

Third Series, Vol. V—No. 42

Monday, June 11, 1962
Jyaistha 21, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 41—51)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 11, 1962/Jyaistha 21
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export Promotion

*1376. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) which Ministry or agency is primarily responsible for promotion of India's export trade;

(b) what measures have been taken to see that Government's export promotion activities abroad are properly co-ordinated; and

(c) which are the agencies or organs of Government looking after export promotion in various countries abroad?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Department of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been created to coordinate all export promotion activities abroad as well as in India.

(c) Government's Commercial Representatives attached to our Missions abroad look after India's trade interests. Besides, organisations like the State Trading Corporation, Export Promotion Councils and Tea Board,

992 (A) LS-1.

Exhibition Directorate have stationed their officers in important countries.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if any assessment has been made by the Government on the working of these various agencies connected with the export promotion activities and, if so, whether any change in their functioning is envisaged?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The assessment and review of different agencies are a continuous process. Periodically every branch of the export promotion activity is being reviewed and necessary changes are being made so as to facilitate the export promotion.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There are six Ministries concerned with the export promotion activities. What is the actual method by which a liaison is proposed to be maintained apart from the Board of Trade that has been formed recently, and what are the other sources through which a proper co-ordinated activity abroad is going to be maintained?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not only the six Ministries, or all the Ministries of the Government of India, but the entire trade, commerce and industry of the country, including agriculture, and the Central and State Governments are very closely interlinked in the export promotion measures. The methods of co-ordination, as far as contemplated so far, I had given in an elaborate way when I intervened during the discussion of the Demands of the Ministry day before yesterday. The main thing is that now we are proposing the establishment of Export Promotion Cells in the five Ministries more vitally connected, namely, the Ministry of

Railways, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Ministry of Mines and Fuel and the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries, over and above the Ministry of Commerce and Industry itself. In regard to the foreign embassies, the Secretary-General is also preparing a very broad review of the activity so far. And the question of how to strengthen our commercial personnel in the foreign embassies is going to be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Trade.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Do Government envisage having a Director of Export Promotion who will look after the export activities from our country to European countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Presently, as I said, the matter is going to be considered at the next meeting of the Board of Trade. But the broad idea is that under the Director-General of Foreign Trade there should be, on the global basis, four Regional Directors for Foreign Trade: one in the Continent of Europe and U.K., one in the United States and the Latin American Continent, one in the African countries and the Middle East, and one in the South-East Asian region, including Japan.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether some complaints have been received by the Government against the working of our Commercial Attachés?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not that I know of. Sometimes many friends who visit some of our embassies are extremely well treated and they speak highly of them. And I have seen the reports from the Commercial Attachés which are of great value. But there have been a few lapses either due to some mistake on one side or the other when there have been adverse comments also.

Shri Basappa: In view of the fact that quality control and cost reduction are two factors which are going

to vitally influence our export, may I know whether any special body is going to be set up for this purpose and, if so, how it is going to supervise and ensure quality control and cost reduction?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are two different and specific items most important for our foreign trade and the internal trade of India. In the first meeting of the Board of Trade we have decided to constitute a Quality Control and Inspection Council of India. This Council will be an apex body which will guide and promote measures for quality control and testing of products according to international specifications and national specifications throughout the length and breadth of the country through a broad phased programme which will extend over a period of a decade.

Shri Tyagi: Does the hon. Minister propose reorganising his Commercial Intelligence in foreign countries to watch and check the unsocial practice of under-invoicing and over-invoicing in foreign trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is a small part of the work of commercial intelligence as the hon. Member rightly pointed out and is of great value to the promotion of trade. It will do more the promotional and positive assistance part, market survey, etc. If cases come to be known of under-invoicing or over-invoicing, they will certainly bring to the notice of the Government. For that particular purpose, as I said in my remarks while intervening in the debate on Friday, we are considering this matter from the national plane and we believe that under-invoicing and over-invoicing have got to be checked by some measure or other.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether the activities of the S.T.C. will come directly under the purview of the Board of Trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The S.T.C. is a specifically charged corporation

registered under the Indian Companies Act. It is not an advisory body. It is a positively trading body itself charged with specific duties. Board of Trade can certainly review its working occasionally.

Rubber Board

*1377. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction has been accorded for reorganisation of the establishment of Rubber Board;

(b) whether reorganisation has been completed;

(c) whether all the recommendations of the Rubber Board in the matter of reorganisation have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if not, the recommendations that have not been accepted and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The reorganisation is in the process of implementation by the Rubber Board.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know how long it will take for the reorganisation to be completed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has already been initiated. We have a separate statistical department, Information and publicity department, up-grading of certain posts as per the Chairman's recommendations and also the granting of loans to rubber planters both medium planters as well as larger planters.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know the number of offices that have been newly created and the number of persons that would be required under the new set-up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a specific question later. It is not altogether a new reorganisation. Several posts which are there have been properly correlated and caderised. The total number of posts involved in such caderisation comes to 22.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether this reorganisation would cover the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee regarding the strengthening of the research, development and statistics department?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes.

Export of Iron Ore

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*1382 { **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has entered into agreement with Czechoslovakia and Hungary for supply of iron ore to those countries;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) whether any other minerals such as manganese ore etc., are proposed to be supplied to those countries; and

(d) the extent of foreign exchange expected to be earned by this transaction?

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

(b) A statement showing grades, quantities and delivery period of iron Ore sold to Czechoslovakia and Hungary is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 9].

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. During 1962, contracts have already been concluded with Czechoslovakia for supply of 15,000 tons of Manganese Ore and a

further sale of 5,000 tons is under negotiation.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: Part (d) of the question has not been answered. The foreign exchange earned, I would like to know.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That, I am sorry, I would not be able to disclose. Because the prices are international secrets. What I am prepared to lay before the House are the actual quantities we have sold out.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether any complaint has been brought to the notice of the Government regarding the allotment of quotas to the mine-owners of iron ore, especially whether discrimination is being made between mine-owners that have entered into agreement with the S.T.C.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such cases have come. Because, as the House is fully aware, this is one of our principal commodities to enlarge foreign trade. As I gave an assurance to all my friends in the House and others, whosoever is able to sell at a profitable price, their offers will be welcomed.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the terms obtained from Czechoslovakia are more advantageous than the terms obtained from Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are quite favourable.

Shri Basappa: From what ports is this going to be lifted? I want to know whether there is any agreement relating to low grade ore also.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is low grade ore. Some will go from the port of Mangalore and some from the port of Vizagapatam whichever ore is nearest to that. These are the two principal ports.

डॉ गोविन्द दास : यह जो लोह का पत्थर भेजा जाने वाला है यह क्या पहली बार

इन दो देशों को भेजा जा रहा है या इसके पहले भी भेजा गया है.....

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले भी भेजा गया गया है।

डॉ गोविन्द दास : और इनके मिला और किन देशों को भेजा जा रहा है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मारी दुनिया के अन्दर हम ट्रेड कर रहे हैं, और सदूच महादय को पता है कि कर्द ८० या ८५ मिनियन टन हम भेज रहे हैं, और कर्द जगह तो एक मिनियन टन या दो मिनियन टन तक बेचने का प्रयत्न है।

Collection of Taxes by States

*1383. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments collected money from fresh taxes during the last two years to fulfil the contribution earmarked for each State for augmenting domestic resources for the Third Plan;

(b) whether any State Governments are lagging behind in making contributions earmarked for them;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps the Central Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) As against the Third Plan target of additional taxation by the States of Rs. 610 crores, measures of taxation undertaken by the States in 1961-62 yielded about Rs. 17 crores in that year and would yield an aggregate revenue of about Rs. 100 crores over the Plan period. Full picture regarding additional taxation in 1962-63 is not yet available.

(b), (c) and (d). Do not arise. ;

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Did the Planning Commission hold any discussions with the Chief Ministers of the various States recently in Delhi reactions of the Chief Ministers to their financial resources for the Third Plan by levying additional taxes in each State? If so, what were the reactions of the Chief Ministers to the suggestion made by the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): There was no new suggestion. We reviewed the position and the Chief Ministers were requested to take the necessary measures in the course of the year so that the requisite resources are made available.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that some of the State Governments are lagging behind in this regard because they are hesitant to levy additional taxes for the fear of becoming unpopular with their people?

Shri Nanda: As has been indicated in the answer itself, what exactly is going to be done has not yet been finalised. We can only say after the decisions are taken whether a certain State is lagging behind.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether some of the State Chief Ministers complained that some of the fresh avenues of taxation which purely lie in their area are being tapped by the Central Government?

Shri Nanda: The whole picture of the relative position of the States and the Centre in this respect was known when the responsibilities were laid, in respect of resources.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if any specific instructions have been issued to State Governments with regard to the section of society which has to be taxed and which has to bear this

burden because, as I see in my State, the incidence of bulk of the burden seems to fall on the agriculturists? I wonder if there is any such instruction that as far as possible industry and commerce may be avoided and the agriculturists must be taxed.

Shri Nanda. Our policy line is that the burden should be laid on equitable lines and those who are able to pay more should be taxed more.

Shri Tyagi: So, the capacity to pay will be taken into consideration?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if avenues left for taxation and capacity to pay are kept in view before the States are advised to tax more?

Mr. Speaker: That is what the hon. Minister has said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Government of Punjab consulted the Central Government before bringing this Additional Taxation Bill. If so, what instructions have been given to the Punjab Government?

Shri Nanda: I am not aware of any reference to the Planning Commission on this matter.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Planning Commission is confident that all the States will be able to raise the Rs. 610 crores that are expected of them during the Third Plan?

Shri Nanda: I have no ground for any sense of diffidence.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Has the Government's attention been drawn to the statement made by the Finance Minister of Maharashtra that those States which make the highest taxation efforts are discouraged by the policy of revenue distribution of the Central Government?

Shri Nanda: I do not know what exactly the Finance Minister of Maharashtra has said.

Arrest of Naga Rebels Leaders

*1384. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some important Naga rebels leaders have recently been arrested;
- (b) if so, their number;
- (c) whether they have been interrogated; and
- (d) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri D. Ering): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Three hostile leaders have been arrested in the second week of May, 1962.

(c) Yes.

(d) It would not be in the public interest to disclose details of the interrogation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since all the hostile leaders have been arrested, may I know whether they disclosed anything relating to the activities of Mr. Phizo in Pakistan or of the leaders whom he met in Pakistan?

Shri D. Ering: As I have just stated, it is not in the public interest to disclose it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the public interest involved? I do not want to know what questions were put to them. I only want to know whether something has been known about the activities of Mr. Phizo.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not want to know the questions put but only the answers given by them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether they disclosed anything.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather peculiar that the hon. Member should ask for that. The Parliamentary Secretary has said that it is not in the public interest to disclose what took place in the interrogation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want to know about anything else. I only

want to know whether Mr. Phizo's activities were known to them.

Mr. Speaker: That too would be part of that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Pakistan is involved in the activities of the Naga hostiles in those areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): It is the same question again.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not want to know anything that might have come out of those interrogations, but independently he wants to know whether Pakistan is involved in these activities.

Shri D. Ering: We do not know anything about that.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any clue to the sources from which arms and ammunitions are obtained by the Naga hostiles could be established through this interview?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The arms and ammunitions recovered were, I believe, chiefly from Indian sources.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is Government in possession of any information as to whether these Naga hostiles are in contact directly with the Chinese communist across the border or have no information or indication to that effect.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, we have no information or indication to that effect.

Trade Delegation from Pakistan

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*1386.	Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
	Shri D. C. Sharma:
	Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
	Shrimai Maimoona Sultan:
	Shri P. C. Borooah:
	Shri P. G. Sen:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Warior:

Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Shri Berwa:

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

(a) whether a trade delegation from Pakistan visited Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit with details of the agreements reached?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, Annexure No. 10].

