जायेगा ? अगर वह सस्ता लिया जायेगा और महंगा बेचा जायेगा, तो उस का फायदा किस को होगा ? कल्टी-बेटज के इन्ट्रेस्ट की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया

[श्री गहमरी]

जाता है। जो चावल १६ रुपये मन लिया जाता है, वह ४५ रुपये मन के हिसाब से बेचा जाता है। वह किस के फायदे के लिए बेचा जाता है? गवर्नमेंट को खरीदने का क्या हक है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का जज्बा बिल्कुल ठीक है। इसीलिए मैं ने रेगुलेटरी मेजरज का जिक्र किया। होलसेलज को कितना मुनाफ़ा मिलना चाहिए, वह हम ने तय किया है और उस मार्जन से ज्यादा बे नहीं ले सकेंगे।

श्री गहमरी : वे लेते हैं। चावल १६ रुपये मन लिया जाता है और ४५ रुपये मन बेचा जाता है। इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :

'Hard working peasants will definitely put more efforts and make up the shortage'.

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि उन क्षेत्रों के हार्ड-वर्किंग पेजन्ट्स, जहाँ सिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है,—जैसे कि बिहार के उस हिस्से में, जो गंगा के किनारे है और जिस के बारे में मैं ने कल पूछा था—चाहे कितना भी हार्ड वर्क करें, वहाँ पर गल्ला नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए क्या वहाँ पर पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने एक कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की बात कही है। जहाँ तक उमूल की बात का ताल्लुक है, जाहिर है कि अगर सिचाई का इन्तज़ाम हो जाये, तो ज्यादा पैदावार होगी। लेकिन मेरी राय यह है कि कि अगर सिचाई न भी हो और आदमी मेहनत ज्यादा करे, तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और

जहाँ सिचाई है, वहाँ आदमी ज्यादा मेहनत करे, तब भी पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Shri Jashvant Mehta had got up earlier. The Chairman had promised to allow one question to him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All right.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Regarding the problem of drinking water in scarcity areas, the Gujarat Government had demanded from the Central Government a substantial amount for supply of drinking water. The hon. Minister has stated that they are going to tell the State Government to arrange for it in the next budget. But have any concrete steps been taken by the Centre?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think it is very relevant to the present debate. It is an important matter that he has raised. But I am not quite sure whether I am concerned with drinking water. But I can pass it on to the Ministry concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the very unsatisfactory statement made by the Minister, specially with regard to price stabilisation and prices for the various food crops, we walk out. We do not participate in the debate.

15.05 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and some other hon. Members then left the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Inder J. Malhotra is not present in the House. I will put his substitute motion No. 1 to vote.

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee is also not present in the House. I shall put his substitute motion No. 2 to vote.

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over.

15.07 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation with a view to encouraging saving and investment and participation in the income, profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities, be taken into consideration".

I do not think that it is necessary for me to make any long or elaborate speech as an attempt has been made in the notes on clauses to explain the provisions of the Bill as fully as possible.

Unit trusts or mutual funds are of comparatively recent origin. The first unit trust, as distinguished from an ordinary investment company, was established in the United Kingdom only in 1931. Until about 1953, there was some control over the amount of capital which could be raised through sale of units. Thereafter, with the removal of this control, the assets of these trusts have been rising rapidly. Units of these trusts have also been made available for purchase in ready and convenient forms even across the counters of some banks which function as agents of these trusts.

In the United States, the first investment trust is believed to have been established 70 years back, but it was only after the enactment of what was called the "blue sky laws" in the 1930s, and later on in 1940, for stopping unhealthy speculation, that trusts and mutual funds became popular. The number of accounts in the USA in such trusts exceeds 6 million.

The experience of the working of these organisations has greatly encouraged the formation of similar organisations in several other countries. The advantages and facilities which these

institutions are now in a position to offer to the public are becoming increasingly appreciated. The reasons why these trusts are popular are self-evident. The distinction between an investment company and a unit trust is important in this connection. Broadly, it is that an investment company has a great deal of freedom in the matter of distributing the available income, whereas in the case of unit trusts they are required to distribute the whole, or practically the whole, of their income every year.

In countries where the climate of opinion is in favour of the widespread distribution of ownership of industrial and other property, and where incomes and standards of living are also steadily rising, unit trusts enable many individuals, who do not have the ability or inclination to buy securities or to operate in the stock exchanges on their own, to become part owners in industry or other corporate sector bodies carrying on a variety of activities.

The unit trusts operate on the principle of spreading risks. The income or dividend which they declare is based on the average income on a balanced and well-distributed portfolio of investments. An ordinary investor, who does not have the resources for acquiring such a balanced portfolio, derives from a unit trust the advantage that many of the risks of investment are eliminated or reduced for him. The original investment is safe, because of prudent management. It is quite often increased, because of the appreciation resulting from the increased value of the industrial or other property represented by the investment. The ordinary investor is thus protected automatically against the erosion of the value of his investment because of the rise in the value of the base of these securities. These are significant advantages from the point of view of individuals who have some money to save and to invest.

So far as we are concerned, the objectives behind the desire to create unit trusts in India are somewhat more

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

complex than those that operated in the Western countries. The changes that have affected, in the last decade, the ability of the classes that had in the past a propensity towards thrift, to save or invest any portion of their incomes, have created a problem. The classes that have a desire to save, as a security for the future, find it difficult to save any money out of their fixed incomes, largely by reason of the increases in the cost of living. The new classes, who are getting an increased income, do not have the same propensity to save because, amongst other reasons, they are less conscious of the need of security for the future. Whatever may be the causes for the slowing down of communal savings, the fact remains that we find it increasingly difficult to enable the middle and lower income groups save and invest.

Investment in securities, for a person who is not well-versed in the operations of the money and equity markets, is not easy. Amongst the middle-classes, there are only very few who watch the share market or watch for investment opportunities. For one thing, the man who knows something about these things has not got the money and for another, the man who knows nothing about this is afraid to invest in securities not knowing what will happen to his money. The share market while it does play an important role in promoting investment, reduces or drives away any desire on the part of persons in the middle and lower income groups to invest in securities because of the scares that are created owing to the operations by what are called bulls and bears.

It will be commonly recognised that with the very large investment programme that we have before us, the size of which increases with every new Plan, the question of mobilisation of savings and coupling it with the security aspect, is very necessary. We have taken some definite steps towards that end by providing for investment opportunities in various forms under the national savings schemes. I am happy to say that the position in regard

to national savings schemes in the current year is encouraging. In the first seven months of the year, our net receipts under small savings have been Rs. 52.31 crores as against the figure of Rs. 28.20 crores for the corresponding period last year; but what we are doing does not even touch the fringe of the problem. There is undoubtedly a much larger capacity for saving amongst the community, and to produce any results in the shape of sizable amounts as savings made available for investment, we have necessarily to approach the middle and lower income groups rather than the comparatively small number of affluent people. The problem has to be attacked from several angles and by several instruments of Government's savings policy. The Unit Trust provides one such. It provides an opportunity for the middle and lower income groups to acquire without much difficulty property in the form of shares, the base of which is something which will not erode, but will appreciate in value as years go by.

It is not that there is no interest amongst these groups to invest in the shares of industrial and other companies. The statistics that we have of the number of persons assessed to income-tax in respect of dividend income, or of persons with incomes below the income-tax exemption limit who obtain some income in the form of dividends, seem to support the conclusion that the number of investors of small means is growing. But this, while it is good so far as it goes, cannot be deemed to be entirely satisfactory. In short, the objectives of establishing the unit trusts are many and varied, but basically it is an attempt to mobilise the savings of the small investor.

The Unit Trust of India, as it is envisaged in this Bill, will be an organisation in the public sector, sponsored and supported mainly by the Reserve Bank, the Life Insurance Corporation and the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. Although these organisations and the other contributors to

the initial fund of the trust will give to it such assistance as may be necessary in the first few years, the organisation will be run solely in the interests of the unit-holders, who will be entitled, every year, to not less than 90 per cent of the net income attributable to the amounts invested by them in the form of units in the trust.

It is not necessary for me to deal at any length with the provisions relating to the constitution, management and functions of the Trust. These are mostly self-explanatory and have also been summarised for the convenience of the Members in the relevant notes on clauses. I would, however, like to draw the attention of the House to two or three main points.

It will be open to any person or institution to purchase the units offered by the Trust, but this institution as we see it, is intended to cater mainly to the needs of the individual investors, and even among them, as far as possible, to those whose means are small. The maximum face value of a unit is limited by the Bill to Rs. 100. This, we hope, will make it possible for a large and growing number of persons to avail themselves of the facilities which the Trust is in a position to offer.

As it is our intention that the Trust should cater to the needs of individual investors, including those whose savings or resources are not very considerable, we have considered it desirable to give them certain exemptions from the normal provisions of income-tax law. These exemptions will not be available to investors, who are not individuals, or to the individuals themselves, if their holdings of units are in excess of certain reasonable limits. The objects, which we have primarily had in view in granting these exemptions, have been to provide an additional incentive in this form to persons in the middle and lower income groups to save some amounts for investment in the Trust, to make it easier for the Trust to receive and distribute its income, and to facilitate generally the dispersal and distribution

of corporate shares among various persons. Having regard to these objectives, the sacrifice of revenue possibilities, whatever its dimensions, will, I think, be worthwhile.

It has been represented by some people that we should follow the example of other countries and frame a general law on the lines of the legislation in force in those countries such as the Investment Company Act of the U.S.A. or the Prevention of Fraud (Investment) Act of the United Kingdom, and thereby permit unit trust to be incorporated by the private people. We have rejected these suggestions and have embarked on the proposal to establish a statutory organisation for this purpose because Government feel that this is the best method of achieving the objectives that we have in mind. It has to be recognised that the organisations in Western countries are larger and established and operate in much bigger and broad-based markets. They are governed by rules and regulations formulated by trade associations of these organisations themselves such as the Association of Unit Trusts in the United Kingdom and the National Securities Dealers' Association in the United States. In the conditions which now prevail in our country, when there may not be as much business for a number of competing organisations, and when it is also not clear that the operations of private unit trusts, if established, will not pass into the hands of managing agency houses and groups, I think, Government would be well advised in avoiding the risky and costly experiment of creating a number of weak organisations and in trying to exercise over them only such control as can be provided by any general law. Besides, it would be almost impossible to provide to any private organisation the tax concessions that have been incorporated in the measure that I have placed before you.