श्री विभूति मिश्न : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि सरकार ४० लाख रु० की बूट कर्टिस मंगारेगी। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ वह यह बूट कर्टिस कितने रुपये मत मंगा रही है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जिम दाम पर हम खरीद मंगेंगे यह उस पर आवारित होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्न : स्टेटमेंट को देखा से पता चलता है कि दो गों तरफ से नेवं जाना बराबर किया गया है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जो जावें पाकिस्तान से मंगाई जावेगी उन का मूल्यांकन हिन्दुस्तान में कैसे किया जायेगा और हिन्दुस्तान में जो चीजें पाकिस्तान भेजी जायेंगी, उनका बूल्यांकन कैसे किया जायेगा?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो ट्रेड प्राइमेज उम जमाने में हांगी और जो होगी ट्रेटर प्रोराइम-पोर्ट की मिलेगा उसके बेमिस पर किया जायेगा। यह कोई कन्ट्रोल ट्राइमेज नहीं कि हम उस प्राइम पर खरीदने के लिये तैयार हों या बेचने के लिये तैयार हों।

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the likely balance of trade between India and Pakistan for the ensuing year as a result of the implementation of these agreements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: On the whole, after a review of the working of the agreements during the last year, in spite of some difficulties here and there, we are broadly satisfied that both sides have played their part, and with the recent good-will created by signing this agreement on a mutually more advantageous basis for both the countries we hope that there should be no difficulties in the implementation.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: From the statement we find that we are in urgent need of cotton. The other day, the Minister of Food and Agriculture told the House that there was no shortage of cotton in the country. May I know the reason for this divergence of views between the two Ministers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: With your permission, Sir, I explained this matter last time, but over and over again, I find that hon. Members are referring to what another member of the Government had stated. I had explained that the shortage of cotton was a fact. It is being met by imports. So, what the Minister of Agriculture wanted to, perhaps, emphasise actually was that with the imported cotton and the local production, there was going to be no shortage, as far as the industry was concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. The other day, the Minister of Food and Agriculture made a statement to the effect that there was no shortage of cotton in this country. And when I insisted and made a reference to the trade agreement with Pakistan, you were pleased enough to castigate me. But now, the Minister of International Trade has admitted it.

Mr. Speaker: Did the hon. Member take it as catigation?

Shri Hem Barua: But people in the lobby and also in my home State have taken it as castigation. Whatever that might be, the Minister of International Trade has now agreed or rather substantiated what I said.

Now he says that the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture computed the results between the cotton produced in this country and imported into this country.

Mr. Speaker: A point of order should not be so long.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a discrepancy between the statement made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on that day and the statement made by the Minister of International Trade today. By this statement, he tries to cover what the Minister of Food and Agriculture said. Is this permissible for a Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: A point of order can only be on procedure.

Shri Hem Barua: The point of order consists in the fact that by this statement the Minister of International Trade has tried to write off what the Minister of Food and Agriculture stated.

Shri Tyagi: The point of order cannot be no a matter of contradiction.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. I have stressed it so many times that if the interpretation of any law, statute, provision or Constitution, regulation or enforcement of rules is involved, then only a point of order arises.

Shri Hem Barua: What about misleading the House?

Mr. Speaker: It might be misleading the House. There is no point of order in that. He can write to me pointing out that this is not the right thing, how we should proceed further, what action should be taken, and how we can advise the Minister. That is a different thing altogether. There is not point of order. Five minutes have been taken during Question Hour when every second should be saved and utilised to the best advantage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table has reference to the third and final year of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement.

May I know whether Pakistan has fully honoured her commitments during the first two years of the Agreement? If not, what was the extent of default?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I mentioned earlier, broadly speaking, notwithstanding some lacunae here and there, the agreement on both sides has been properly honoured, and with the goodwill generated as a result of the expansion of the trade with a larger number of items included to suit the economy of both countries, we hope that better and better expanding trade and good relations will prevail between the two countries, and the implementation of the programme that the hon. Member desires will be taken care of.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us hope so.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that India has undertaken to supply 1,30,000 tons of coal every month to Pakistan. In view of the coal shortage and bottlenecks in the movement of coal here, how is this proposed to be done? From which coalfield is this quantity going to be supplied?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is an existing commitment which we have been honouring. It is not an extra commitment. It is going from the nearest coal fields, namely, Bihar and Bengal, to East Pakistan.

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ला : जिन चीजों को हम पाकिस्तान को भेजते हैं और जिन चीजों को हम पाकिस्तान में मंगाते हैं, उनमें हमारे बाजार पर क्या असर पड़ता है? मैं ज़नना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो चीजें उनको भेजते हैं वे उस प्राइम पर भेजते हैं जो कि प्रेवेंट प्राइमेज हैं या उनमें कम ज्यादा पर, और इसी तरह से जो चीजें हम बढ़ावा में मंगाते हैं उनको बढ़ावा के बाजार की करेट प्राइमेज पर मंगाते हैं या कम या ज्यादा प्राइमेज पर?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, इसमें कोई कन्फ्रॉल नहीं है। अगर एक्स-

टॉर्टर को भाव पुसाता है तो वह उस दाम पर बेचता है और अगर इम्पोर्टर को दाम पुसाता है तो वह उस दाम पर खरीदता है। हम जो चीज वहां से खरीदते हैं अगर उसकी प्राइस हमको जंचती है और उसकी कवालिटी ठीक होती है तो खरीदते हैं। इसमें कोई कण्ट्रोल नहीं है।

It is all left to the normal market operations as any export/import trade between countries.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the annual ceiling fixed for exchange of goods under Protocol I?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 5 crores. As for Protocol II, it has broadly no specific ceilings.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it not a fact that timber being one of the commodities we have to export to Pakistan, it could be floated down through the Chenab and Jhelum and sold to buyers in Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Timber is an item in which the hon. Member is very much interested. Last time also, he kindly drew my attention to it. He has been very careful to include timber again.

Barter Deals with West German Firms

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*1388. { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether some barter deals are being negotiated between Indian and West German firms for importing plant and equipment used in production of wires, cables, conductors, etc. in exchange of semi-finished and finished Indian manufactures?

(b) if so, whether any of these negotiations have recently been finalised; and

(c) how much of Indian manufactured goods (cables, wires, etc.) is

proposed to be exported under these deals?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Government have no information of any such negotiations.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the attention of the Government is drawn to the item published in the paper from Bombay, *The Economic Times*, about the barter deal with West Germany?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So many proposals come. If the hon. Member can indicate either the commodity or the firm's name, I can trace it. There are dozens of transactions taking place from day to day. Without the name of the firm or the commodity, it is very difficult to trace.

Shri P. C. Borooh: This is regarding wires, cables, conductors etc., manufactured in India. They are sent to West Germany. Against that we are going to have plant and machinery.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such transaction has come to our notice. As the House is aware, all the foreign technical collaborations or agreements are subject to the supreme authority of this House and the Central Government. Therefore, whenever, it materialises it will have to get our prior approval. So, we do not know about it.

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये पलंग

*१३६०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आयास और संभरण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के नार्य एवेन्यू में संसद्-सदस्यों के निवास के लिये पूरे फ्लैट्स इसलिये नहीं बन पाये हैं, क्योंकि उस भूमि के कुछ अंश पर अभी तक प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय वे कुछ कर्मचारियों ने कब्जा जमा रखा है;

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या वास्तविक स्थिति तथा अब तक किये गये प्रयत्नों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस भूमि के कब तक खाली हो जाने और उस पर संसद्-सदस्यों के फ्लैट्स कब तक बन जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू० शे० नस्कर) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

उनरी प्रवेश पथ (नारं पैकेन्डू) में जो भूमि का उकड़ा संसद् सदस्यों के बास्ते पर्सेट बनाने के लिये मुरक्खित है, वह रक्षा मन्त्रालय की मेना परिवहन कम्पनी (आर्मी ट्राम्पोर्ट कम्पनी) के कठजे में चला आ रहा है । रक्षा मन्त्रालय और निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय में वह बात तय है कि रक्षा मन्त्रालय मेना परिवहन कम्पनी के लिये खाली क्षेत्र में नया वास-स्थान बना दिया गया और उत्तरी प्रवेश पथ में जितना क्षेत्रकर खाली किया जाना है, उसके बराबर वास-स्थान के निर्माण के लिये निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय "सा देगा ।

२. छावनी क्षेत्र में नये वास स्थान का निर्माण मैन्य इंजीनियरों द्वारा (मिनिटरी इंजीनियरिंग मिविम) द्वारा किया जा रहा है । रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि उत्तरी प्रवेश पथ खाली जगह जून १९६२ के अन्त तक बाली कर दी जारी है । परन्तु अब ऐसा संकेत किया गया है कि कई कारणों से वे उस जगह का कब्जा मितम्बर १९६२ के मध्य तक नहीं दे पायेंगे । निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मन्त्री ने रक्षा मन्त्री को लिखा है कि इस जगह को देर से देर जुलाई के पूर्वार्ध तक खाली करने और उसका कब्जा दे देने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न किया जाये, जिससे उसके तुरन्त बाद केवलीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग संसद्

सदस्यों के लिये फ्लैटों का निर्माण शुरू कर सके ।

[The answer was also read by the Minister in English.]

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The plot of land in North Avenue which is earmarked for the construction of flats for Members of Parliament has been in the occupation of the Army Transport Company of the Ministry of Defence. It was agreed between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply that the Ministry of Defence would construct alternative accommodation for the Army Transport Company in the Cantonment area and that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply would pay for the construction of accommodation equal in area to that to be vacated in North Avenue.

2. The construction of alternative accommodation in the Cantonment area is being done by the M.E.S. The Ministry of Defence had given an assurance that the site on North Avenue would be vacated by the end of June, 1962. For various reasons, however, it has now been indicated that they may not be able to give possession of the site till the middle of September, 1962. The Minister for Works, Housing and Supply has written to the Minister for Defence urging that special efforts should be made for the vacating and delivery of possession of the site by the first half of July at the latest so that the Central Public Works Department may start construction of M.P. flats immediately thereafter.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण से मालूम होता है कि फौजी अधिकारी इस जगह को जून के अन्त तक खाली करने वाले थे लेकिन अब सितम्बर तक इसे खाली करेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको खाली करने के लिये

क्या और जोर डाला जाएगा, और इसमें कुल कितने फ्लैट बन सकेंगे ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have mentioned in the Statement that has been laid on the Table of the Sabha that the Minister for Works, Housing and Supply has very recently written a letter to the Defence Minister so that the target date may be kept. About the number of flats, 20 flats will be constructed there; and some other accommodation for the C.H.S. Dispensary and the medical staff will also be constructed on the site.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् क्या मन्त्री जी ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि कुल ऐसे कितने संसद् सदस्य हैं जिनको प्रयत्न करने पर भी अभी तक न कोई फ्लैट, या बंगला या इसी तरह का कोई निवास-गृह नहीं मिल पाया है ? तथा क्या कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनायी गयी है कि दो तीन चार या पांच माल के अन्दर सब संसद् सदस्यों के रहने की व्यवस्था की जा सके ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: In addition to these 20 flats, there is a proposal under the consideration of the Ministry for having a sort of club-cum-hostel in Old Mill Road.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला । मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि कितने मकानों की आवश्यकता है और मन्त्री महोदय कितने की पूर्ति करने वाले हैं । आखिर यह तो मातृम हो कि कितनी कमी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गिनती तो आपके पास है ।

Probably he can tell how many more are still required.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I cannot give all the details. But in the club-cum-hostel, about 80 suites will be there to meet the requirements of the hon. Members.

Shri Raghu Nath Singh: The question is quite different.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is telling him what he will be able to construct in the hostel-cum-club premises. The hon. Member wants to know how many more are required for the Members.

Shri Raghu Nath Singh: For the Members of Parliament.

Shri P. S. Naskar: These are the details about the accommodation that I have. The total number of hon. Members is 745. And, in the M.P.'s pool accommodation, there are 130 bungalows and 436 flats; and the suites in Western Court 44 and the suites in the Constitution House 30.

Shri Raghu Nath Singh: That we do not want.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Let me explain. Thus, there is a total of 640. Then there are the residences for the Ministers and the Deputy Ministers and for the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker etc., another 67. That is, it comes to 707 out of 745. That leaves a deficiency of 38. Of these 38, we have accommodated another 8 in the flats in Minto Road. Actually, about 17 Members are getting hostel accommodation outside Constitution House and Western Court. We are trying our best to build accommodation for the hon. Members. So, the proposal is for a hostel-cum-club at Old Mill Road. It will have about 80 suites with kitchen and attached baths. We hope that will meet the requirements.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know when this hostel is likely to be constructed and whether it is likely to be constructed during the Third Plan ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The proposal is for the construction of 105 flats in the North Avenue. 80 flats have been constructed and 25 are to be constructed.....(Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is not at all paying heed to what we say.

Mr. Speaker: He may say it in a better way.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not understood the question.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether the proposal of constructing these flats would be completed or implemented during the Third Plan period?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We hope to have it, Sir. It is under consideration and I cannot give an assurance. We are as eager as the hon. Members to have it during the Plan period.

Mr. Speaker: It looks very odd for me but I must say that I had been pursuing it during the last five years and ultimately when the proposal for that hostel-cum-club came up, the Ministry turned it down saying that there were other priorities that must take preference.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Question of priority in this matter is now being reconsidered.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Minister gave us information about the accommodation available to the Members. Out of this how much has been made available to non-Members?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I have no knowledge. I can find it out for the hon. Member.

Unauthorised constructions in Delhi

*1391. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he and the Minister of Home Affairs stated that unauthorised constructions of Jhuggis-Jhonpris after June, 1960 will be demolished;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Corporation has announced that action will not be taken against these constructions; and

(c) whether action against unauthorised constructions is now being taken or not?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no knowledge of such an announcement having been made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) Action continues to be taken against unauthorised squatters on Government and public lands in Delhi.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: What is the number of unauthorised constructions after June 1960?

Shri P. S. Naskar: We have not got the exact figures.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Is it a fact that some time back it was stated here that about 1,100 unauthorised constructions have been demolished and only a few remain to be demolished? On the other hand, is it a fact that the Corporation authorities have stated that about a lakh of unauthorised constructions are there?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I cannot give the exact figures as to what are the unauthorised constructions on public and government land but in the last four months more than a thousand such unauthorised construction had been demolished.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that Government was willing to provide accommodation to 25,000 of those who are staying in Jhuggis-Jhonpris. When are these likely to be constructed?

Shri P. S. Naskar: A detailed statement has been made by the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply in his reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of that Ministry and I draw the attention of the hon. Member to go through that detailed statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After going through that detailed statement, I was not satisfied and that is why I am putting this question.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he has not got that information with him.

Broadcasting Facilities to Political Parties

***1392. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide time on All India Radio to political parties for periodical, regular broadcasts regarding their policies, programmes and achievements;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been the consistent policy of Government not to allow party propaganda over All India Radio. Moreover it will be difficult to devise a scheme for the purpose which would be acceptable to all political parties. Even the limited scheme of the Election Commission for allowing facility to political parties to broadcast on the eve of the last General Elections had to be abandoned by the Commission for lack of agreement among the political parties as to the basis for dividing the available radio time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that in most of the world democracies today barring of course the so-called people's democracies where there is only one party and so the question does not arise and, particularly in those democratic countries on whose political systems we have modelled our own Constitution, the political parties are allowed to utilise a considerable quantum of radio time for their own purposes even normally, not merely during elections and if so does the Government intend to emulate the example of those countries?

Shri Sham Nath: In European countries the system differs from country to country and I do not think that any uniform policy is being followed in this regard. There are countries like France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy or Holland which have democratic form of Government. In France, political parties are given per-

mission to use broadcasting facilities for their purposes. But it is not so to that extent in Switzerland it is not so in West Germany either.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How long will the All India Radio continue to be a Governmental monopoly and, as an inevitable consequence thereof, the strident megaphone of the ruling Congress party?

Mr. Speaker: That is a wider question of policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To the first part of the question—how long will be All India Radio continue to be a Governmental monopoly—an answer may be given. That is not a question of policy, Sir I want to know whether he can tell us—

Mr. Speaker: That is a question of policy, namely, whether it can remain the handmaid, etc. Of course, he has not used the word handmaid.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad that you have said 'handmaid'. The Government have a monopoly. How long will it continue to be a Governmental monopoly?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is now 15 years and they have not yet given thought to it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. **Shri Hem Barua:**

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the All India Radio is described in the annual report of the Ministry as "one of the channels of and politics", may I know whether publishing Governmental activities this publicity given to Governmental policies and activities is not publicity given directly or indirectly to the ruling party and, if so, what is the sense in shutting down the political parties?

Shri Sham Nath: Any information or talk given by the Ministers on actions taken by them within their

sphere of responsibility is not regarded as party propaganda.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the Government is willing to allow all the political parties to make the necessary broadcast regarding national integration where they have a united platform along with the Congress?

Shri Sham Nath: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Government is prepared to allow political parties to carry on propaganda in matters where all the parties are united, as for instance, national integration.

Shri Sham Nath: That is a suggestion and it will be considered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal before Government to demonopolise the All India Radio in the near future and transform it into an autonomous public corporation?

Mr. Speaker: Is it not the same question as the previous one?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal?

Shri Sham Nath: There is no proposal of this nature.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not hear, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There is no proposal.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that in various seminars and discussions on the various aspects of the Plan a number of speakers are invited, and in that case, is it not a fact that members belonging to various parties are invited?

Shri Sham Nath: I believe, they are invited, Sir.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : ग्रन्थ महोदय, रेडियो के ऊपर जो पालिसी और प्रोग्राम प्रसारित किया जाता है वह सरकार का

प्राम होता है या कांग्रेस पार्टी का प्रोग्राम होता है ?

बा शामनाथ : वह सरकार का प्रोग्राम होता है ।

Strike of Hotel Workers in Delhi

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*1393. { **Shri Mohsin:**
 { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hotel workers of Delhi have gone on strike on the ground that the owners of restaurants have not implemented the Award of the Labour Tribunal; and

(b) if so, what steps Government intend to take to end the strike?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, in certain hotels and restaurants.

(b) A settlement was effected on June 6, 1962 and the strike was called off.

Shri Mohsin: May I know what are the terms of the agreement between the hotel employees and the employers, which was concluded recently?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is now an agreement. In one matter they are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

Shri Mohsin: The awards were already there and afterwards the strike took place. They had compromised with each other. What were the terms?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: A settlement has been agreed to.

Shri Mohsin: What are the terms of the agreement?

Mr. Speaker: On what points have they agreed and on which the strike had been withdrawn?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The strike has been withdrawn and the question of gratuity will be settled by the Supreme Court. They will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. The question was whether the tips received by the waiters should be taken into account. That is the question before the Supreme Court, and they will abide by their decision. Otherwise, there is an agreement.

Price of Yarn

*1394. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of yarn is increasing daily, especially in South India;

(b) what was the price six months back;

(c) the present market price in Kerala;

(d) whether any complaints have been received of bad quality yarn being supplied;

(e) if so, the reasons for the supply of bad quality yarn;

(f) whether any factories have closed down and if so, their number; and

(g) in view of the fact that there are lakhs of handlooms in Kerala, whether Government propose to open fair price shops for distributing yarn to the handloom workers?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (g) According to the information received by the Government the prices of cotton yarn between the ranges of 10s and 40s were almost steady up to December 1961 and generally within the ceiling envisaged under the system of voluntary price control. However, between December 1961 and May 1962 there has been a slight increase. A statement showing the wholesale prices in the Coimbatore

Market which is the index to the prices in South India including Kerala State in December 1961 as also in May 1962 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV annexure No. 11].

2. No complaints about the quality of yarn have been received nor has Government any information about the closure of factories. The supply of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers is a general question affecting not only Kerala but the whole of India and the matter is under constant review. There is however no proposal at present for opening fair price shops.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it is said that the system of voluntary price control is there. May I know why there is a rise? It is said that from December, 1961 to May, 1962 there was an increase in the price.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have given in the annexure. The marginal rises have been noted, but all efforts are being made like the import of the required cotton, the establishment of additional spindles and the working of the mills to three shifts, to provide handloom cloth with larger and larger volume of yarn.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In the statement it is stated that the supply of yarn at reasonable prices to handloom weavers is a general question affecting not only Kerala but the whole of India and the matter is under constant review. Besides this "constant review", what action does Government propose to take so that there may be stabilisation of prices and the prices may not increase?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have licensed, as the House is aware, two million spindles for cotton spinning and Kerala particularly has been given the highest importance by the allocation of 150,000 spindles. The hon. Member is aware that the licences have been granted.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether it is a fact that the quota of art silk yarn allotted to Madras is being cut every quarter; if so whether Government have received any representation regarding this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no State-wise quota but handlooms in proportion to the availability of art silk is being distributed by the Textile Commissioner on a limited basis. It is true that due to shortage of foreign exchange and art silk being no a very high priority item there has been a continuous cut.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister just now stated that steps will be taken for more supply of yarn by starting new spindles and by working the mills to a third shift. But naturally it will take a lot of time. May I know what are the specific steps that the Government propose to take to meet the immediate demand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Working a third shift does not take any time. As a matter of fact, most of the mills are working a third shift because the demand is pressing. But their real difficulty, as I stated in my answer, was cotton. We are making efforts to obtain adequate quantity of cotton even to run these third shifts.

श्री बड़े : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि बाजार में ऐसी हवा उड़ने से कि याने पर नए टैक्सिज बढ़ने वाले हैं, उसकी प्राइसिंग बढ़ रही है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो टैक्सिज लगाने थे, वे तो फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच के अनुसार लग गए। बाजार में इस बारे में और बात कैसे आयी?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the objection of the Government in issuing this yarn through co-operatives or through fairprice shops organised by the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We really give preference to co-operative loom sector and sales co-operatives. If the hon. Member can indicate any co-operative which would like to handle the matter we would certainly give preference to it.

Wage Boards for Newspaper Employees

*1397. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's proposal to have a combined wage board for all categories of newspaper employees has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether two wage boards will be constituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) There has been no such proposal by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of setting up a Wage Board for working journalists only is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In case the Government is not willing to set up a wage board for the other newspaper employees, may I know what machinery Government propose to evolve for considering their demands like working conditions, wages etc?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: For the time being, a wage board for the working journalists alone is under active consideration. The other employees are covered by other enactments like the Minimum Wages Act. There is no such consideration just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the final decision has since been taken to constitute the wage board for working journalists and whether necessary consultations have

taken place with the representatives of the working journalists?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): So far as the question of appointing a wage board for the working journalists is concerned, the matter is under consideration and we have had discussions with the representatives of the organisations.

श्री भवत दर्शनः श्रोमन्, कब तक लाशा की जाती है कि अमरजीवी-पत्रकारों के सम्बन्ध में दुसरा बोर्ड नियुक्त कर दिया जायेगा ?

Shri Hathi: I cannot give a definite time, but it may be some months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the specific objection that Government has in asking this particular wage board to consider the wages and working conditions of the newspaper employees other than working journalists?

Shri Hathi: The question of appointing this wage board falls within the statutory provision. Under section 8 the Government has to appoint this. The other would be a non-statutory wage board. So both of them cannot be combined. The printing press workers and other people, as my colleague pointed out, are governed by the Minimum Wages Act and other enactments.

Trade with Tibet

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1398. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total value of trade between India and Tibet has actually increased in the first quarter of 1962 as compared with 1961; and

(b) if so, whether this was due to some relaxation of the earlier restrictions imposed on such trade?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The total value of trade between India and Tibet did increase in the first quarter of 1962 relative to the value of trade in the first quarter of 1961.

(b) This was not due to any relaxation of earlier restrictions imposed on this trade. The increase in exports was almost entirely due to the anxiety on the part of traders on both sides to complete as many transactions as possible before the expiry on the 2nd June, 1962 of the 1954 Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between India and the Tibet region of China.

Shri P. K. Deo: The other day in reply to an earlier question on the subject the hon. Prime Minister said that attempts were being made for the transfer of the assets of the Indian traders who were winding up their business in Tibet. May I know what steps have been taken in this regard in the mean time?

Shri Dinesh Singh: All their assets are being wound up and arrangements are being made with the Chinese Government to allow them to bring their assets back to India.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian businessmen had to sell their goods that were lying unsold for a long time even by sustaining losses because of this trade agreement being withdrawn and all that?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know; it may have been so. When we have to sell suddenly, there is a risk of losing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that in recent months the Chinese authorities in Tibet have warned not only Tibetans but also

Nepalese against any trade dealings with Indians there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not know?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if wool and *pashmina* happen to be two commodities that began pouring into India from Tibet in this trade?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We used to import wool.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: *Pashmina* also?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, *pashmina* also.

श्री भक्त दर्शनः श्रीमन्, माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले वक्तव्य देते हुए, यह बताया था कि हमने चीन सरकार से यह कहा है कि गतोंक स्थित हमारे बाणिज्य-दूत, ड्रेड एजेंट, को कुछ दिनों के लिये पश्चिमी निवास में जाने की इजाजत दी जाय, ताकि वह वहां से सामान और रिकार्डज को लाने की व्यवस्था कर सके। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीन सरकार ने उनकी पेशकश को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

श्री विनेश सिंहः इस बारे में अभी चीन सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Do Government propose to give any relief to the Indian traders who are affected by this closure of trade with Tibet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, I think they have done rather well in the past.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether consequent to the closure of our trade missions the Indian officials are finding it difficult to transport their Tibetan wives with whom they got married there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are not Indian officers but local Tibetans who serve us. There is so much difficulty about the wives.