Certain refinements are possible in regard to the nature and constitution of the Trust Board, once the Unit Trust gets going and obtains sufficient response from the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

people. It has been represented that there should be an election of directors by the contributories. While it is not possible to provide for this at the present moment, I can assure the House that the authorities controlling it might at a later date get a more representative Trust Board than is contemplated now. The class of people to be represented will have to be determined by the classes who contribute to these Trusts. We shall watch the working of this organisation for some time and then take such action as is found necessary to associate on the management the types and classes of people who are to be trustees and the interests that will have to be represented thereon, for which provision has already been made in Clause 41. I can assure all people who have any doubts about the utility of this kind of organisation to achieve the purpose that we have in mind that the Reserve Bank is prepared at the appropriate time to take all steps necessary to popularise this method of investment. I have every hope that if an increasingly larger number of people are made conscious of the benefits of investment in these Trusts, we will be able to attract a sizable volume of funds for investment and also make the ownership of the units broad-based. I would christen the attempt as an adventure in small savings and I am confident that we are embarking on this adventure with every hope of its being successful. Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation with a view to encouraging saving and investment and participation in the income, profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities, be taken into consideration."

Is Mr. Masani moving his amendment?

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 29th February, 1964."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The motion and the amendment are before the House. Dr. Lohia is going away tomorrow. I hope Mr. Masani will have no objection if I call Dr. Lohia now.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): What is the allocation about time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time allotted is four hours 15 minutes each. Three hours for general discussion and one hour for clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandseur): Four hours for general discussion and one hour for clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Total allotted hours are four.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): There will be one speaker from our side and we would like a few more minutes than the fifteen minutes limit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We will see; we can adjust. Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (महाराष्ट्र-वाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने कम्पनी कानून के भाषण में वह बातें न कही होतीं जोंकि उन्होंने कहीं तो मैं इस मसिवदे पर इतना ज्यादा विचार न करता और शायद बोलता भी नहीं। लेकिन उन के भाषण ने मेरे मन में, और बहुतों के मन में, बड़े शक पैदा कर दिये हैं। सब से पहले तो मैं उन से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि वह जो प्राथमिक पूंजी इस निधि की होगी उस के अलावा यूनिट कैपिटल अर्थात् एकल पूंजी, के बारे में क्या अनुमान लगाते हैं। प्राथमिक पूंजी जो ५ करोड़ की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह यूनिट कैपिटल के बारे में क्या अनुमान लगाते हैं या सोच रहे हैं। अगर वह कुछ जवाब दे दें तो मैं अपना भाषण उसी हिसाब से चलाता जाऊं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आखिर में जवाब देंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो हो सकता है कि मेरा तर्क सही न हो ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के क्या क्या वाइंट्स हैं वह दस्ता दीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह यूनिट कैपिटल के बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं । इनीशियल कैपिटल के बारे में तो उन्होंने ने बतला दिया कि वह ५ करोड़ का होगा । यूनिट कैपिटल के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा है । अगर वह अपना अनुमान बतला तो मैं अपना तर्क दे सकूंगा ।

* **Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** My ambition is that we should get at least 100 crores a year.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो वह १०० करोड़ के बारे में सोच रहे हैं । अब अगर १०० ६० का एक के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो, मैं मोटे तौर से हिसाब लगा रहा हूँ क्योंकि एकदम से लगाना पड़ रहा है ।

श्री त्यागी : एक करोड़ आदमी होंगे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक करोड़ आदमी होंगे । अगर १०० ६० के एक के हिसाब से रखवा जाय तो जहाँ तक मेरा पुराना अनुभव रहा है, एक आदमी १०० नहीं खरीदता है, एक आदमी हजार हजार, दो दो हजार खरीदता है, क्योंकि आखिर बिल में लिखा हुआ है कि १००० ६० का नफा होगा और उस के बाद इनकम टैक्स वगैरह लिया जायेगा । तो मेरा अन्दाज है कि १० और २० लाख के बीच में आप

के पूँजी देने वाले लोग होंगे । लेकिन आप ने अपने मस्तिष्क में लिखा है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे लोगों के लिए बनाया गया है । यह देखते हुए कि हमारे देश की आबादी ४४ करोड़ है, अगर ४४ करोड़ में से ४० करोड़ निकाल दें तो १० या २० लाख लोगों के पूँजी इकट्ठा करने का तरीका ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई कह सके कि यह छोटे लोगों के लिए बनाया गया है, हाँ, प्रचार करने का शायद इस से मौका मिल जायेगा कि यह छोटे लोगों के लिए बनाया गया है । यह मेरा पहला तर्क आप के मस्तिष्क के बारे में है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन मसविदों से हिन्दुस्तानी पूँजीवाद पर किसी तरह की रुकावट नहीं लग पाती है । वह अपना मुनाफा करता रहता है । इस ट्रस्ट का बिल पास हो जाने के बाद भी उसके मुनाफे में किसी तरह की कमी नहीं पड़ेगी । तो फिर क्या अन्तर हो जाता है । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषणों को सुन कर इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि उनके मन में कुछ भी हो, उनके काम का परिणाम यह होता है कि चाहे पूँजीपति लोग अपने देश में पूरी तरह से पनपते रहते हैं लेकिन वे मीजूदा कांग्रेस पार्टी के बन्दी बना दिये जाते हैं । तो आर्थिक ढंग से वे पनपते रहते हैं और राजकीय ढंग से वे बन्दी बना दिये जाते हैं । यही इन सब कानूनों का उद्देश्य मुझे मालूम पड़ता है । बन्दी तो वे पहले से हैं लेकिन जो थोड़ी बहुत स्वतन्त्रता छोटा मोटा आदमी दिखावे उसकी स्वतन्त्रता को दबा करके रखना, उसको कांग्रेस पार्टी को मातहत में लाना ताकि वह कभी चूँ न कर पाये, अगर चूँ करे तो उसके सारे मामले को बिखेर देना, यही मुझे इन मस्विदों का नतीजा मालूम होता है । मैं फिर से वित्त मंत्री साहब से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि वह कभी मेरी बात को गलत न समझें । पिछली दफे बहुत बहुत गलत समझ गये थे । मैं ऐसा आदमी नहीं हूँ कि उनके दिमाग में घुस कर

[डा० राम मोहर लोहिया]

और बैठ कर देखूँ कि उनकी नियत क्या है। उनकी नियत से मुझे मतलब नहीं है। उनके काम का परिणाम क्या निकलता है, वह मैं बतला रहा हूँ। क्या होगा इस ट्रस्ट के बनने के बाद कि जिस तरह से और बहुत से निगम हैं, जिनके पास पैसा है, सरकारी पूंजी है, जनता से इकट्ठा किया हुआ पैसा है, जिसे वह दिया करते हैं। किनको देते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के इन पूंजीपतियों को देते हैं जो कांग्रेस पार्टी की मदद करते हैं, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी की मातहतता में आ चुके हैं। और वह मदद दो तरह की होती है। एक मदद तो होती है चन्दे वगैरह दे कर के और दूसरी मदद होती है कांग्रेस पार्टी के बड़े लोगों के रिश्तेदारों को अच्छी अच्छी जगहें देकर के। तो जितनी निधियां वगैरह बनाई जाती हैं उन सब का एक बड़ा खतरनाक नतीजा यह होता है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान में कांग्रेस पार्टी का समर्थन करे उसकी बात चल जाती है। इसलिये निधियों के जो ट्रस्टीज वगैरह होते हैं उनके बारे में एक मलाह देना चाहता हूँ। यह सही है कि वित्त मंत्री शायद उसे नहीं मानेंगे लेकिन कम से कम गौर कर लें आज रात भर, घर में बैठ कर। और वह सलाह यह है कि जो ट्रस्टीजकेबोर्ड बनने वाले हैं उनमें वर्तमान कांग्रेस पार्टी के किसी नेता को, मंत्री को और उसके दो पीढ़ी तक के रिश्तेदारों को या वर्तमान नौकरशाहों और उनके दो पीढ़ी तक के रिश्तेदारों को न रखा जाय। अगर इतना वे कर लें तो सम्भव है कि जो सारी बातें हो रही हैं वह न हों।

इसका एक दूसरा तरीका भी है कि जो बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज बनाया जाय उसमें आप फैसला कर लें कि सरकारी पक्ष के कोई लोग नहीं लिये जायेंगे, न नौकरशाह और न मंत्री। जो लिये जायेंगे वे विरोधी पक्ष के लिये जायेंगे। मैं जानता हूँ कि इसमें बड़ा खतरा हो जाता है क्योंकि सरकार का इरादा होगा कि इस ट्रस्ट को खत्म करे

क्योंकि उसमें विरोधी लोग आ गये, और विरोधी लोगों को फंसा दिया जायेगा। वे कोई काम नहीं कर पायेंगे। लेकिन फिर भी अगर सरकार की नियत ठीक है और वह कोई जांच करना चाहते हैं तो विरोधी लोगों को भी मौका मिल जायेगा कि वे भी साबित करें कि हम कोई चीज कर सकते हैं। तो बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज के बारे में आप दो में से कोई फैसला मान लें, तो अच्छा होगा।