Chinese News Agency's charges Against India

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*1399. { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New China News Agency have accused India of new provocative actions in the Tibet region on May 18, 1962;

(b) whether these charges are being given wide publicity in India's neighbouring countries; and

(c) if so, what measures are being taken to neutralise the effect of such charges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. It was alleged by the Chinese News Agency that "Indian troops had intruded into Longju on May 18, 1962 and had left after carrying out illegal activities". Baseless allegations such as these are being repeated any number of times in recent notes from the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government's note dated 19th May 1962 for instance carried similar allegations. The Chinese note of that date and our reply thereto have been placed on the table of the House on 6th June 1962 in reply to Starred Question No. 1325.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India's replies to these unfounded Chinese allegations are given all possible publicity through our Missions abroad. The evidence cited in our replies conclusively refutes these untenable allegations.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the ulterior aim of China behind these series of false and baseless charges is to isolate India from her neighbours, and how far they have been successful in this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): She has given the answer to that. He is just repeating the question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Chinese Government have charged India of encouraging the Tibetan refugees to disruptive work against the Chinese—which is also a baseless charge?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They have made such allegations.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister stated that these charges are being repeated *ad nauseam*. Is it mere propaganda or does the Government see any purpose, plan or design behind these charges, and may it not be a case of creating an alibi to cover some sinister design on their own part by accusing India of aggression?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: For a considerable time past the hon. Member would know that there has been this charge and counter-charge in regard to our relations with the Chinese Government. I should imagine it is a part of such charge and counter-charge business that these things are stated. Whether it involved any other possibility, it is not clear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With a view to counteracting the effects of Chinese propaganda in Asian countries, arising out of the answer to parts (b) and (c) of the question, may I know how often per week, or rather how many hours per week, and in what languages, the External Publicity Services of the All India Radio under the External Affairs Ministry have arranged and beamed broadcasts, to these South-East Asian and West Asian countries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not possibly give how many hours per week or anything like this suddenly being asked.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there any broadcasts at all?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We shall have to make enquiries from the AIR and all kinds of places before I could give an answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The External Service of the All India Radio is under the External Affairs Ministry. Therefore I put that question.

Mr. Speaker: The information is not available at present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right. Later on.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister said "The roof of the world is collapsing above our heads" and, if so, whether the Prime Minister anticipates any aggression or any violent activity or avalanche of aggression sweeping down from the north, as Mr. Johnson has interpreted?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think that there is any such prospect, as far as I can see. I hope there is none. More I cannot say.

Shri Tyagi: Is the Prime Minister aware that in the Chinese Section of the AIR, the broadcasting is generally entrusted to a Chinese Section which is composed of a number of Chinese? I wonder if their loyalties to the present Chinese Government has been taken into account and if the Government have ascertained that they are really loyal to India while they broadcast?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer that question. I presume some steps have been taken to find out about these people who are used, how loyal they are to those whom they serve.

پاکستانی تسلیکر ایسا پاریوں سے مُٹھے

*१४००. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर पाकिस्तानी तस्कर व्यापरियों और मुरक्खा दलों की मुठभेड़ हाल में बढ़ गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि २२ मई को पंजाब की भारत-पाक सीमा पर इस प्रकार की एक मुठभेड़ में दो पाकिस्तानी तस्कर व्यापारी मारे गये, परन्तु चार भाग गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तस्कर व्यापार को समाप्त करने और स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) पिछले वर्ष के पहले चार महीनों में इस प्रकार की जो मुठभेड़ हुई थीं उनकी संख्या के मुकाबले में १९६२ के पहले चार महीनों की मुठभेड़ों की संख्या में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) सीमा की मुरक्खा मेनांग, सीमा का उल्लंघन और तस्कर व्यापार रोकने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहती हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bhakt Darshan rose—

Mr. Speaker: I was looking towards him, but he did not rise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् में इसलिये रुक गया कि कायदा यह है कि अंग्रेजी में भी उत्तर को दुबारा पढ़ा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें मेरा क्या कहूँ है? जब आप खड़ नहीं हुए तो मैंने दूसरा बुना लिया।

Next question. If he does not rise what should I do?

Settlement of Sino-Indian Border Dispute

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 ↗ Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 ↗ Shri P. K. Deo:
 ↗ Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 ↗ Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the latest offer made to China for settlement of the border dispute;

(b) whether in the event of its acceptance by China, India will have to withdraw from a much larger area than the other party will have to; and

(c) the area of "no man's land" which will be another consequence; thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) In our Note dated 14th May 1962 we have repeated the offer made in the Prime Minister's letter of 16th November 1959 to Premier Chou En-lai. There it had been proposed, as an interim measure, so as to relax tensions and to avoid possible clashes, that in the Ladakh region the Government of India should withdraw their personnel to the west of the line shown in the 1956 Chinese map and the Government of China should withdraw their personnel to the east of the international boundary shown in the Indian official maps. This withdrawal would apply not only to armed but also to unarmed and administrative personnel and the entire area between the boundaries claimed by the two sides would be left unoccupied.

In the same Note we had also expressed our willingness, in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the boundary question, to permit the continued use of the Aksai Chin Road for Chinese civilian traffic, pending negotiations.

Copies of the relevant correspondence are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-188/62].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The area of No-man's land envisaged in our note would be approximately 11,300 square miles.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can this latest offer be reconciled with the earlier stand of the Government to which they have adhered consistently over many months to the effect that there can be no talks or negotiations with the Chinese unless and until they vacate their aggression completely, or is it now the stand of the Government that they desire only a token vacation of aggression?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This is not only completely in keeping with what has been said, but it has been the consistent line adopted throughout. The hon. Member must have misunderstood some statement if he thinks otherwise. This offer was made in 1959 November, and although we have not repeated the exact offer several times, the general statements made are in line with it. In accordance with this offer, the Chinese Government would actually vacate the aggression from the past. The only difference is, we do not occupy that area for the time being and that creates conditions for us to negotiate after they have vacated. That is what we have said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to the No-man's land which will be as large as 11,300 square miles, if I heard her aright....

Shri Tyagi: It is ours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know whether India will exercise any kind of jurisdiction or authority over that area at all or it is completely no-man's and godforsaken also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This offer is made for a temporary period while ne-

gotiations take place about these matters. During that temporary period, the idea is that no country—neither of the countries would exercise any administrative authority there apart from military.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who will look after the people?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that recently Chinese allegations are mounting up and even China has held out threat of consequences, bloody conflicts and all that and charged the Government with chauvinism, may I know whether the Government propose to take drastic action which does not naturally mean war but might mean severance of diplomatic connection with China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member suggests that we should live up to the charges made by China against us?

Shri Hem Barua: No. I do not mean that. China has been making these charges and of late, as the notes exhibit, the charges have mounted up in their intensity. What do the Government propose to do in the face of the charges? Sending notes only?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I can see, he wants us to do something which will justify the charges made against us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is the intention of the Government, when we withdraw and when the Chinese also withdraw, that the further negotiations will be at the official level only or at the ministerial level. I want to know what will be the sort of negotiations.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a matter which, when the question arises, will be decided. If that takes place and the road is open for negotiation, whether it should be at the official level first and at the ministerial level afterwards or straight off at the ministerial level, is a matter which can be easily decided.

Shri P. K. Deo: This offer may be a fine piece of diplomacy. May I know if this creation or a No-man's land does not virtually amount to surrender of Indian territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would suggest to the hon. Member reading the letters and then coming to a conclusion in his own mind.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I put one more question?

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

—
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Voting system in U.N.O.

*1375. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have interested themselves towards effecting any reform in the voting system now prevalent in the U.N.O.;

(b) if so, the nature of the interest taken;

(c) whether any recommendations for a voting formula based on population and national wealth have been made to the U.N.O.; and

(d) if so, the precise nature of such recommendations and the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Owners of Tea Plantations

*1378. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign owners of tea plantations in Assam

and in the South are showing reluctance in recruiting Indian staff;

(b) if so, whether it is a breach of the understanding reached between Government and foreign planters; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to improve the position?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) It has not come to the notice of the Government of India that foreign owners of Tea Plantations in Assam and the South are showing reluctance in the matter of recruiting Indian staff.

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

Goa

*1379. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Decree No. 22-468 of 11th April, 1933 of the Salazar regime had been revived in Goa by the Military Governor after liberation;

(b) whether the Decree is still in force;

(c) whether the Decree runs basically counter to the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India; and

(d) whether it is proposed to rescind the Decree and other similar Portuguese laws at an early date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). Under the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Act, 1962, all laws in force in the territory before liberation continue to be in force, unless they are repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution. The Military Governor did not revive this decree but on the 31st of March 1962, he issued an Order under the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Removal of Difficulties Order, 1962, prescribing conditions for taking out of processions in certain places in Goa. This Order is not repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution.

(d) The question of repeal of certain Portuguese laws or of their modification as well as that of extending to Goa, Daman and Diu enactments in force in other parts of India, is under the consideration of the Government.

Propaganda Broadcasts of China

*1380. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recent study has been made of the propaganda broadcasts of China directed towards India and other Asiatic countries; and

(b) if so, whether any change has been made in A.I.R.'s Chinese broadcasts in consideration of the latest position?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While so counter broadcasts are reported to by All India Radio, the news bulletins and radio commentaries etc., take notice of whatever statements are issued by Government of India on border problems and allied matters concerning China. To this extent All India Radio endeavours to give a correct picture of the issue to listeners in India and abroad.

Industries in Madras during Third Plan

*1381. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, what are the modifications;

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

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

(e) if so, what is the amount; and

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

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Rs. 23.26 crores

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Textile Mills in Ahmedabad

*1385. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Government have taken to supply the requisite quantities of high grade cotton and coal to the Textile Industry during the current year; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to see that the Textile Mills of Ahmedabad are not closed due to shortage of these during the current year?

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

STATEMENT

Cotton:

In order to meet the industry's requirements of raw cotton during the current year, the Government have already arranged import of nearly 10 lakhs bales of foreign cotton and are making efforts to import more cotton. Appropriate statutory measures have been taken to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies of Indian cotton to textile mills.

Coal:

Efforts are made to arrange adequate supplies of coal. Whenever complaints of short-supplies are received, all possible steps are taken to speed up movement of coal.

There is no imminent threat of closure of mills in Ahmedabad due to shortage of cotton or coal.

Provident Fund for Contractors' Labour

*1387. { **Shri Warior:**
 { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

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

(a) whether Government have considered any steps to extend the benefits of Provident Fund Act to labourers under the contractors in the light of the Supreme Court Judgment dated the 14th March, 1962, *vide* Orissa Cement Ltd. and others *versus* the Union of India; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam):
(a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to amend suitably the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, framed thereunder for this purpose.

College in Pondicherry

*1389. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
 { **Shri Prabhat Kar:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the French College in Pondicherry is still being run by the Government of France; and

(b) whether Government of India have any scheme in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes. According to Article 25 of the Agreement between the Governments of India and France regarding transfer to the Government of India of the administration of French Establishments in India, the French College in Pondicherry is to continue to remain under the charge of the French Government.

(b) No, Sir.

Entry of Nepal Military Police into Indian Village

*1395. { **Shri Priya Gupta:**
 { **Shri Yogendra Jha:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a jeep with some Nepali Military Police entered the village of Adapur Thana in the District of Champaran, Bihar State during the last week of May, 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Nepali Military Police threatened to kill the villagers; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to protect the villagers from these Nepali Military Police?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No such incident took place during the week May, 21-27, 1962. An incident bearing close resemblance to the one referred to in the Question, however, took place on May, 12, 1962, within the area of the Police Station Adapur, District Champaran.

(b) When a villager, Jodha Raut (Indian) hesitated to answer the request of the Nepali Police to listen to them, one of the Nepali Police personnel addressed some words of threat to him.

(c) The Government of Nepal have been requested through normal diplomatic channels to put a stop to violations of Indian territory by Nepali Police parties.

Wool Industry

*1396. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which India has still to depend on imported wool for her wool industry, both mill and hand manufacture;

(b) the steps taken so far to make India self-sufficient in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that the capacity of mill industries is not being utilised fully; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 12].

Handicraft Industries

***1402. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of extending credit facilities to handicraft industries through the various credit institutions has been considered; and

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The credit facilities which are now available to small scale industry units from various credit institutions such as the State Bank of India, Commercial and Cooperative Banks, etc. have been extended to handicrafts industries also.

Influx of Tibetan Refugees into Darjeeling

Shri P. C. Borooh:

***1403.** Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable number of Tibetan refugees have lately sneaked into Darjeeling;

(b) if so, whether the State Government concerned have sought the advice of the Central Government to

tackle the situation in view of the impending heavy influx of refugees; and

(c) action taken by the Centre?

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

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

Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Pakistan

***1405. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have refused to accept any responsibility for relief or rehabilitation of refugees who have recently migrated to West Bengal, following violent communal disturbances in East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the measures Government have adopted or propose to adopt in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the detailed statement on the subject made by the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply during his speech on the demands for grants of the Ministry on the 4th June, 1962. I have nothing to add to that statement. I would, however, like to assure the House that the situation is being constantly watched and that this problem will be looked at by Government in a humane and sympathetic manner.

Welfare Centre at Palana Coal Field

2870. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the construction of a building for the Welfare Centre at Palana Coal Field (Rajasthan) has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, what steps the Welfare Organisation has taken for its implementation; and

(c) the estimated cost of the Scheme?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No. But efforts are being made to obtain a suitable land for the purpose from Palana Gram Panchayat.

(c) Rs. 11,100.

Cottage Industries in U.P.

2871. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish cottage industries in U.P. during the Third Five Year Plan period under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the special benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for the scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes in U.P.

2872. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the total amount allocated to the Uttar Pradesh Government under subsidised industrial housing schemes during the year 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): Rs. 53.24 lakhs.

Powerlooms in U.P.

2873. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of powerlooms in U.P.?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hosiery Industry

2874. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that manufacturers of hosiery who started business after 1958 are not entitled to a quota of woollen yarn;

(b) if so, whether there is great discontentment among the actual users who entered into the hosiery trade after 1958; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate a uniform policy for the issue of woollen yarn quota to the actual users who were in the manufacturing business before or after 1958?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Under the scheme for the distribution of hosiery yarn run by the Hosiery Industry Federation, Ludhiana, the available yarn is allotted to individual units in proportion to their average annual consumption for the period April 1956 to March 1959.

(b) Some representations have been received from units not qualified for allotment of yarn, for release of yarn as a special case.

(c) The Development Council for Woollen Industry has set up a Distribution Committee to look after the distribution of woollen yarns. The suggestions of the Committee will be examined.

Women Candidates Registered with Employment Exchange in Delhi

2875. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of women candidates on the list of Employment Exchange in Delhi with the qualifications of M.A., B.T., and

Sahitya Rattan seeking employment in Delhi Administration for teaching purposes as language teachers or otherwise?

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

M.A. Hindi, B.T. and			
Sahitya Rattan	..	5	
M.A. (Sanskrit B.T. and			
Sahitya Rattan	..	1	
	TOTAL ..	6	

Sale of Non-Ferrous Scrap

2876. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Supply and Disposal is allowed to sell non-ferrous scrap at Katni, Ambernath, Ishapore by inviting tenders; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have had no occasion to dispose of the non-ferrous scrap in question because the Ordnance factories at Katni, Ambernath, and Ishapore have not so far declared any surplus of this material.

(b) Does not arise.

Copper and Zinc for Maharashtra State

2877. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copper and zinc allotted to Maharashtra State for the period October, 1960 to March, 1961; April 1961 to September, 1961 and from October 1961 to March, 1962; and

(b) the quantity distributed by the Maharashtra State Government to small-scale industries in under-developed areas of Vidarbha in Maharashtra?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The allocations are given below:

Period	Copper	Zinc
	in Metric Tonnes	
October 1960 to March 1961.	1,500	1,020
April to Sept, 1961.	1,600	1,450
Oct. 1961 to March 1962.	1,598	1,450

(b) Government have no information in the matter. Bulk allotment is made to the State Government who allocates to individual units in different areas.

Manufacture of Watches

2878. / Shri Subodh Hansda:
/ Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some private firms have been given licences for the manufacture of watches;

(b) if so, the names of the firms;

(c) whether there is any foreign investment in these firms; and

(d) if so, the amount of foreign investment?

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

STATEMENT

Large Scale Sector:

Schemes of two firms, M/s. Indo-French Time Industries Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Asika Time Industries (P) Ltd., Bombay have been approved finally for manufacture of watches in the Private Sector. In these two schemes, the ratio of foreign participation and Indian participation in the capital is 50:50.

Besides these two schemes, two other schemes—of M/s. Hindustan

Equipment Suppliers Ltd., Bombay and M/s. J. K. Organisation, Kanpur—for manufacture of watches have been approved tentatively. These firms have not yet submitted their final proposals regarding the terms of foreign collaboration.

Small Scale Sector:

Schemes of the following seven firms have been approved for manufacture of watches in the Small Scale sector:

- (1) M/s. Allina Industries, Ludhiana.
- (2) M/s. Jabeo Industries, Ludhiana.
- (3) M/s. Girnar Engineering Works, Ludhiana.
- (4) M/s. Kuldip Industrial Corporation, Chandigarh.
- (5) M/s. Bhartiya Industries, Solan, Himachal Pradesh.
- (6) M/s. Naveen Bhartiya Industries, Delhi.
- (7) M/s. Indian Watch Enterprises, Bombay.

There is no foreign investment involved in any of these schemes.

गन्धक का उत्पादन

२८७६. श्री विभूति मिथ्या : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में गंधक के उत्पादन के लिये १६६१६२ में कीन में कदम उठाये गये हैं?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : प्रयोग यानामें किये गये सकल प्रारंभिक परीक्षणों के आधार पर नावें के मेससं ओर्केन्टा वे कारखाने में अमज्जोर पाइराइट खनिज में गन्धक बनाने के लिये कुछ प्रयोगात्मक परीक्षण किये गये थे। ओर्केन्टा से मिली गुच्छनाओं से प्रकट हुआ है कि भारतीय खनिज के लिये ओर्केन्टा प्रणाली उपयुक्त सिद्ध होने के बारे में सन्देह है।

इसलिये अमज्जोर पाइराइट से गन्धक बनाने के लिये कोई अन्य एसी प्रणाली खोजने

के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं जो व्यापारिक दृष्टि से उपयुक्त हो।

'Silicosis' in Mica Mines

2880. Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal that Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee give a lump sum grant of Rs. 100, and a monthly grant of Rs. 15, to the victims of 'Silicosis' and to the dependents of the deceased in Mica Mining area of Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if not, whether Government will take necessary action to help the victims of 'Silicosis'?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The Advisory Committee has been requested to examine the matter. Steps that are already being taken to help the victims of Silicosis have been indicated in reply to Starred Question No. 1310 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 6th June, 1962.

Export of Sea Salts

2881. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is exporting sea salts;

(b) if so, to which countries;

(c) the total quantity exported so far; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned by them?

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

(b). The bulk of export of sea salt is to Japan, small quantities being exported to certain other neighbour-

ing countries like Maldives, Seychelles, Kenya, Tanganyka, East Pakistan and Ceylon.

(c). 5,83,083 M. tons.

(d). Rs. 107,88,874.

Contract Labour

2882. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Bureau has completed its enquiry into the conditions and problems of contract labour; and

(b) if so, what is its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam): (a) and (b). The Labour Bureau has completed enquiry into the conditions and problems of contract labour in five industries/establishments, where the problem of contract labour is most acute, and published the reports in the issues of the *Indian Labour Gazette* *Indian Labour Journal* as under:

1. Iron Ore Mines June 1958 issue
2. Ports January 1960 issue.
3. Petroleum refineries & Oilfields August 1959 issue.
4. Railways March 1960 issue.
5. Buildings & Construction industry— November 1961 issue.

These reports contain adequate information regarding the wage structure of contract labour in these industries/establishments, the nature and extent of employment and working and living conditions of labour. These publications are available in the Parliament Library.

High Altitude Laboratory in Kodaikanal

2883. Shri Umanath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a High Altitude Laboratory at Kodaikanal in South India arising out

of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission;

(b) if so, the definite steps taken to set up the same; and

(c) when the work is proposed to be started and when it is likely to be completed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). Yes. It is proposed to set up a High Altitude Cosmic Ray Laboratory at Kodaikanal in South India.

(b) A suitable site for the Laboratory is being selected in consultation with the Government of Madras.

(c). The project is still in its initial stages and it is too early to indicate the dates by which construction of the Laboratory will be started or completed.

Lalmatia and Hurra Collieries

**2884. { Shri Marandi:
Shri H. C. Soy:**

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

(a) the number of labourers employed at present at Lalmatia and Hurra Collieries in Santhal Parganas District in Bihar;

(b) the rate of wages paid to them and other facilities, if any, accorded to them;

(c) how many times the collieries have been visited by the labour officer and the inspector of the area during 1961; and

(d) the findings of their inspection and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Unemployment Survey in West Bengal

2885. Shri Karjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of unemployment in West Bengal has been made recently; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a). A survey of unemployment in Calcutta industrial area only was undertaken by the Government of West Bengal in 1959-60.

(b). The report is not yet available.

Khadi Board of Tripura

2886. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Board of Tripura is a statutory or semi-statutory body;

(b) whether the Chairman of this Board is nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Tripura or by subordinate officers;

(c) whether the Chairman is entitled to draw any salary or allowances for holding this office;

(d) if so, the amount entitled to be drawn per month and the actual sum per month drawn by him in Tripura; and

(e) upto which month the ex-Chairman had drawn the sum?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Khadi Board, Tripura is an Advisory body whose Chairman is nominated by the Chief Commissioner, Tripura.

(c) to (e). The Chairman of the Board does not get any salary or allowances. Payment of honorarium of Rs. 300 P.M. was sanctioned for him for 1959-60 only and he was paid

Rs. 300 p.m. during 1959-60 accordingly.

Handloom Products in Manipur

2887. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Administration has opened at Imphal for the handloom products of Manipur;

(b) if so, the value of handloom products acquired and sold in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(c) the rules under which the working of the Emporium is carried on?

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

(b) Handloom and Handicrafts products worth Rs. 50,000 were acquired in 1960-61 and sales were effected to the extent of Rs. 21,131.92 n.P. Handloom and Handicrafts products worth Rs. 67,000 were acquired in 1961-62 and sales were effected to the extent of Rs. 44,846.73 n.P.

(c) The State Aid to Industries (Emporium) Rules, 1960.

Showroom for Manipur Handlooms

2888. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to open a showroom for the Manipur Handloom products at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the amount set apart for it; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There was a proposal to open a showroom both for handicrafts and

handloom products. However, in the approved budget only a token provision of Rs. 3,600 was made for this purpose. As such it is not likely that the scheme will be implemented during 1962-63.

Powerlooms in Andhra Pradesh

2889. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue licences to start power-looms in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Textile Mills

2890. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1961-62 for the installation of Textile Mills in different States; and

(b) the capacity of spindles sanctioned per mill?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 13].

Cadastral Survey

2891. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
{ Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have included a scheme in the States Plans for cadastral survey and preparation of records of rights;

(b) if so, how many States have completed it;

(c) what is the financial assistance given and to which States; and

(d) what is the progress of records of rights in Kerala?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (d). Provision has been made for cadastral survey as preparation and correction of records of rights in the plans of some States. In some others, provision has been made outside the State plans. Information has been asked for from the States. It has been received from Assam, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and is summarised below:

Assam: Annual land records are maintained in the plain districts. The name of tenant or the adhiar is, however, not entered in the records. A scheme for preparation of records of tenants and adhiars for inclusion in the State's Plan for 1962-63 is under consideration.

Punjab: Records of rights are already maintained throughout the State except for the unsurveyed area consisting of unmeasured reserved forests and mountainous areas of Kangra district. No scheme for cadastral survey and preparation of records of rights has, therefore, been included in the Third Plan.

Madhya Pradesh: The large bulk of the cultivated area has already been cadastrally surveyed. A scheme for the survey of forests and backward areas of Madhya Pradesh is in progress. During the Third Plan about 1,500 villages are to be surveyed for which a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been included, out of which Rs. 1.52 lakhs were spent in 1961-62 and Rs. 1.62 lakhs are likely to be spent in 1962-63. Work has started in Narainpur Tehsil of Bastar District and so far survey and record operations in 225 villages have been completed.