मैं अपने पुराने मित्र श्री मसानी के तक को पहले से तो नहीं जान सकता लेकिन मेरा कुछ अन्दाज है, और किमी हद तक वे ठीक भी कहेंगे, कि इस ट्रस्ट के मुकाबले में अगर कुछ पूंजीपतियों के ट्रस्ट्स भी बना दिये जायें तो दोनों में एक तरह की होड़ हो गकेगी और फिर पता लग सकेगा कि कौन ज्यादा अच्छा इन्तजाम करता है। यह उनके सोचने का ढंग है, लेकिन मेहरवानी करके वे मेरा भी तक मुन लें कि इस वक्त चा पूंजीपतियों के निगम हों, चाहे सरकार के निगम हों, दोनों एक दूसरे की गलतियां मीस रहे हैं। इसलिये होड़ नहीं हो पाती। पूंजीपति लोग सरकार से सोख लेते हैं बदइन्तजामी और सरकार भीख लेती है पूंजीपतियों से लूट और लालच। तो दोनों का सिलसिला एक सा हो जाता है। खाली अलग अलग ट्रस्ट बना देने से यह कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं फिर आपसे अर्ज करूँगा कि आर्थिक ढंग से पनपते हुए पूंजीवाद को आप फैला रहे हैं इस देश में, राजनीतिक ढंग से बन्दी होने वाले पूंजीवाद को आप रखना चाहते हैं।

मैं श्री वित्त मंत्री को याद दिलाऊँगा जो उन्होंने २५ नवम्बर को अपने भाषण में कहा था। मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता, इतनी अच्छी नहीं जानता, लेकिन श्री वित्त मंत्री की जितनी तो जानता ही हूँ, और इस लिए उन में का एक

सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने यह वाक्य कहा था उसका क्या अर्थ है। उन्होंने कहा था,—कि मैं सचमुच हिस्से बाजार में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं रखता जहाँ पर कोई हिस्से नहीं हैं। अगर वह हिन्दी ठीक से न समझें हों तो उनके लिए अंग्रेजी में पढ़े देता हूँ, हालांकि यह गलत काम होगा। लेकिन उनके लिए यह पाप किए देता है। आपने २८ नवम्बर को फरमाया था :

"I do not want to scare anybody. I am really not interested in the share market where there are no shares."

यह उनका वाक्य था। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस का कोई मतलब नहीं समझ पाया। इस का साफ मतलब है कि या तो वित्त मंत्री को अंग्रेजी आती नहीं इस लिये वह गलत बोल गये या कोई ऐसा पेंच था जिसको छिपाने के लिये वह वाक्य बोल गये। मैं रुका जाता हूँ, और वित्त मंत्री साहब चाहें तो इसका मतलब बतला दें।

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member is quoting me, but I am afraid he is misquoting me and I do not understand his interpretation. I do not know where he got it from. I do not remember what I said. I might have said I am not interested in the share market where there are no shares; possibly, that is true. That is my view. While the hon. Member said that he knows as much English as I do or I know as much English as he does, let him clearly understand I am not stupid enough to say something which has no meaning; and his play upon words, I think, is hardly either polite to the House or justifiable to his own intelligence.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो श्री वित्त मंत्री महाराज ईमानदारी और बुद्धिमानी के बारे में कम बात करें। मैं उनके रिकार्ड से पढ़ कर आया हूँ। पुस्तकालय में उनका भाषण रखा हुआ है। मुझे भी याद है कि उन्होंने

अपने भाषण में कहा था "जहाँ मेरे हिस्से नहीं हैं"। लेकिन बाद में जब उनका भाषण लिखा गया तो उसमें ये शब्द आ गये हैं :

"Where there are no shares."

वह चाहें तो पुस्तकालय में जा कर देख सकते हैं। वहाँ पर यह लिखा हुआ है, और इससे बहुत दिक्कत हो जाया करती है। इसलिये जब वह बोलें तो समझ कर बोला करें, मजाक कम किया करें, गम्भीरता से बातें किया करें, क्योंकि जब रुपये पैसे और वित्त के मामलों पर बात कर रहे हों उस वक्त दर्शन की बातें कह देना, कि मुझे शक है कि मैं हूँ या नहीं हूँ, शोभा नहीं देता। असल-में तो हमें हिन्दुस्तान के धन, खेती, कारखानों से तकदीर को बनाना है। इस मामले में वित्त मंत्री मुझ से कुछ सबक लें। गम्भीरता से बोला करें और हंसी मजाक में वित्त की बात को न टाल दें। यह बात कि "मुझे हिस्सा बाजार में दिलचस्पी नहीं है" किसी वित्त मंत्री के मुँह से नहीं निकलनी चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री का काम है कि वह हिस्सा बाजार में पूरी तरह से दिलचस्पी लें।

फिर इसके बाद उन्होंने इसी भाषण में कहा है कि मुझे दामों में थोड़ी बहुत दिलचस्पी है। मेरा ख्याल है कि उनका मतलब चीजों के दामों से ही होगा, खास तौर से चीनी के दामों से जो कि बाहर बिकती है और जिस के द्वारा हम काफी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाते हैं। तो यह उनका पूरा भाषण था। इस सम्बन्ध में जब मैंने बिल्कुल साफ तौर पर कहा तो त्यागी जी ने मुझे टोका था। मैं उन्हें याद दिला दूँ। जब मैंने हिस्सा बाजार के बारे में कहा तो त्यागी जी बोले कि वह सट्टा है। तो मैंने जवाब दिया कि—त्यागी जी अगर आप और मैं सट्टा करें और हमारी कृष्णमाचारी जी से दोस्ती हो तब हमारी तकदीर खुल सकती है। यह मैंने अपने भाषण में साफ कर दिया था। उनको समझा दिया जाये।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

अब मैं वित्त मंत्री साहब को एक घटना पेश करना चाहता हूँ और एक वाक्य नजर करना चाहता हूँ जो कि मुझे कुछ अमरीकी दोस्तों से मिला है। वे सरकारी आदमी नहीं हैं। वे लोग न किसी गद्दी पर बैठ और न बैठेंगे, साधारण लोग हैं। उन्होंने मुझे चिट्ठी में लिखा कि तुम्हारा रक्षा मंत्री माचारी यहां आया हुआ है। तो पहले तो मैं नहीं समझा कि यह माचारी कौन हैं। फिर मैंने सोचा कि शायद यह कांग्रेस के ज्यादा विख्यात आदमी श्री कृष्णमेनन के आधार पर 'कृष्ण' काटकर इन लोगों ने 'माचारी' लिख दिया है। तो यह इत्तिला मैं देता हूँ। उस खत में उन्होंने लिखा था कि कि माचारी साहब की अमरीका के बड़े बड़े लोगों के साथ एक दावत एक रात को हुई, जिसमें वह बोले और अच्छा बोले, लेकिन लोगों पर यह असर पड़ा कि वह चिकना बोल लेते हैं लेकिन दमदार नहीं बोलते हैं। यह जुमला मेरी चिट्ठी में लिखा हुआ था कि वह चिकना बोल लेते हैं लेकिन शक्तिशाली या दमदार नहीं बोलते। और उनकी जानकारी के लिये मैं यह बता दूँ कि उस दावत में अमरीका के रक्षा मंत्री श्री मैकनामारा भी उपस्थित थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अभी बदले नहीं हैं और उस पद पर मौजूद हैं।

तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं वित्त मंत्री साहब से एक अर्ज करूँगा कि वह सारे वित्त के, हिस्से के और विन्यास के मामले पर शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक सोचें, और विचार करें, और इस पर ध्यान न दें कि मैं क्या हूँ और मैं बेलगाम बोलता हूँ या लगाम के साथ बोलता हूँ। उनको जानना चाहिये कि मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी के तीस चालीस वर्ष इस देश के काम में बिताए हैं, चाहे वह काम अच्छा हो या बुरा हो। बेलगाम तो कभी कभी वह खुद हो जाया करते हैं, उनको चाहिये कि लगाम के साथ बोला करें। हमारी तरफ से अगर कोई सख्त बात कही जाती है तो उनको याद रखना चाहिये

कि हम गद्दी पर नहीं बैठे हैं और वह गद्दी पर बैठे हैं, और हमारा काम जनता की तरफ से उनकी त्रुटि निकालना है। इसका यह मत लब नहीं है कि त्रुटि निकाल कर हम उनको बुरा कहना चाहते हैं। बहुत बातों में तो मैं उन को पसन्द करता हूँ। कुछ हाजिर जवाबी उनमें है, कुछ बढ़ि उनमें है। इस लिये उन से पैतरा करते हुए मजा भी आता है। लेकिन इतना मैं कहे देता हूँ कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में पूँजीवाद को खत्म करने के लिये एक भी पग नहीं उठा रहे हैं, पंजीपतियों का मुनाफा कम करने के लिये एक भी पग नहीं उठा रहे हैं, केवल पूँजीपतियों को अपनी कांग्रेस की मातहत में लाने के लिये विभिन्न पग उठाते चले जा रहे हैं। यह है मेरी बुनियादी आलोचना उनके ऊपर। और उन पूँजीपतियों में भी वह भेद करते हैं एक गिरोह और दूसरे गिरोह के बीच में। जो गिरोह उनकी हाँ में हाँ मिलाता है और सम्पूर्ण रूप से उनका पूरा काम करता है उसको मदद देने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसमें वह अगर कुछ परिवर्तन कर दें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा। और गुस्सा मत करना वित्त मंत्री साहब।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Communist group, I rise to oppose this Bill and that too on a matter of important principle. First of all, I would like to clear one point. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, this trust is called the public sector project. Now, profits in the public sector project go to the State or to the community as a whole. Here, the profits of the trust will go to the individuals as unit-holders. To call this a public sector is a misnomer, and it cannot be accepted.

Ever since the introduction of this Bill, the Ministry has been inspiring a big fanfare throughout the country about this Bill. The Trust is supposed to afford the middle-classes and the

working classes an avenue of investment. The big business press also has been advertising this particular point through editorials saying that this is a big investment opportunity for middle-classes and working classes. It is tom-tommed also that Jaipur resolutions are unfolding themselves by shifting the emphasis on opportunities, in favour of the middle-classes and the working classes than in favour of monopolies.

Let us see whether it is true that this is for the middle-classes and the working classes. I read the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I went through the notes on clauses. I went through the clauses themselves. I do not find anywhere any exclusive guarantee to the middle-class investors in this Bill. I do not see any provision or explanation where this guarantee to the middle-class or working class is contained. On the other hand, on page 20 of the Bill, it is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Trust will give opportunities to "various classes of investors". Various classes means all classes of investors. Today we know that all classes of investors does include and the major part of them are mainly the big financial houses and monopoly houses. Secondly, on page 23, in the explanation on clauses, it is said:

"There will be no limit to the number of units which can be purchased and held by the unit holders."

So, it is very clear from this that the sponsors were more concerned about ensuring the entry of big business into this, other than anything else. All talk of middle-class and working class being helped is bosh!

Granting that the savings of middle-class and working class would be mopped up, what is the Trust going to do with these community savings? Is it going to use the community savings to further the country's development? Are these mopped up savings

going to be used for further industrialisation of the country or for further expansion of production or for strengthening the defence sector? Absolutely not. The purpose to which all this money will be put is explained on page 22, where it is said:

"Clause 19 deals with the business which the Trust is expected to transact. The trust will buy and sell securities, including bonds, shares or other stock of statutory corporations, companies or other bodies corporate."

Note the words "buy" and "sell", particularly "sell". This is the business for which the money will be used.

The implication of this is, suppose the book value of a share is Rs. 100. I sell it for Rs. 200. Does this additional Rs. 100 go to add to the capital of that particular company? Does it add to the production of that company or help to cheapen the goods which the company produces? Nothing of the kind. On the other hand, capital, production and price will all remain the same. Independently the price may go up also. But I make some money. That is all which this transaction is going to help. Generally the middle-class is careful about investing their savings in new projects, not knowing what will happen. If the Government comes forward to guarantee the middle-class against losses and some profits also and help them to use that mopped up money in new undertakings that it will go to strengthen the nation's economy and the plan targets that must be understandable. Then the mopped up money will be put to economic, productive use and not unproductive use. But here it is pure and simple speculation.

That is why we find that the stock exchanges have generally welcomed this Bill throughout the country, because they are quite convinced that their blood brother is going to be

[Shri Umanath]

born. All tom-tom about helping the middle-class and working class in this context is a smoke-screen to cover up this real aim. Purchasing and sale of shares play the same role as playing cards do in gambling. Let this Government do it. But don't call it socialism and slander the scientific term. That is my objection.

Let us see whether this Trust will help to break the grip of big business on stock exchanges. Today, stock exchanges are controlled by monopoly houses. Government is allowing the control of the monopoly houses to remain. They are allowing them power to hold shares and the power to bring down the price of shares. While allowing all these, the talk about influencing the stock exchange and preventing the unfair effect of stock exchange on the country's economy is meaningless. Government is going to dovetail itself into the stock exchange operations by this Bill.

Who will operate this trust fund? It is said that a Board will be constituted with 4 members from Reserve Bank, 1 from L.I.C., 1 from the State Bank and 2 from scheduled banks or other institutions. Some say that the Board will be dominated by Reserve Bank and other institutional directors and representatives. Two will be from scheduled banks, i.e., from private sector. About Reserve Bank nominees, on pages it is stated:

"4 trustees to be nominated by the Reserve Bank, of whom not less than three shall be persons having special knowledge of, or experience in, commerce, industry, banking, finance or investment."

Not less than 3; i.e., all the 4 can be such representatives. When the question of nomination to the National Industrial Development Corporation came up, a similar clause was applied. What happened? On the N.I.D.C., one of the directors nominated is Mr. Anantaramakrishnan, owner of 22

directorships in big business; then, Mr. D. P. Goenka, owner of 20 directorships in private companies; Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, owner of 21 directorships in monopoly houses; Mr. R. A. Poddar, owner of 19 directorships in private companies. I can give a long list; I have taken it from the reports of the Company Law Administration. In this way, Government have nominated 44 directors in public sector companies, who own 334 directorships of their own. Thus here also, with the two from the private sector banks, three other experts of big business who will come in as experts in investment. We know that there is no single speculation expert in this country who is unconnected with monopoly houses. So, it will be dominated by friends of big business and cornerers of shares.

Even if some officials are going to be there by chance, they do not know much about the investment and share markets. We have seen it in the Mundhra enquiry. One officer, Mr. Patel, said that he understood the prevailing market referred to the rate prevailing on 21st June. Another officer, Mr. Vaidyanathan, said he understood to be the prevailing market rate on 24th June. The Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Kamat, said that the closing market rate on 24th was the market rate of his understanding. So, all the three officers who dealt with the same operations had three different views. With such limited and shabby knowledge, definitely the officers on the Board will be relying mainly upon the so-called speculation experts, who are the friends of big business. So, the friends of big business will have full powers. After the withdrawal of the initial capital, even the Reserve Bank, L.I.C. and State Bank will have no power to nominate. Once the Board is constituted, the Central Government also will have no power to interfere. For 4 years, the directors cannot be removed. The result can be imagined.

Some may say that under the provisions, the Reserve Bank can give directions on policies. What could that clause mean? There is an equivalent clause in the L.I.C. Act—section 21—enabling the Central Government to give directions on matters of policy. This is what Justice Chagla says about the meaning of the provision in his report:

"In my opinion, section 21 embodies the ideal compromise between autonomy of a statutory corporation and the control which must be exercised by a welfare State over such a corporation. By leaving the Corporation completely independent to manage its own day-to-day administration, by leaving it free to invest its funds in the interests of the policyholders, Government could only control its discretion when a question of policy involving public interest arose. Government could not tell the Corporation that it should or should not invest in any particular shares. It could not tell the Corporation that it should help a particular industry, much less a particular individual."

There is just a similar clause here. So, enabling the Reserve Bank to give direction on matters of policy, does not prevent the Reserve Bank to guide the investment operations of the Board. Ultimately, what will happen is that the Trust Board will be an absolutely independent body transacting business connected with stock exchanges. This is going to be the net result. In the stock exchanges, artificial depressing of shares is going on; artificial boosting of share is going on. Cornering of shares and gaining control of various companies continues to be the rule of law. Mr. Chagla says that it is possible. On page 13, he says:

"The negotiations for this deal had been going on in Bombay since the 21st June and there is evidence that this fact was known in Calcutta a week before the

24th. If Mundhra was to get the price which was quoted on the Stock Exchange on the 24th, nothing was easier than for him to manipulate the market by raising the price of his scripts on the 24th. This manipulation neither requires much finance nor much ingenuity. A small transaction could be put through on the 24th at a higher rate, which would become the closing market rate for that day."

I am quoting it just to prove that manipulations are possible. This is from the finding of the Chagla Commission. So, with such transactions in operation in stock exchange and with the Board being open to control by big business, this Trust will be another instrument in their hands to corner shares and gain control of various companies.

Further, with the door open to big business to purchase unlimited units and with the provision for distribution of not less than 90 per cent. of the profits minus the expenditure of the Trust to unit holders, this will be an instrument to corner maximum profits by big business people. Of course, they can have *benami* people as unit holders; it is very easy these days.

Much is talked of America, that in America such Trusts were there. Yes, in America such Trusts were there, because in America substantial savings of the middle class were there unlike in India and the big American monopolies had their eye on the middle class income for making speculative gains. That was the purpose of the Americans to have such Trusts. Since our Minister is quoting the American example with some modification, it means the object of the Unit Trust also in principle is the same as that of the Trust in America.

Finally, as we all know this country has a Plan. Our Plan has certain priorities, namely, capital formation, proper investment in the public sector, etc. The community savings

[Shri Umanath.]

must be channelised in furtherance of the nation's priorities, and if that is done it will further strengthen the nation and it will mean lesser taxation on the people. It will be the biggest crime for the Government to mop up community savings to further speculative gains. Perhaps it was because socialism—perhaps it is the redefined Jaipur socialism—is suited hundred per cent to the interests of big business in this country that a person declared. I am quoting from the *Times of India*, dated 28-11-1963:

"In his presidential address, he said that the industrial and trading community was one with the people in their aspirations to establish democratic socialism. In re-defining democratic socialism, he added, Mr. Nehru had confirmed his faith in the objectives embodied in the Constitution."

Then he said:

"It is only under these conditions that democracy can survive, as has been stressed in the Jaipur resolution."

Here is a gentleman who vouchsafes for the Jaipur resolution, for the re-definition of socialism. I do not think anybody will be surprised to know that that person is none other than Shri Shanti Prasad Jain. Under these circumstances, Sir, it is high time for the Government to give up this garb of a socialism and allow the country to go forward along the real path of scientific socialism.

Shri Morarka: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I sat here and heard the speeches of the two hon. Members from the Opposition, I must confess, I was not only surprised but also disappointed. Dr. Lohia who spoke first took this opportunity to criticise the Finance Minister. He said only one thing which is pertinent or relevant to this Bill. What he said was that in this institution whatever money is col-

lected would ultimately be invested in the concerns of monied people. As against that, Shri Umanath's feeling is that only moneyed people would buy the units. If you compare these two speeches....

Shri Umanath: I did not say 'my moneyed people'.

Shri Morarka: He said that mostly moneyed people will buy and moneyed people will control this. If you put these two speeches together, what would be the net result? He says money would come from monied people and Dr. Lohia says money would be invested in the concerns of the monied people. If the moneyed people want to invest their money in their own concerns, I do not think there is any law which prevents them from doing it. If the speaker who preceded me had studied this Bill more carefully or at least as carefully as he studied the Chagla Report, perhaps he would have made a better contribution to this debate. He missed the main points in this Bill and concentrated only on Chagla Report.