Information from other States is awaited. It will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

The schemes of cadastral survey and preparation of records of rights in-

cluded in the State Plans are entitled for Central assistance upto 50 percent of the cost as grant.

Industries in Kerala

2892. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent appeal of Dr. Loka Nath to invest one thousand crore of rupees for establishing industries and expansion of commercial crop in Kerala in view of State's backwardness; and

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the above statement?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The reference of the Hon'ble Member is evidently to one of the suggestions made by Dr. Loka Nath at a Press Conference held at Trivandrum on the 23rd April, 1962 on the Techno-Economic Survey of Kerala conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

The Techno-Economic Survey of Kerala was undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research at the request of the Kerala Government and the final report on the survey will be submitted by the Council direct to the State Government.

Import Policy for Goa, Daman and Diu

2893. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new import policy has been laid down for Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A copy of the announcement in respect of the import policy for the period April—September, 1962, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 14.]

जोधपुर में रेडियो स्टेशन

2894. डा० ल० म० सिंधवी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर में रेडियो स्टेशन की पुनः स्थापना करने के लिये निकट भविष्य में कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की जायगी ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस विषय में कोई सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जोधपुर में विविध भारती के कार्यक्रमों को रिल करने के लिये एक १ किलोवाट मीडियम वेव का ट्रांस-मीटर लगाया जायेगा ; लेकिन यह सर्वांगपूर्ण रेडियो स्टेशन नहीं होगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Scheme for Re-Development of Timarpur Area, Delhi

2895. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to re-develop Timarpur area, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what progress has been made so far; and

(d) when this scheme is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) & (c). 506 quarters of various types were built in Timarpur in 1911. On the expiry of their expected life,

a proposal for their demolition and the construction of 1319 quarters in double storeyed blocks was approved. In the first two phases, 372 quarters have been built without any demolition. In the third phase, 120 quarters, out of 356 proposed to be built, are under construction on land cleared after demolition of 44 old quarters. The construction of more new quarters will be taken up later.

(d) Since the construction of more new quarters can be taken up only gradually as the existing quarters are vacated and demolished, no definite indication about the time of completion of the scheme can be given.

Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme

2896. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the cotton textiles export incentive scheme sponsored by Government;

(b) whether it has actually resulted in improvement of our export; and

(c) the reaction of the textile industry to this scheme?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 15].

Production of Radio Receivers

2897. Shrimati Mainnooni Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for increasing the production of Radio receivers in the country to three times the production of the Second Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

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

for production of Radio receivers set in the Third Plan is 900,000 nos. per year to be achieved by 1965-66; as against 300,000 nos. per year set in the Second Plan.

The target of production to be achieved by 1965-66 has been fixed at 800,000 sets for the organised sector and 100,000 sets for the Small Scale Sector. To achieve this target, all possible encouragement and assistance are being given to parties for implementing their schemes.

Bogus Passport Office in Delhi

2899. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bogus passport office has recently been unearthed by Delhi Criminal Investigation Department as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 23rd May, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. The report in the *Hindustan Times* of the 23rd May, 1962 would appear to relate to the arrest of two men in Delhi who were alleged to have assisted persons in obtaining passports for the U.K. on the basis of forged documents.

(b) Investigations are still in progress and efforts are being made to trace out the other associates of the accused.

Fraudulent Emigration

2900. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pakistani national, alleged to be a leading member of an International gang engaged in taking Indians fraudulently out of the country has been arrested by the Bombay Police;

(b) whether it is a fact that this gang has sent a large number of Indians outside the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the investigations made in the matter and the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. The person arrested by the Bombay Police is the holder of a British Passport. He is not a Pakistani national.

(b) and (c). The investigations so far made reveal that the person was engaged in taking Indians from the Punjab and Gujarat to the U.K. on unauthorised travel documents. He is reported to be an employee of a travel agency in the U.K., which has some connections in Bagdad also. Investigations are still in progress.

Amount for Second Plan Project

2901. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which had been debited to revenue and to capital accounts for executing the projects of the Second Plan during the Plan period; and

(b) the total amount given by way of grants or loans to the States by the Centre for financing the projects of the Second Five Year Plan during the Plan period?

The Minister for Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) Figures of revenue expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan have not been separately maintained, as expenditure on Plan schemes was not booked separately in accounts prior to 1959-60.

(b) On account of State Plan schemes Central assistance during the Second Five Year Plan would be of the order of Rs. 1060 crores, of which loans would amount to about Rs. 805 crores and the balance would be grants.

Accounting of Expenditure on Second Plan Projects

2902. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which was debited to revenue year after year for financing the plan projects of the Second Plan period;

(b) the reasons for including the expenses of plan projects and thus increasing the amount debited to revenue year after year;

(c) whether Government propose to place a limit on the amount of such capital plan expenditure being debited to revenue in the coming years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Planning and Labour & Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) Figures of revenue expenditure under the Second Five Year Plan have not been separately maintained, as expenditure on Plan schemes was not booked separately in accounts prior to 1959-60.

(b) and (c). Classification of expenditure between capital and revenue accounts follows closely the principles laid down by the Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General. A portion of Plan expenditure relates to expenditure of a recurring nature, such as staff, etc., and is debited to revenue account.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Benzine to U.K.

**2903. { Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

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

(a) whether any quantity of Benzine has been exported to U.K. recently; and

(b) whether the deal had been put through the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. 2649.362 metric tonnes have been shipped to U.K. on May 23, 1962.

(b) No, Sir.

Oilcake

2904. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of oilcake of all kinds exported from India during the last three years; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to restrict these exports in view of their value as a cattle feed and fertilizer?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The following quantities of oilcakes were exported from India during the last three years:—

	Tonnes
1959-60	562,000
1960-61	434,000
1961-62 (April-Feb.)	484,000

(b) Exports are already restricted to only a small portion of the total production.

Establishment of Central Instructor-Training Institute, Ludhiana

2905. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governing Council of United Nations Special Fund has announced the allocation of £663,100 for the establishment of the Central Instructor-Training Institute at Ludhiana;

(b) if so, the trades in which instructors will be trained; and

(c) when the Institute will start functioning?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes; the allocation made is 663,100 U.S. dollars and not 663,100 pounds sterling.

(b) the following is the provisional list.

1. Electrician
2. Lineman and Wireman
3. Fitter
4. Machinist
5. Motor mechanics
6. Moulder
7. Turner
8. Welder (Electric Arch. Oxy-Acetyline).

(c) May, 1964.

Gauhati Station of A.I.R.

2906. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gauhati Station of Akashvani is limited in its range of transmission;

(b) whether the programmes put out by the station are audible throughout the State; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to set up another radio station in Assam to cater mainly to upper Assam region?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to set up another radio station at Assam. A relay transmitter will, however, be established at Jorhat to cater to Upper Assam region.

Buffer Stock Association

2907. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1897 on the 24th May, 1962 regarding pur-

chases of Tripura jute by the Buffer Stock Association and state:

(a) whether any quota of jute was purchased by the said Association during 1961-62;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the purchase of any quantity of jute in the year 1962-63 by the said Association; and

(c) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1,75,000 bales of low quality jute have so far been purchased by the Buffer Stock Association.

(b) and (c). Purchases of jute by the Association in 1962-63 will continue in that season. The intention is that buffer stock operations should continue on a long term basis to impart stability to the market.

B.I.C. Concerns, Kanpur

2908. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the concerns of B.I.C., Kanpur are being taken over by Shri Bajoria of Calcutta;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions;

(c) whether shares purchased by the Central Government are being retained;

(d) whether Central Government nominees will be on the Board of Directors;

(e) if so, their number; and

(f) whether Central Government will nominate the Chairman?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Central Government are not aware of any such proposal for the present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). Since 23rd May, 1958, the composition of the Board of Directors (Interim Committee of Management) of the B.I.C. has been fixed from time to time by the High Court, Allahabad. In its judgement delivered on 14th February, 1962, the High Court directed *inter alia* that the Interim Committee of Management should call a general meeting of the company in January, 1963 to elect a Board of Directors which should come in office from 1st February, 1963. Recently, some shareholders have filed an application before the High Court praying for a direction for calling an early general meeting of the shareholders for electing a new Board of Directors. There will be no nominees of the Central Government on the Board. The total number of directors to be elected by the shareholders will depend upon the orders of the High Court on the said application and the Articles of Association of the company. The Central Government and the Life Insurance Corporation of India, have, however, agreed to the said application being moved before the Allahabad High Court on the understanding that the new Board of Directors to be proposed for election by the shareholders should be one the constitution of which is approved by the Central Government. In view of the above, the question of nomination of the Chairman by the Central Government does not arise.

All India Radio Engineers

2909. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he made a statement in New Delhi on the 27th May, 1962 to the effect that the service conditions of All India Radio Engineers needed improvement; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Machinery Equipment for Tea Garden and Factories

2910. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2157 on the 23rd August, 1961 and state:

(a) how much machinery equipment has been supplied to the tea gardens and factories after August 1961 under the scheme for supply of such equipment on hire-purchase basis;

(b) how many such applications are at present under consideration; and

(c) the estimated value of the machinery sought to be obtained by the incumbents under these applications?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 75 items.

(b) and (c). 89 applications, involving machinery of an estimated value of about Rs. 1.11 crores, are under consideration.

Grants of Loans by Tea Board

2911. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large portion of the amount allocated for the scheme for the grant of loans by the Tea Board to marginal gardens in Cachar, Tripura, Kangra and Mandi for repairs and/or replacement of tea machinery, remain undisbursed;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) whether this scheme is proposed to be extended to other tea gardens in Assam; and

(e) if not, whether a new scheme of this nature is proposed to be launched for those gardens?

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

and (b). Yes, Sir. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs for the scheme so far a sum of Rs. 17,254/- had been disbursed by the Tea Board to one applicant; and a further sum of Rs. 51,376/- is expected to be disbursed shortly in two cases.

(c) Mainly because many of the applicant gardens found difficulty in satisfying the condition regarding the provision of sureties for the loan. Recently Government have relaxed this provision as also brought the construction of factories within the purview of the scheme.

(d) and (e). Not at present, Sir.

Import of Barium Chemicals

2912. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Barium Chemicals Limited have been granted an ad hoc import licence for the import of about Rs. 30 lakhs worth of barium chemicals from England; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Barium Salts and Chemicals

2913. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Barium Salts and chemicals that will be manufactured by the Barium Chemicals Limited;

(b) whether the location of the proposed plant has since been finalised; and

(c) the terms of collaboration with the L.A. Mitchell Limited, Manchester, United Kingdom?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) M/s. Barium Chemicals Ltd., Madras have been

licensed for the manufacture of the following Barium Chemicals—

- (1) Barium Hydroxide.
- (2) Blanc Fixe
- (3) Barium Nitrate
- (4) Barium Carbonate
- (5) Barium Chloride (Technical Grade)
- (6) Barium Chloride (B.P. grade)
- (7) Barium Sulphide
- (8) Barium Sulphite.

(b) The factory is proposed to be located at Kothagudam (near Dornakhal) in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The foreign firm has agreed to supply plant and machinery worth Rs. 13.6 lakhs from U.K. and also yet the balance of machinery valued at Rs. 16.4 lakhs manufactured indigenously. The U.K. firm will provide also engineering services.

Manufacture of Barium Titanate

2914. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Barium Chemicals Limited is negotiating with the Ministry of Defence for the manufacture of Barium Titanate, an essential component in the manufacture of Detonators; and

(b) if so, whether the negotiations have since been concluded?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). This Ministry has no information on the subject.

Use of sub-soil water in Delhi

2915. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sub-soil water available in the Capital is not found fit for irrigation and gardening purposes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any attempt has been made by Government to make use

of this water for the purposes mentioned in part (a) above after scientific treatment;

(d) if so, the findings thereof;

(e) whether any attempt has also been made to make use of this water for watering the swimming pools, boating pools and fountains; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a), (b), (c) & (d). Because of its high salt content, sub-soil water in the Capital is not fit for irrigation and gardening. Scientific treatment of this water to make it fit for these purposes is neither practical nor economic. The quality of sub-soil water may, however, improve with pumping after sometime when it may be possible to put it to some use.

(e) & (f). Not yet; for the reasons stated earlier.