At the present moment there is no opportunity for the middle class and the lower middle class people to invest their savings, whatever they may be—their savings may be small or meagre—in any industrial enterprise or commercial undertaking. In other words, they do not get any benefit from the increasing prosperity of the country. They could do that only if two conditions are satisfied, namely, that the value of the shares of the industrial unit is very low so that they can buy them with their meagre savings and, secondly, they are prepared to take risk about the fortunes of that individual unit. In order to diversify the risk, in order to reduce the risk to the minimum—the risk of investment—and also to give them a chance to invest any amount, even as small as Rs. 10, this Unit Trust is being set up.

The only criticism against this Unit Trust, which I have read in the Press as well as heard outside, is that instead of this Bill there should have been passed a general enabling law under which Unit Trusts could be created not only by the Government as a monopoly in the public sector, but by any person who wants to set up a Unit Trust. I do not agree with this criticism. So far as this particular type of institution is concerned, there are reasons, in my humble opinion—very valid reasons—why a Unit Trust should not be started, at least to begin with, in the private sector. The reasons are; firstly, till now there has been no control, no check at all on the establishment of, what is known, as the investment company. These investment companies have been started in this country ever since the year 1933 when the recommendation in the Minority Report of the Banking Enquiry Committee was first made. In accordance with its recommendations certain fiscal concessions were also given, namely, exemption from the super tax on the dividend income of these investment companies: Notwithstanding that and notwithstanding the fact that there are about 800 to 900 such companies in this country, they have not served the real purpose for which such companies were created. They have not mobilised the savings of this particular section. What they have done is, they have more or less affiliated themselves to one industrial house or the other and instead of playing the role of an investment company they have assumed the character of holding companies. They have held shares in most of the companies within that particular group.

Secondly there is another reason also why I say that at the present moment there is no need for a trust of this type to be created in the private sector. The savings of the people in this country are very low and the confidence of the people is more in the government than in the private individuals.

Thirdly, there is no room at the moment for many trusts of this type to exist side by side. After this movement gathers momentum and people develop confidence, then perhaps there may be some justification for starting more such trusts in the public sector or have some in the public sector and some in the private sector. To begin with, as an experiment, it must be done very carefully. The confidence of the people has to be developed in this type of Trusts.

Fourthly, Sir, you know that the life insurance business has been nationalised. One of the main reasons for nationalising it was that life insurance business mobilises the savings of the people, mostly the poorer sections of the people. Those savings were invested recklessly, with a certain amount of bias and not judiciously and that was the main reason why Government was compelled to nationalise life insurance business. When Government has nationalised life insurance business on those grounds, it would be absolutely inconsistent and understandable how it can allow such a trust to be incorporated in the private sector.

Firstly, there is a demand for nationalisation of banks. Though Government has not accepted that demand, it cannot remain oblivious to the feelings of the people. Though it may not nationalise banks for the present, the fact remains that there is a desire on the part of the people that the savings of the community must be controlled by the State and not by the individuals. When the savings of the community are controlled by the State, they are utilised in the interests of the society in general; on the other hand, if they are controlled by a few individuals, there will be an investment-bias.

16 hrs.

There is also another reason why at the present moment we should not have such a trust in the private sector.

[Shri Morarka]

The number of securities in our stock exchanges are few. There is no scope for many such trusts to function. I wonder whether there would be enough scope even for one trust of this size. As the hon. Finance Minister stated, we have got huge investment programmes and when these programmes are implemented no doubt we would have more of industrial securities but, just at the moment, it is very difficult to feed even one such Trust.

Then, for the initial capital that is required, Government has found Rs 2½ crores from the Reserve Bank, Rs 75 lakhs from the State Bank and Rs. 75 lakhs from the Life Insurance Corporation, making a total of Rs. 4 crores, and Rs. 1 crore from all other scheduled banks. If this facility is given to the private sector, can anybody seriously say that initial contributory capital of the magnitude of Rs. 5 crores could be found by any one of them? When even in schemes which are more lucrative, which are early-maturing, people do not find enough capital, it would be much more difficult to find capital for this purpose. Therefore, from this point of view also, to begin with at least, this institution must be in the public sector as is at present proposed.

The scheme which the Government has envisaged in the Bill is, in my opinion, a perfect one, where the control and direction of policy matters and other things reside with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank is one institution against whose policy or impartiality nobody in this House or outside can say anything. When an institution like the Reserve Bank, which is the currency authority of this country, has been entrusted with the task of appointing suitable trustees, giving directions and looking after the management of the trust. I think no one should have any objection, in fact, no better agency could be found for this purpose in this country.

There are a few suggestions which deserve the attention of the hon. Minister. Firstly, coming to the tax concessions which the hon. Minister has given, so far as the Trust is concerned, the concession will apply to the entire income of the Trust from the dividends or from other sources. The Trust will not pay any income-tax, super-tax or super profits tax. But, so far as individuals are concerned, there is an exemption up to only Rs. 1,000, and that is only for the purpose of income-tax; not for the purpose of super-tax. In marginal cases, what may happen is that a person who was not attracting the provisions of super-tax hitherto, by getting this Rs. 1,000, would come under the bracket of super-tax in which case, even though he would be gaining in income-tax he would be losing by way of super-tax. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister will give careful consideration to such marginal cases and give some relief.

Apart from the question of mobilising the resources of the people and giving an impetus to the industry, another useful purpose which this Trust is going to perform in times of crisis is to give support to the faltering stock exchange. Stock exchange is an index of the market position and unless it is supported in such times by some agency or the other, a crisis can be developed very fast.

Experienced people and experts who guide the investment and diversification of investment of this Trust will no doubt be a great advantage to the unwary and poor people. It was not long ago that the interests of the small investors was roused in the field of investment in industrial shares. They were mainly attracted by the quick profits that the others were making. Because, the shares, even before they were issued, were being quoted in the market at a premium. So, people who were not genuine investors bought the shares when the price was low and sold them when the price had gone up, even before the

shares were actually issued. This type of people the stags took advantage of the unwary and poor investor. But a contingency like that, a possibility or situation like that would not arise if we have a Trust of this type. Because, the investment of the Trust funds would be spread over and diversified in so many securities, that even if one security turns out to be bad or inferior, the profits in the other securities will more than make up for that and on the whole the investor, the unit-holder would stand to gain.

At the same time, the investors should also understand one thing. So far as this Unit Trust is concerned it cannot give them very quick profits or large speculative gains. They must look upon their investment or the purchases of this unit from a long-term point of view, because then only they would get the benefit of capital appreciation as well as a steady dividend income.

I am sure Government and Reserve Bank will take note of the fact that our people are not very much investment minded yet. Therefore, the target of Rs. 100 crores per year which the Finance Minister has in view would be achieved only if people are properly educated. Unless something is done so that the advantages and merits of this Trust scheme are brought to the notice of the small investors, I am afraid that at least in the initial period the targets may not be achieved.

Now I come to the few suggestions which I have to make in this connection. Firstly, since there would be two big investors one the Unit Trust which we are now incorporating and the other, the one which is already existing, the Life Insurance Corporation, there should be some sort of working understanding or arrangement between the two. Otherwise, they can easily compete with one another and, in the process, their interests may suffer. So, there must be some sort of understanding.

Secondly, the hon. Finance Minister must give some indication of the investment policy which this Corporation or Trust is going to pursue; and when I say the investment policy, I do not mean the details but the broad outline must be indicated. For example, what would be the maximum amount that this Trust will be permitted to invest in the securities or shares of any one company? Secondly, what would be the policy it will follow in under-writing shares of new companies? What would be the distribution of the investment between the shares, debentures, preference shares and Government securities? Would there be a qualification, that is, a minimum return on the shares before an investment can be made and also in what circumstances the investment could be liquidated or the holdings could be sold? These are the general things about the investment policy which at the time of incorporating this the hon. Finance Minister might indicate.

Then, this must have a research and statistics department. That is very vital. For any unit trust to be successful it must have a very elaborate research and statistics department. I am sure, though there is no provision in the Bill itself, the hon. Finance Minister will take note of it and ask the Reserve Bank to start one.

Then, as the hon. Finance Minister has also said, in due course the unit holders must get a right to elect their trustees. At present for practical difficulties this right is not being given, but in due course when the contributory capital is refunded and repaid, the only capital that would remain would be the capital of the unit holders only, the holders, must have a right to elect some of the trustees at least.

A portion of the provident fund savings must be diverted towards the purchase of these units. That means, the workers would automatically get the benefit of increasing industrialisation, growth and prosperity etc.

[Shri Morarka]

My final suggestion is that the value of the units concerned must be calculated as frequently as possible and must also be publicised every week for the information and knowledge of the people so that when the purchase and sale of these units take place people would know what their actual worth is.

I have got a few other points also but since my time is up, I hope to take them up at the time of the clause-by-clause consideration. But there is one point which strikes me as very obvious. Clause 23, sub-clause (1) provides that when profits become divisible among the contributaries they would be divisible according to the proportion of their contributory capital, but in sub-clause (2) the same phraseology is not used for profits becoming among the unit holders. In other words, it is not known how the profits would be divisible among the unit holders. I think, it is only an obvious omission and there also it should be in the same phraseology.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of my amendment, namely,—

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 29th February, 1964.”

Sir, when I saw the name of the Unit Trust of India Bill on the Order Paper a few days earlier I was delighted. I thought that my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, who is an imaginative person was going to perform a great service to the country by bringing in legislation that would enable the formation of unit trusts in our country by giving such trusts certain facilities and, maybe, some tax concessions. I was glad because, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, there are certain extremely beneficial aspects or features of a unit trust as it has been practised in Britain and America. The first is that it enables the mobilisation

of the small savings of the small man which otherwise might remain unutilised productively. The second benefit, as he himself has said, is that it fosters the creation of a property-owning democracy, an ideal that really is the highest form of socialism and of social welfare in any part of the world where the great bulk of the people participate in the process of production by seeking to invest their little savings and getting their share of the national dividend in that way.