आकाशवाणी से हरियाणी बोली में कार्यक्रम

२६१७. श्री युधवीर सिंह चौधरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ये बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी दिल्ली में प्रसारित होने वाला हरियाणी बोली का कार्यक्रम बनाया के साथ मिला दिया गया है जिसके कारण इन दिनों में मे किसी भी क्षेत्र के निवासी उसका पूरा लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, नहीं। उनको मिलाया नहीं गया है बल्कि उनको उसी देहाती कार्यक्रम वाले घटे में प्रसारित किया जाता है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Oil Ghanis in Punjab

2918. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of oil ghanis at present working in various districts of Punjab with names of places under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) the facilities that have been given to the villagers for opening the oil ghanis?

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

(b) Besides supply of improved ghanis at subsidized rate, financial assistance is given in the form of loans and grants for the following purpose:—

- (i) Setting up of ghani manufacturing workshops;
- (ii) Construction of worksheds;
- (iii) Marketing of Oil;
- (iv) Conversion of existing traditional ghanis into improved ghanis;
- (v) Purchase and storage of oil seeds;
- (vi) Formation of co-operative societies of the artisans;
- (vii) Training of telis, mistries and inspectors;
- (viii) Meeting establishment expenses.

Handloom Industries in Punjab

2919. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of handloom products in Punjab during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the allocation of funds to Punjab for the development of handloom

industries during the Third Five Year Plan period?

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

(b) Rs. 45 lakhs.

Green Tea

2920. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of green tea lying unsold in Punjab;

(b) the reasons for this stock-piling;

(c) how far it has brought down the price of green tea; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for its early disposal?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) About 5 lakh kgms as on the 1st May 1962.

(b) The main reason is that with the land route from Amritsar to Kabul via Pakistan closed airlifting is the only means of transport.

(c) It is understood that as a result of stock-piling, the prices have come down by about 25 to 37 naya paisa per kgm.

(d) Steps have been taken to airlift as much green tea as possible.

"स्वतंत्र समाचार"

२६२१. श्री बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) से एक साप्ताहिक पत्र "स्वतंत्र समाचार" प्रियंके १० महीनों से बराबर निकल रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस पत्र ने रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिये समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय में आवेदन कर रखा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो रजिस्ट्रेशन में देर लगने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह मत है कि इस नाम का कोई दूसरा पत्र भारत में अन्यत्र कही नहीं निकलता है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसका रिजिस्ट्रेशन कब तक हो जायेगा?

मुझना और इतारण मंत्रालय में उमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) इस बात का पता लगाया जा रहा है कि क्या हिन्द मालाहिक पत्र "स्वतन्त्र समाचार" नियमित रूप में प्रकाशित हो रहा है या नहीं।

(ख), (ग), (घ) और (ङ) जिलाधीश कोटा ने ३-८-१९६१ को प्रेम रजिस्ट्रार को बताये विना "स्वतन्त्र समाचार" के बारे में डिक्लेरेशन की तस्वीक दे दी और प्रेम रजिस्ट्रेशन एण्ड बुक एक्ट की धारा ६ का उल्लंघन हुआ। प्रेम रजिस्ट्रार के रिकार्ड में पता चलता है कि इसमें पहले "स्वतन्त्र समाचार पत्र" नामक एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र जोधपुर से २८ फरवरी, १९६० को वाकायदा डिक्लेरेशन के अधीन जारी हो चुका था। क्योंकि "स्वतन्त्र नमाचार" नाम पहले में मोजूद "स्वतन्त्र समाचार पत्र" से मिलता जुलता था इसलिए राज्य सरकार से इस बात की पूछताछ की गई कि क्या "स्वतन्त्र समाचार पत्र" तब भी प्रकाशित हो रहा था। अब इस बात की तस्वीक कर ली गई है कि जोधपुर के दैनिक हिन्दी पत्र का प्रकाशन बन्द हो गया है और इस तरह से "स्वतन्त्र समाचार" के रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए अर्चन दूर हो गई है।

Import of Dyes and Chemicals

2922. Shri Subbaramam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of dyes and chemicals imported country-wise and for the years 1959-60, 1960-61; and 1961-62 and its value; and

(b) through what agencies they are imported?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 16].

(b) Established Importers, Actual Users and State Trading Corporation.

Refugees in Tollyganj Railway Colony, Calcutta

2923. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the refugees who are staying in the Tollyganj Railway Colony, Calcutta have been served with a quit-notice by the Railway authorities;

(b) whether these refugees do not have any alternative accommodation and have to leave this place within fifteen days; and

(c) if so, the steps Government intend to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Brewery Project in West Bengal

2924. Shri Yogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have granted an import licence of the value of nearly Rs. 22 lakhs for the import of machinery, etc. for a Brewery Project in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that offers were made to Government for

the fabrication of Brewery Machinery in India; and

(c) if so, whether an import licence was granted to the proposed Brewery in West Bengal for the import of such machinery when it could be had from indigenous sources?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

"Yojna"

2925. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of copies of 'Yojna' published;

(b) the number of free copies supplied and the number of subscribers to the magazine; and

(c) the amounts spent on the magazine in 1960-61 and 1961-62?

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

STATEMENT

<i>Edition</i>	1960-61	1961-62
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English	3,18,225	2,71,255
Hindi	2,88,390	1,99,730

(b) (i) Number of copies supplied free :

<i>Edition</i>	1960-61	1961-62
English	1,41,990	1,17,845
Hindi	95,503	76,924

(ii) Number of copies sold to subscribers :

<i>Edition</i>	1960-61	1961-62
English .	1,66,031	1,46,426
Hindi .	1,75,064	1,19,585

(c) Amount spent on the magazine :

<i>Edition</i>	1960-61	1961-62
English .	1,50,915	1,79,015
Hindi .	1,45,236	1,49,194

तिमारपुर, दिल्ली में क्वार्टर

२६२६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली। नई दिल्ली के क्षेत्रों में १६५० में और उसके बाद बनाये गये सरकारी क्वार्टरों का माध्यारणनया कितने वर्ष जीवन-काल होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह मत्त है कि केवल दस वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली के तिमारपुर क्षेत्र में बनाये गये 'जेड' टाइप के २०० में अधिक क्वार्टरों को उनकी छतें और दर्जे टूट जाने के कारण निवास के निये अमुरक्षित प्रोप्रिएटर कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उनके "हाँ" में हो, तो क्या वह निम्ननिखित निखित बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(एक) क्या ये क्वार्टर उनके प्राक्कलन और नवये आदि के स्वीकृत हो जाने के बाद ही बनाये गये थे और क्या उनके लिये स्तर में नीचे के निर्माण के आदेश नहीं दिये गये थे ;

(दो) इन क्वार्टरों के इनसी जल्दी खराब होने के क्या विशेष कारण थे और क्या इसकी जांच की गई और यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला; जिन ठेकेदारों ने ऐसे निम्नकोटि के क्वार्टर बनाये उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई, यदि उनका इस विषय में दोष पाया गया हो ;

(तीन) विभाग के जिन अधिकारियों ने स्तर से नीचे के काम को स्तर

का प्रमाणित किया उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई या की जा रही है ;

(चार) क्या उन क्वार्टरों की मरम्मत की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो अनुमानतः प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्च होगा ;

(पांच) रहने के लिये मुराक्षन न होने के कारण जितने समय के लिये ये क्वार्टर खाली रखे गये या रखे जा रहे हैं उतने समय में किराया न मिलने के कारण सरकार को वास्तव में कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(छ) निर्धारित स्तर में नीचे के क्वार्टर फिर न बने इसके लिये क्या कदम उठाय गये हैं या उठाये जायेंगे ?

निमाण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पू. श. नस्कर) (क) ५० में ६० वर्ष तक।

(ख) जैमा कि ६ अगस्त, १९६० को लोक सभा अनागंकित प्रधन मं० ४३३ के उत्तर में बताया गया था, "जैड" टाइप के क्वार्टरों में दूरी मंजिल के १३२ पलेटों की छतें खराब हो गई थीं।

(ग) (एक) में (तीन) : प्राक्कलन (एस्टिमेट) और विशिष्टियां (स्पैसिफिकेशन्स) सरकार द्वारा की गई थीं, मेंकिन खंच में बचत के लिये और परीक्षण के तौर पर इन क्वार्टरों में चूना कंकरीट की छत की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

(दो) चूना-कंकरीट की छतें इससे पहले बड़े पैमाने पर नहीं बनाई गई

थीं और छत बनाने के लिये उप्युक्त मिल नहीं हो चुकी थीं। इस परीक्षण से पता चला है कि चूना-कंकरीट की छत जलदी ही घिस कर टूट फूट जाती है, जिसमें पानी उसके अन्दर रिस जाता है। इसके फैस्वरूप सीमेट कंकरीट की छत की पाटियों में लगी कच्चे लोहे की मलालों में जंग लग जाता है, जिसमें छतें खराब हो जाती हैं। इसके अलावा ठेकेदार ने कुछ निर्माण कार्य विशिष्टियों के से घटिया स्तर के किए थे, जिनके लिए उम पर ७२१६/१/— रुपय जुमाना किया गया और केन्द्रीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग के माथ उमका पंजीयन (र्गज़म़द़ियन) रद्द कर दिया गया।

(तीन) स्तर के नीचे के किसी काम को अपेक्षित स्तर का प्रमाणित नहीं किया गया। इसलिये किसी अक्षमता के विशद्व कोई कारंवाई करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं हुई।

(चार) हाँ। लगभग ३३६० रुपये प्रति क्वार्टर।

(पांच) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(छह) जड़े पैमाने पर होने वाले निर्माण के लिए केवल वे ही विशिष्टियां अपनाई जा रही हैं, जो समय की कमीटी पर खरी

उत्तर चुकी है। इनके: अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों की ओर अधिक कड़ी देख रेख तथा मुद्य तकनीकी परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमुख निर्माण कार्यों की, निर्माण की सब दशाओं में, लगानार तकनीकी परीक्षा से परीक्षा में भी स्तर से घटिया काम की रोक थाम होने की आशा है।

Price of Iron Ore

2927. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the selling price of iron ore offered by private mine-owners and Government-owned mines to steel mills and for export; and

(b) the quantity purchased during 1961-62 from the private mine-owners and Government-owned mines separately for these purposes and the amount of money paid?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is not considered in the business interest of the State Trading Corporation to disclose these details.

Import of Big Cars

2928. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import a sizeable number of big cars into India from various foreign countries in the near future;

(b) if so, from which countries; and

(c) on what terms of payment?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

Closure of Hopkin and Williams Factory in Kerala

2929. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) when the Hopkin and Williams Factory of Quilon District in Kerala was closed down;

(b) the reasons for the closure of the factory;

(c) the number of workers affected by the closure;

(d) whether the management have any proposal to reopen the factory; and

(e) if not, whether Government have any proposal to run the factory?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Messrs Hopkin & Williams (Travancore) Limited closed down their Chavara Factory in Quilon District from 1.10.1960.

(b) The Company found it uneconomical to continue production.

(c) About 2,000 workers were affected by the closure of the factory.

(d) As far as Government is aware, the management of the Company does not propose to reopen the Factory.

(e) No; Government do not have any concrete proposals at present to run the Factory.

Export of Ilmenite to Japan

2930. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has recently shown interest in the purchase of Ilmenite;

(b) if so, what has the Government done to explore the Japanese market;

(c) whether there is any agreement between B.T.P. Gliden and Travancore Minerals for the export of Ilmenite;

(d) if so, when does this agreement expire; and

(e) whether any negotiations are going on between Travancore Minerals and B.T.P. Gliden for renewal of the agreement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) Enquiries for the purchase of Indian Ilmenite have been received from a few parties in Japan. Negotiations with these parties are in progress.

(c) Yes; the Travancore Minerals Limited has entered into two separate Agreements with British Titan Products, London, and the Glidden Company, Baltimore, USA, for the supply of Ilmenite.

(d) The agreement with British Titan Products Company Limited will expire in November 1963, and the Agreement with the Glidden Company, in May 1964.

(e) Negotiations for the renewal of these contracts have not been successful.

F. X. Pereira Ltd

2931. *Shri A. K. Gopalan;*
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that F.X. Pereira Limited, in Quilon District, Kerala State have closed the department producing Ilmenite;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of workers affected by the closure?