Today, if there are countries where there is social justice and social advance, they are the countries where the unit trust, among other things, has made its contribution. Finally, the unit trust, as has been said by the hon. Minister, provides even the small man with the chance of avoiding putting all his eggs in one basket and of spreading his savings thin so that no disaster may overtake him. Even a man who puts in Rs. 10 does not put all the ten rupees in one enterprise; a rupee each goes to ten enterprises so that if one makes a loss he might be compensated by the gains and profits of the other nine. This diversified portfolio, which was beyond the reach of the small man with Rs. 50 or Rs 100, now comes within his reach. These are tremendous advantages.

The story of the unit is a success story. In America the total investments go into billions. Even in Britain there are £257 million investment in these small amounts. The essence of the Unit Trust is a voluntary coming together of small investors. The essence of it is that it is non-official and the Government has no role to play whatsoever except that of supervising the honest administration of these funds. The third and the most essential aspect of the Unit Trust is that it enters into free competition with other Unit Trusts and with other investment organisations in the country. Their healthy principle of competition is what has

developed Unit Trusts and made them what they are in these countries. It is for these reasons that I said I was delighted that we in our own country were going to facilitate such an institution coming into existence. But when we read this Bill, my hopes were dashed because I found that this Bill was something quite different—that a very good idea was being distorted and twisted to an unfortunate purpose.

There is nothing wrong with a Corporation being put up even under the aegis of Government. I believe in the mixed economy. If a governmental Unit Trust wants to compete with the other Unit Trusts, I have not the least objection. I wish it luck. But this is not what the Bill does. The Bill does not bring into existence one official Unit Trust and say that everyone can come into the field. I am very glad to say that my friend Mr. V. B. Gandhi of the Congress Party has tabled an amendment, List No. 2, where he wants that similar privileges and similar facilities should be given to other Trusts whether they may be in the State sector or the free sector. If the hon. Minister would give a categorical assurance that in the next session, he will introduce such an enabling Bill as Mr. Gandhi wants, by which other Unit Trusts will get the same tax advantages and the same facilities, any doubts that I may have on the subject I would be prepared to give up.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry I have to allow the hon. Member to continue to have this doubts.

Shri M. R. Masani: Then I am sorry I am confined in my suspicions about the intentions and the effect of this Bill. This Bill creates another State Capitalist Monopoly. We are opposed to all monopolies, whether in the State sector or the private sector. But this Bill creates another obnoxious State capitalist monopoly. It will have very disastrous effects on the industrial future of our country. Let

there be no questions as to who will dominate the Corporation. It is the Government of the day. Eight out of the ten trustees are going to be the nominees of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister says that the Central Government only occurs once in the clause about the dissolution. But that is not so because 8 out of the 10 institutions that will nominate the trustees are themselves the nominees of the Government. Therefore, this will be a Corporation dominated four-fifths by the Government of India and one-fifth by the spokesmen of the scheduled banks who are given a minor share.

I think it is a pity that this is so because it gives a false start to a good idea. And I say it is a pity because it is going to doom the idea to failure. I fear that this is going to be an unsuccessful effort, unsuccessful because of this bureaucratic domination of what should have been a free institution.

Contrary to my friend Mr. Morarka, my understanding is that people do not trust the Government to administer their funds because they know what a mess they have made of the administration of the State enterprises which give 0.5 per cent return on capital. If they think that the Unit Trust Corporation is going to give them $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on their capital, on their money, not even a man with Rs. 10 is going to sink his money into such a wasteful project. Therefore, with this unfortunate record of failure of State enterprises in our country, to ask the nominees of Government now to invest profitably the savings of the small people is to create difficulties in this investment. There are people in whom the small investor has confidence. This is shown by the fact that in public limited companies are thousands and thousands of small shareholders, some of them going to lakhs now. In America, the number of shareholders of Corporations goes into millions. If, in place of that, you put a few bureaucrats to administer your

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investments, then people are going to keep away from this experience. No doubt, some money will be found because of the tax exemption, because of this bribe or bait that you do not pay income-tax on these earnings. But that is not adequate because in the end it is confidence in the capacity, in the vision, in the imaginative qualities of the investors that will win. In Britain, Unit Trusts have succeeded because the men who run them are not only honest but are also captains of industry and finance, because they know how to make profits. They know what will make a profit—they have got good judgment. Now, the bureaucrats who are officials in State institutions are good people; they are honest people and they will do an honest job. But they are not fitted for the role of being entrepreneurs or judging entrepreneurs.

Then, as my hon. friend Dr. Lohia quite rightly pointed out, politics will enter into this. There is no question about it. Politics will enter into it as it has entered co-operative societies, land mortgage banks and other public institutions in our country. In the United Kingdom, investments are made by the trustees on merits. Their only anxiety is to know: 'Is it a safe investment? Will it give a good profit?' But, here there will be a third consideration, namely politics; and politics may take relatively desirable or relatively undesirable forms. The relatively desirable form is 'what is in the public interest'. The trustees like other Government institutions will say 'We think that the country needs more of this, and we think that the country needs less of this'. As soon as this kind of arbitrary subjective factor enters into the judgment of where the money of the investor should be invested, you are not going to make the maximum profit because doctrinaire considerations will enter. This is the lesser evil.

But the bigger evil, as Dr. Lohia pointed out, is the corruption that this

will bring in. Every licence and permit already is a source of corruption. Now, you will get a very big lollipop offered; if this Unit Trust invests in a company, it gets capital; if the Unit Trust does not invest in it, it does not get capital. Think, Sir, of the financial power of corruption that will be implicit in such an arrangement. Think also of the prejudice that can be exercised, because the Unit Trust of India will have prestige and its refusal to invest in a company would be considered to be a black spot on the credibility of that concern. Supposing a particular concern applies for a loan and it is refused, people will be frightened, and they will say The Unit Trust of India does not trust this concern; it is going down. In other words, it will be a kind of Damocles's Sword. The granting of credit will be a favour and the denial of credit will be punishment.

Then, judging by the light of what happens in connection with the funds of political parties during elections, which are tolerated by the Congress Party against the wishes of all the Opposition Parties,—when the Companies (Amendment) Bill was before the House, every single party, except the Congress Party, wanted to ban corporate contributions to political funds, excepting the majority party which carried it through the House, and they were the greatest beneficiaries of that provision in 1962—in such a situation it is quite clear that the danger will be that there will be a *quid pro quo*, that a firm that gets money from the unit trust will be expected to give back a part of it to the coffers of the Congress Party. This is a danger that we cannot ignore after the scandal involving Shri K. D. Malaviya and Shri Serajuddin. These are things that are bound to happen. Some Ministers may be honest; others may not be so scrupulous.

Therefore, it comes to this that to the already suffocating amount of corruption in the country we are going

to create and add a new instrument of corruption.

There is also another positive danger. Funds that would have gone to productive enterprise earning 6 per cent or 8 per cent or 10 per cent or 12 per cent as in the normal course, would now be drained away from productive enterprise because of this tax concession. The bribe or the temptation to avoid paying tax will be there, saying 'Why do I give it to a private company? Why do I not give it to the Unit Trust, because I would not pay tax?' As I said earlier, there is every likelihood that the investments made by the Unit Trust will be less productive than the investments made by those who are risking their own capital. Therefore, moneys will be diverted from more productive investment to less productive investment like the State enterprises which give their half per cent of return on capital. Is that a good thing for the country? Is it going to help our economic development?

So, there are the political dangers of corruption, political patronage, political victimisation on the one hand, and the economic dangers of diverting investment from more productive to less productive quarters on the other. These are the dangers of monopoly. As I said, we are opposed to all monopoly, whether in the State sector or in the free sector.

This is an unfortunate adaptation of a very valuable device. What should have been done would have been, as Shri V. B. Gandhi has suggested, to bring forward an enabling Bill to say that from now on a Unit Trust may be formed by any group of people who want to form it, and they will have such and such regulation and supervision from the side of Government and they will have such and such concessions or tax rebates. And then, let the field be open. Shri Morarka gave a very pathetic rationalisation of the reason for this mono-

poly. He said that nobody else would be in a position to find the capital. Well, if nobody else would be in a position to find the capital, why are you frightened of it? Why bar competition if you are prepared to face it? The answer is that there are sources in this country from which rival corporations would have come. Shri Morarka's plea that money is not available is a very good reason for throwing the door open to anyone. If Shri Morarka is so confident that nobody else can put across Rs. 5 crores, he should support me in saying, 'let there be an open door. Let anyone come with Rs. 5 crores. I do not believe he will'. It is precisely because competition would come in that, this tax rebate basis, a monopoly is being created. All monopolies are bad, and a State monopoly is the most vicious of the lot.

Therefore, since this measure is a distortion of a good idea, since the country has not had time to consider it—most people do not even know what it is about, including, if I may say so, many hon. Members of the House—it is necessary that some more thought was given to it to study the measure in its implications, and that is why I propose that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion for a period of three months.

May I say in conclusion that this is not the only or isolated example of efforts to hustle the House into passing hasty, ill-digested legislation? Bills are flung at us by the half-dozen and we are told that within a fortnight or week three of them have to go through and become law. This is not worthy of this Parliament. If there is a new measure, let it go to a Select Committee, a group of 20 Members of this House, let them study it, turn it around. There is no reason for the ruling party to worry. It will have its majority. Why this indecent haste in wanting to create new institutions within one week? What is wrong if we wait till the 29th February? The heavens are not going to fall if the

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Unit Trust is not brought into existence for three months. Bureaucratic delays will take that much of time anyhow. It is much better that we properly digest these proposals and examine their implications, *pro* and *con*, and if after that the House is satisfied, let a Select Committee report on it. Let the Select Committee try to improve the measure and report to us. But this attempt to ram things down the throat of Parliament without giving sufficient time for discussion and assimilation is a bad practice. And our amendment is a protest against this attempt to hustle the House into passing a measure which most of us have not had time even to understand.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Sir, I welcome this Bill. Shri M. R. Masani who spoke for circulation of the Bill is reading too much into the Bill, which is really not warranted by the provisions of the Bill itself.

This is an enabling measure which the Government are bringing forward to see that as far as possible the small investors, even wage-earners and middle class people, could invest their money in some enterprises so that they may get the best benefit out of it. As far as big business is concerned, there is absolutely nothing that prevents them from forming companies or from speculating or from doing any such thing. But unfortunately in this country, there are several investments which draw the money of the poor man, the middle class man, because he does not know what is best for him; sometimes he also finds it difficult to invest the amount in private banks and so on.

To help him out of this difficulty, this Bill has really come in very handy. As a matter of fact, here the units which range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, and one investor does not compete with any other investor. A rich man can invest any amount in

these units; so also can a poor man. The advantage offered to the poor man is that in respect of the income he gets out of it, upto Rs. 1,000 will be free of income-tax. Further the expenses of the management that will fall on the units will be only 5 per cent or less. That is to say, practically they will be getting almost the entire income.

It is said that Government is creating a monopoly, so that corruption may increase, so that they may invest this money in whatsoever concern they like, where they get only two per cent or half a per cent profit. That is not at all correct. Government is easily charged with corruption, but we know that in the private sector it is not only corruption, but the entire money also goes away from the investors. The Vivian Bose Report has been an eye-opener to us as to how two or three people can form a subsidiary company and draw away the entire money of the shareholders and deprive them of their investments.

Here, though the trustees will be nominated by Government, there is no harm in it. After all, people have elected them, and the majority party forms the Government. Corruption will be there as long as the nation itself is corrupt. That is the difficulty. People should realise their responsibilities. It is they who make others corrupt. If the consciousness of the ordinary man is roused that he should not offer bribe or do such things, corruption will become much less. So, there is no point in talking of corruption, or saying that Government will misuse people's money.

Shri Umanath talked about socialism and all that, but they are beside the point. Government only wants to see that the poor and ordinary people who have also got some money to invest, may have an opportunity to do so, and they will be safe if it is a Government institution. Otherwise, the

entire money of theirs will be spent and savings will not be done by them. That is the main purpose. Shri Umanath also said that the trustees will not know anything. Actually, they will include persons who know where to invest and how to manage the institution.

Another inducement to the ordinary investor is that whenever he wants back his money, he can transfer his unit. The Trust itself will buy it back at the price quoted on that day, so that not only is his money safe, he can also get it back when he wants for other purposes.

I have to disagree with Shri Morarka on one point. He was speaking about marginal cases with respect to the exemption of super-profits tax. A person can always distribute his units among several persons, so that each comes within the margin, and thus save a lot by way of super profits tax. So, I support the present provision. There is nothing objectionable in this Bill. They say that this Bill must go for circulation. The principles are well known and there is no policy or anything involved. I do not support the amendment.

Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee (Haina-giri): Sir, I welcome this Bill. I congratulate the attempt of the Government of India to promote the Unit Trust of India. Despite what some hon. Members have said, in essence this is conceived for the benefit of the small investors from the more than Rs. 10 to buy a unit more than Rs. 10 to buy a unit while it also caters the man who can spare more and pay Rs. 100; each one according to his capacity can avail himself of the facility and put his savings in a safe investment. There is a growing need in our country for investment from the point of view of a person who may have a small amount of savings but who is unfamiliar with the intricate details of investment or who may live in a place where inadequate facilities or even

no facilities for investment exist. In addition to postal savings and savings certificates, he will have an extra avenue of investment. However the empirical fact before us is that the best conceived schemes have no guarantee of success unless they are executed with imagination and efficiency. Therefore, primarily the units must be easily purchasable and equally easily redeemable. A unit holder should be able to cash his unit across a bank counter of any scheduled bank as in the case of travellers' cheque, at the rate determined and announced by the Unit Trust of India. Transfers should be possible at bank counters as in England. The dividends on the units should be made payable through coupons which are easily cashable. Government may also consider following the pattern prevalent in England where thrift schemes exist whereby people make regular payments periodically which are later used for the purchase of units. Certainly this scheme can be tried out in factories where workers may find it easier to pay a rupee or two a month rather than a lumpsum of Rs. 10 upto the time when the requisite denomination is reached.

Taking into consideration the fact that there is lacking in our country the average standard of literacy pertaining in western countries where the unit trusts have been operating successfully for a number of years, unless the simplest methods are used for the purchase and redemption of units and collection of dividends, I doubt whether the scheme will have encouraging results.

I submit that if this prompt redemption is to be made possible from the time the Unit Trust of India comes into operation, an initial capital of Rs. 5 crores may prove inadequate. Although it is the intention of the Government to keep the management expenses at the barest minimum, it will be necessary for the Government to spend a considerable amount at least in the initial stages to popularise the scheme. Then there must be a reserve fund at least to pay off those

[Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee]

unit holders who wish to cash their units. This does not leave much out of Rs. 5 crores for the initial investment by the trust in the shape of securities. If the Government really wishes to make a success of this, it should consider having a larger initial amount. Despit what some hon. Members have said, the advantages are undoubtedly in favour of the small investor; there is the safety of the investment. There is guaranteed and reasonable rate of return; up to a thousand rupees the unit holder will be free of income-tax and even the small investor can be reasonably sure that his investments will be handled by experienced people. Moreover, the small investor will not be burdened with the handling of details concerned with the ownership of investment in the corporate sector, and as the units range from Rs. 10, to Rs. 100, no investor, however small, need be left out.

The one indisputable fact is that the traditional habits and the prevailing conditions in our country have produced a tendency to invest in property or in gold and silver rather than in securities. This is not an unusual tendency in under-industrialised countries where there is an absence of adequate number of sound securities in the security market and an equal lack of diversified investment opportunities.

But the disturbing fact is the phenomenal rate at which property values and gold and silver rates have appreciated in the past ten years, and further, the low percentage of the gross domestic capital and savings formation in relation to our gross national product. I quote the figures from the Finance Ministry's Pocket Book of Economic Information published in 1963. The percentage prevailing in India is 8.5 which is low even compared to the other developing countries like Burma and Ceylon. In Burma the percentage is 14 and in Ceylon it is 13, while in the West, the

percentage is about 22 to 23. Therefore it is essential that if we want to increase our national productivity, we must do all we can to increase savings and to channel such savings into industrial investment.

Sir, as an indication of the public response to the Government savings scheme, I may quote some of the figures which have been given by the Reserve Bank of India in its Report on Currency and Finance, which states that despite certain concessions in taxes given by the Government the net savings in the post office savings scheme have dropped. For instance, the post office savings scheme has shown a drop of Rs. 7 crores in 1961-62, compared to the year 1960-61. Although in the initial years it had increased—in 1958-59 it had increased by Rs. 2 crores, in 1959-60 by Rs. 8 crores, and in 1960-61 by Rs. 17 crores—it has now dropped by Rs. 7 crores in 1961-62.

Similarly, the small savings in 1961-62 show a substantial decline of Rs. 16 crores over the net receipts of 1960-61, and the net receipts also fell short of the annual average target of the Third Five Year Plan which is Rs. 120 crores. The net receipts have been only Rs. 106 crores in 1960-61. This only proves my point that there is an urgent need to provide safe and easy methods of investment to people and to induce people to save in securities rather than in property or gold and silver, the rates of which have shot up. It is just as necessary to establish confidence in the people that apart from yielding a good return these units will be easily transferable.

Now, I must point out certain built-in dangers which come to my notice in the possible operation of this

trust. It is true that the trust will be overburdened with an element of officialdom and may lack the imagination and drive necessary to take advantage of the prevailing market conditions for investment and to popularise the scheme. Secondly, there is a danger that the unfortunate system which sometimes influences the licensing of industrial undertakings may also creep into this, and thus the big industrial power groups may have an added advantage. If the unit trust helps the capital market instead of putting a curb on it, it will have rendered indeed a tremendous national service. Therefore, I think that there should be first of all a limitation of 10 per cent of the capital of the Trust being invested in any one concern. As the Trust gains momentum, it will have a considerable amount of capital at its disposal and will be in a very powerful position.

It will also be necessary to popularise this scheme, to explain to the people that this is not an investment which will have easy and quick appreciation, but it is a long-term investment. This, I add to my first condition, where I said that unless imagination is shown in the popularisation of the scheme and unless easy conditions are provided, it will not have the necessary response.

The Finance Minister has given the assurance that the representatives of the contributors will be on the Board or Trustees once the Trust gets going. According to the Bill, the Board will have 7 Government nominees and 2 trustees elected by the contributing institutions. I feel that there is a need to provide for at least two trustees to represent the unit holders.

As an incentive to investment in this, in clause 32, relief from income-tax is provided up to the extent of Rs. 1000 accruing to the holder as income from the unit. I suggest that there should be a total relief as in the case of postal savings, and the in-

come from the unit should not be computed with the total income of the unit holder. Otherwise, it will mean only a partial relief as in the case of rebate on insurance.

Finally, it is only right that this Trust should be a State undertaking and a responsibility of the Government. I agree with Mr. Morarka on this point. I have known only too well the number of cases where unwary investors have been defrauded by brokers. It is true that in the United States and U.K. the Unit Trust movement has been operated in the private sector and has shown remarkable results. Even in the West European countries and in U.K. these trusts are operated in the private sector. But till business traditions are more securely established and education is more widespread and also till other facilities are more easily available in the remoter parts of our country, it will be premature to allow Unit Trusts to be started in the private sector. I must mention here that in the Asian countries, this is indeed a new experiment. Japan has been the only country to try it out and I understand, successfully. I wish the Finance Minister and the Government success in this and I am sure later on, when conditions improve in our country, if the climate is ripe, Government will not object if some trusts are started in the private sector. I do not think under the conditions existing today, the Trust should be in the private sector. It is only right that it should be in the public sector, with the guarantee of the State and the Government to back its safety.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, when I read this Bill, I was feeling that now in this country we are either heading for State capitalism, that is national socialism, or we are heading for pure communism. At what particular place we will stop, we do not know. It creates various reflexes in the minds of one who wants to

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

study this problem. After all, what is the Government after? It is trying to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. The stock exchange merchants all over the various cities like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, wherever they are, pay us huge sums by way of income-tax. By one stroke of the pen we are providing that that income tax will be wiped out and no super profits tax or income-tax will be payable by this "Stock Exchange Trading Corporation"—I do not call it the Union Trust. It will destroy this income which comes to us. We are further providing that if the income of those who will be given the benefits to be derived out of it is only about Rs. 1000, they will also be exempt from the payment of income-tax. In other words, a huge income that can be derived by way of income-tax will be taken away and a further investment will be made. That investment will result in loss of revenue with the net result that the next step would be to find out some other method of filling up the gap created by the loss suffered by us from this source.

Sir, I hate this monopoly system. I hate it in this manner that every time we are thinking in terms of having a corporation one ulterior motive appears always to be in sight. What is that ulterior motive? The present Government is run by dubious votes received from dubious sources. To increase the number of voters over whom it can have control it is trying to introduce this corporation. The intelligent mass does not want to vote for the Congress. The Life Insurance Corporation was created and a huge number of employees were brought into that category of semi-government employees. The net result was that they were all netted into the picture and had to vote for the Congress. Now they are repenting.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur).
Most of them voted for Jan Sangh.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes. You gave one show of your brain yesterday. Do not do it again.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My brain is much better than yours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order (Interruption).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The point that arises in this case is very pertinent. We have already the State Trading Corporation—we call it the State Goods Trading Corporation. We have the State Stock Exchange Corporation. Then we have another corporation which deals with coal. We want another corporation to deal with minerals. We are having the Shipping Corporation. So, whatever trade is available we want to compete with the ordinary trader. The trade that ordinary public men, that a particular individual can run is to be run by the Government. We have got a saying in Gujarati which means that a Government will go to dogs the moment it becomes a bania. It is now becoming a bania. It wants to enter into every trade. The martial spirit which is the only spirit that is necessary for the healthy growth of a State, for a healthy Government, has disappeared. We send only protest notes. People come into our territory and occupy our territory. We are not able to send them back. We have no control over persons who enter our territory. Why is it so? It is because the real *kshatriya* spirit, the real martial spirit necessary for preserving the country has become absent. We have become so commercialised that we are thinking in terms of only trading, and trading in such a manner as to deprive people of their means of livelihood and then do something to harm ourselves. Ultimately, we are not the gainers by this. Why is it that such a thing is being done? Is there any reason behind that, except that of taking that profit which others are now making and

thus depriving them of that profit? If that is the only method to be adopted by Government, it is very good. But is the Government prepared to give up its method of taxation then? No, it will not give it up. It will tax us more, run into loss and then reimburse the loss by taxing us more. This is a vicious circle which is being followed by the present Government.

There are various other methods or occupations for the treasury benches to be engaged in. For example, they can apply their minds to things which will lead to the progress of our country so that this country will flourish, than waste the energy of this House on such Bills as the one we have before us now. We have got a saying in Gujarati "*Nauvo Baitho Nakhod Ghale*" meaning that when you have got no work to do, you always destroy something. This is what is happening. It means that there is enough time at the disposal of the Ministry and so they want to do something which destroys the very foundation on which it stands.

I would like to support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Masani, that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion. But, there also, I feel from the bottom of my heart that this Bill must be opposed tooth and nail. There is no justification for this Bill being brought before the House. Let us examine what we are doing. Are we not going to have some governmental machinery for running this? Who will man this organisation? Who are going to manage it? Who will provide the money? We are going to order the Reserve Bank to invest Rs. 2½ crores. We are going to advise the LIC to invest another Rs. 75 lakhs and the State Bank a further Rs. 75 lakhs. Then we ask the scheduled banks also to invest so much of money. In other words, we are entering into the life of one and sundry for setting up this organisation.

It is a public concern, or a governmental machinery, which is going to be set up with the investment of public institutions so that some profits may flow into it. But what about the management? In whose hands will it be? Will it be public management or will it be a sort of shadow cabinet which is being created for the purpose of running this? If you look at clause 10, you will find that the Chairman is to be appointed by the Reserve Bank. Then, four trustees are to be nominated by the Reserve Bank, one trustee by the LIC, another Government body, and one trustee by the State Bank, yet another Government body. Then, one executive trustee is to be appointed by the Reserve Bank. So, out of the 10 trustees, 8 would be representatives of Government. Therefore, if they only wanted a governmental body, why could they not have created an ordinary corporation? Why do they want to give the name of Unit Trust to this? They could have said that they wanted a corporation and created one. Let there be public contribution to it let Government contribute 51 per cent and let it be run on proper and sound basis, leaving the door open to competition. It is only when there is rivalry and competition between the two units one would be able to judge whether a particular unit makes profit or not. But, then, Government do not want to give absolutely any chance to anybody else. They want a monopoly. Here is a monopoly. The hon. Finance Minister was very clear in his assertion. When Shri Masani puts a very pertinent question, he says again that the doubts of Shri Masani will remain where they are. In other words, the hon. Finance Minister is not willing to consider this proposition that any other man or any other unit or any other trust, any private trust, can come into the picture and stand in competition to it.

Now I come to the question of salaries to be provided. This Bill provides—it is not left in the hands of the Trust itself—what it will do

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

and what it will not do. Again another control is put upon it by clause 14 which says:—

"The appointment of a Chairman or of an executive trustee may be either whole-time or part-time."

and he shall—

"hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Reserve Bank may specify;

receive such salary or allowances or both from the Trust and be governed by such terms and conditions of service as the Reserve Bank may determine;"

It is not that the Trust will determine them. Is it an autonomous body which is being created or is it merely a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank which is being created for the purpose of taking away the profits of the people who are investing? In other words, the whole machinery, as I see it, will be in the hands of the

Government for the purpose of running this trust.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has got three minutes more; he can take that much and finish his speech.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will take some time more. I have got eight more clauses to discuss.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has got only three minutes at his disposal.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why only three minutes? I am the leader of a party. I will take a little more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he can take another five minutes and may continue tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 5, 1963/Agrahayana 14, 1885 (Saka).

[Wednesday, December 4, 1963/Agrahayana 13, 1885 (Saka)]

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355 Fertilizer industry 2882—84		382	Deportation of Pak. infiltrators	2923—24
356 Teaching of English in Delhi schools 2884—89		383	Indian Oil Company	2924—25
357 U.S.S.R. equipment for oceanography 2889—91		U.S. Q. No.		
358 National Discipline Scheme 2891—93		1054	Gypsum mines in Rajasthan	2925—26
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359 Petro-Chemical industries 2895—99		1056	Junior technical school in Bihar	2927
360 Plan Project on Social education 2899—2903		1057	Advisory Committee for Libraries	2927
361 Superannuation age of Technical Institute staff 03—04		1058	College Librarians	2927—28
362 Indo-U.A.R. Technical Cooperation 2904		1059	Chil ren in Primary schools	2928
363 Loans to low paid Government employees 2905—07		1060	Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	2928
364 Study of Hindi in Kerala 2907—10		1061	Free Secondary Education	2929
365 Acquisition of vacant plots in Delhi 2910—12		1062	Additional University in Maharashtra	2929
367 Warning to certain newspapers under D.I.R. 2912—14		1063	Fertilizer Factory at Tuticorin	2929—30
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372 Audit women's education 2917—18		1071	Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste students	2934
373 Noonmati refinery 2918—19		1072	Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram	2934—35
374 Use of Hindi for Official purposes 2919		1073	Promotion of Sanskrit Education	2935
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377 University for hill area 0—21		1076	Promotion of sports	2937
378 Refinery agreement 2921		1077	Write petitions in Delhi	2937
379 CARE contribution to school midday meals 2922				

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1080	Entry in park near Qutab	2938-39
1081	Agricultural Education Review Committee . .	2939-40
1082	Teachers trained at Kendriya Hindi Shiksha Mahavidyalaya . . .	2940-41
1083	Land in Delhi	2941-42
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1085	Assessment of properties of Government officials . .	2943
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1094	Christian Missionaries . .	2949
1095	Sports	2949-51
1096	Electoral roll in Laccadives	2951-52
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1108	Construction and sale of houses in Delhi	2958
1109	Excavations at Mahabharata sites	2958
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1111	Noonmati refinery	2959
1112	System of examinations in Universities	2959-60
1113	Census figures	2960
1114	Synthetic Rubber Plant . .	2960-61
1115	Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur	2961
1116	Drug Factory, Pachmarhi (M.P.)	2961-62
1117	Thefts in M.Ps. flats in Delhi	2962
1118	Fertilizer factories in Private sector	2962-63
1119	Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act	2963
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1121	Delhi Public Library . . .	2963-64
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1124	Study of languages in Delhi schools	2965
1125	Language subjects in Delhi H.S. schools . .	2965-66
1126	Inderpuri colony, New Delhi	2966
1127	Costlier Higher education	2967
1128	India-Japan Co-operation on Scientific Research . .	2967
1129	Assistants' Grade Examination.	2967-68

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 2968-75

Sardar Kapur Singh called the attention of the Prime Minister to the Government's decision regarding Chinese request for permitting the over-flight of two non-Chinese aircraft carrying Mr. Chou En-lai and Mr. Chen Yi.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

2 5-76

(1) A copy of Report of the Informal Group on gold control.

(2) A copy of Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1962-63, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1469 dated the 14th September, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1494 dated the 21st September, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 1624 dated the 12th October, 1963.

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1697 dated the 2nd November, 1963 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
PRESENTED

2976

Twenty-ninth Report was presented.

MOTION RE : FOOD SITUATION

2976—3056

Discussion on the motion moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Shri A.M. Thomas) on the 2nd December, 1963 re : food situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar and the substitute motions thereto continued. The substitute motions were negatived.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

3057—3108

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) moved for the consideration of the Unit Trust of India Bill, 1963. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,
DECEMBER, 5, 1963/
AGRAHAYANA 14, 1885
(SAKA)

Further discussion and passing of the Unit Trust of India Bill, 1963 and discussion on the Report on Mid-term Appraisal of Third Five Year Plan.