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

(a), (b) & (c). The F. X. P. Minerals, Chavara (originally F.X. Pereira & Sons (Travancore) Ltd. is an industrial unit working under the management of the Kerala Government. The situation arising out of the uneconomical production of Ilmenite, the accumulation of stocks, and the lack of demand for the mineral was considered by the Kerala Government in consultation with the representatives of the labour employed in the factory and production of ilmenite was stopped from October 16, 1961. As a result of this, approximately 475 workers were affected. The factory has however been switched over to the production, mainly, of rutile.

Government Bungalows

2933. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 627 on the 10th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the bungalows near the Secretariat have become more than 30 years old and are due for demolition;

(b) whether heavy expenditure is being incurred for the maintenance of the bungalows, so much so that a number of bungalows had to be largely renovated during the last few years;

(c) if so, how much amount was spent on this account during each of the last three years and how many bungalows were so renovated;

(d) whether there is a phased programme under the Third Plan to replace these bungalows with double-storeyed flats; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Most of the bungalows near the Secretariat were constructed more than 30 years ago but they are not yet due for demolition.

(b) Expenditure on normal maintenance is not enough to keep these bungalows in a proper state as the rise in the table of sub-soil water has affected their floors and walls. The roofs have also deteriorated and a number of bungalows were damaged by the earthquake of 1960. Extra expenditure has, therefore, been incurred on the replacement of roofs, plastering of walls, reflooring and provision of damp-proof course. With these special repairs, the bungalows are expected to last for another 25 to 30 years.

(c) 56 bungalows have been renovated during the last three years and the expenditure incurred on them is indicated below:

Year	Expenditure
	Rs.
1959-60	3,93,608
1960-61	2,11,075
1961-62	9,00,991

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Export of Tea

2934. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of Indian tea exported to Japan and U.K. during 1961-62?

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

ports of tea during 1961-62 to Japan and the U.K. amounted to 45,447 kgms and 121,518,939 kgms respectively.

Indian Foreign Service (B)

2935. Shri J. B. Bist: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the opening of more diplomatic missions abroad and the upgrading of some Missions, the strength of Indian Foreign Service (B) is being increased;

(b) if so, whether appointments are being made to this service; and

(c) whether opportunity will be given to the staff working in other Ministries and Departments to apply for the positions in IFS 'B'?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Under the existing practice, appointments to the IFS (B) are made through (i) competitive examination held by Union Public Service Commission; (ii) Departmental Tests; and (iii) promotion from the lower Cadres on the recommendations of Departmental Promotion Committees of the Ministry of External Affairs.

—
12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) TUBERCULIN TEST REACTION AT ENATH IN KERALA

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Under rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of the Tuberculin test reaction at Enath near Quilon in Kerala."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): The incident reported in the Press occurred on 5th June, 1962. About 300 persons were tuberculin tested. The tuberculin was received from BCG Laboratory, Guindy. The tuberculin dilutions had been prepared in the month of May, 1962. The storage conditions of these dilutions were usual. 153 persons were affected. The symptoms were vague pains in the body, heaviness in the head and nausea. No definite diagnosis has so far been established on the basis of the tests done. Examinations are being carried out, but the Director of Health Services felt that nothing serious is involved. The condition of all the persons is satisfactory. The tuberculin in question has been sent to the Public Health Laboratory in Trivandrum and to the BCG Laboratory, Guindy, for necessary testing.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: According to the latest report, it is said that those who had been admitted in the hospitals and then discharged, fell down when they were going and again they were admitted in the hospitals, and that some other batches also had been admitted in the hospitals. In such circumstances, may I know whether the Ministry will make an enquiry about the situation now and also about the manufacture of the vaccine, when it was got, how many months old it was, and what these reactions were due to, whether they were due to the vaccine or due to other causes?

Dr. D. S. Raju: A thorough enquiry is going on in this matter. Regarding the first part of the question, about 45 persons were admitted on the first day. On the second day, 49 persons were admitted. But nothing serious has happened. They have all recovered, and most of them must have been discharged by now.

Regarding the vaccine, the vaccine is generally preserved in optimum conditions of temperature between 2 and 4 degrees Centigrade. The question is being discussed and investigated, whether there is any extraneous

contamination or whether the things have been properly stored or not.

A further report will be submitted later on.

(ii) DERAILMENT OF NAGPUR-TATANAGAR PASSENGER TRAIN

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Under rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported derailment of the Nagpur-Tatanagar passenger train on June 8, 1962."

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): In response to the Call Attention Notice given by H. H. the Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo and others, I have to inform the House that on the evening of 8th June 1962, No. 322 Down Nagpur-Tatanagar Passenger met with an unfortunate accident.

At about 19.10 hours, the train came to stop near 'A' Cabin of Bhilai marshalling yard at mile 524'2. Just then, the first bogie next to the engine derailed and the following 10 bogies of the train over-turned and capsized to the right of the track. The engine of the train remained on the track.

At that time there was a cyclone of very severe intensity which lasted for about half an hour and appears to have been confined between Bhilai and Kumhari. The gale was travelling from North to South.

As a result of the over-turning of the coaches, 9 persons were unfortunately killed. Another 123 received injuries, of whom 84 were discharged after first aid and the remaining 39 admitted in Hospitals—33 in Raipur Hospital and 6 in Bhilai hospital. Of these, 6 in the Raipur hospital and 2 in the Bhilai hospital are reported to be cases of serious injuries.

Due to the cyclone, several trees in the locality were uprooted and the

roofs of nearly 100 quarters attached to Bhilai yard were blown off. 14 goods wagons standing in the Bhilai marshalling yard were also pushed off the rails. Even the Cabin close by was severely damaged by the force of the gale.

Medical assistance and equipment from Raipur and the Medical Van from Bilaspur were rushed to the site. The General Manager and other senior officers of the South Eastern Railway also reached the site by a special train and visited the injured. The Deputy Minister for Railways, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, also visited the injured.

A sum of Rs. 4,100 has been paid to the relations of some of the dead and to the injured persons.

The Additional Commissioner for Railways Safety, Calcutta, has commenced his statutory enquiry into the cause of the accident.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : यह हिम्मतानी में भी बल्ला दिया जाय।

Shri P. K. Deo: Instead of taking shelter under the 'vis-Major' i.e. 'act of God', may I know if the Minister will enlighten the House regarding the finding of the Additional Commissioner for Railway Safety who conducted the inquiry only yesterday.

Shri Swaran Singh: As the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is already holding an inquiry, it is not perhaps proper for me to say as to what was the cause of this accident. But the facts I have stated are before the House and it is for them to draw their own conclusion.

As to making the report available, I think it is the normal custom to supply the Library of the House with copies of the report. If it is the desire of the House, I can place a copy of that or give a brief summary of the inquiry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the statement, it appears that the only cause which led to this accident was the cyclone. I want to know whether after the visit of the hon. Minister, he has been able to find out any cause other than cyclone.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think it will be embarrassing for the Deputy Minister or, in fact, for the Railway Administration, to prejudge the result of the inquiry. But so far as the visual facts are concerned, I have ventured to place them before the House. I would beg of the House to keep these facts before them and draw their own conclusion. One thing is that the train had come to almost standstill. Secondly, the force of the gale was such that some of the wagons which were standing in the yard were also blown off the rail and capsized. Thirdly, the gale was so strong that part of the cabin, which is a fixture in a firm structure, was actually blown off and that injured a person who was standing inside the cabin. These are the facts from which hon. Member can draw their own conclusion. It is not for me to prejudge the result of the inquiry.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The hon. Minister has given the number of dead as 9. In the papers, it is stated that although 9 bodies have been found, there is further search going on and it is apprehended that the number of dead will be about 30. Has the hon. Minister, since the publication of the report in the press, been able to find out whether the number of dead is more than 9? I ask this since Shri Shahnawaz Khan was there, and so he might be able to answer.

Shri Swaran Singh: If the number of dead were more, I would certainly have given the information. This is the latest information. My hon. colleague, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, who went to the place of occurrence very quickly from Calcutta where he had gone on tour, also reported what he

[Shri Swaran Singh.]

saw. On the basis of all this information, I have given the number of deaths which is 9.

Mr. Speaker: Three or four names have been added to this notice.

श्री बागड़ी कोई सवाल करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं सवाल क्या करूँ जब अंग्रेजी में सारी कार्रवाई हो रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप कुछ पूछना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बागड़ी : बात यह है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि न तो मैं वक्त जाया करना चाहता हूँ और न कोई अडब्बन की बात करना चाहता हूँ। अर्जन यह है कि किंग प्रेटेन्शन नोटिस में ने दी थी, और मेरा स्वाल है कि मैं ने सब से पहले दिया था

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप प्रेसी बात नहीं कह सकते ।

श्री बागड़ी या तो दों कहिये कि हिन्दू बौद्ध वालों के पक्षे

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

आप यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि आप का नोटिस मब से पहले आया था विरोक्ति यह तो पहले ही में दर्ज किया हुआ है कि किंग का नोटिस रहने आया। इस में कुछ गिफ्टेवेन आया है। आप दूसरों पर इलजाम लगाते हैं। अतः आप को तमल्ला करता है तो दपतर में जाकर कर लें कि पहले किंग का नोटिस आया विरोक्ति हर नोटिस पर वक्त दर्ज किया जाता है। जो ग्राप ने अब तार में पढ़ा है वही वाक्यात हैं, अब अगर आप सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो सावाल कोजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : सर्वकर्म साहब, मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी में कोई चोज नहीं कहते देना चाहते हैं तो यह कह दें ताकि मैं बार बार बीच में पड़ कर हाउस का वक्त जाया न करूँ। अगर हिन्दुस्तानी में कोई बात कही जाये तो उस का

अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में करो, लेकिन जो बात अंग्रेजी में कही जाय अगर उस का अनुवाद हिन्दी में न किया जाय तो इस का मतलब यह है कि जो हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी जानते हैं उन का यहाँ बैठना बेकार है मिवा इस के कि वह सुनते रहे और बैठे रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है। मिवाय सवालों के, कि जब कोई सवाल हिन्दी में किया जाता है तो उस का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाता है और उस का अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में भी दिया जाता है, वरना जो कार्रवाई यहाँ होती है उस की हर एक चीज का तरजुमा अंग्रेजी में नहीं किया जाता। यहाँ पर मेम्बर नाहिदान को अग्र मिनिस्टर माहिदान को हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में बोलने को पुरी आजादी है। इसी कायदे के मुताबिक मैं चल रहा हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (कर्मसान) मैं आप का एक मिनट चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कहिए ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बात यह है कि अभी तक ऐसा हुआ है कि जो प्रश्न का उन्नर हिन्दी में दिया गया है उस का अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में अवश्य सुनाया गया है। मैं इस का विरोधी नहीं हूँ विरोक्ति जो भाई हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं उन के लिये ऐसा किया जाना चाहिये। किन्तु इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता कि जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते उन के लिये हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाय। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि आप लोगों के हाथ में शाखन है, किन्तु यह चीज देर तक नहीं चलेगी, हम लोग भी यहाँ चुन कर आये हैं, आप से अच्छी तरह से आये हैं खगड़ नहीं आये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में किसी तरह का इमित्याज नहीं है। पहले यहाँ सारी कार्रवाई

अंग्रजी में होती थी, अब हमें हिन्दुस्तानी को नाना है तो हर एक को उसे सीखना होगा। इसोलिये हम हिन्दी को आहिस्ता आहिस्ता लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस में किसी किस्म का इमित्याज नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mohsin wanted to put a question, I believe.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Is it not possible to entrust this enquiry to a non-railway official so that the railway officials may not be in a position to influence this enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The officer who is holding the enquiry is not a railway officer. He is independent of the railway administration; he is in the Transport Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

श्री बागड़ी स्पीकर साहब, मेरे एक सवाल पूछते को इजाजत चाहता हूँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने अभी श्री नाथ पाई को बुलाया है।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I shall prefer to wait for the statement which he has promised.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि ये जो देश में रोज एक्सीडेंट होते रहते हैं इन के बारे में सोचने के लिये क्या वह कोई गैर सरकारी बोर्ड कायम करने की तजवीज रखेंगे जोकि इन नुकायस को देख कर दूर कर सके और इन रात दिन के एक्सीडेंटों से देश को बचाया जा सके?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को इस्तम्ह होगा कि एक कमेटी बनायी गयी है जिस के सदर डा० कुंजरूल हैं और इस हाउस के

मेम्बर और राज्य सभा के मेम्बर उस कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं। दूसरे जून को उन को पहली मीटिंग हुई है। उन्होंने एक व्येश्चनेयर मुकम्मल किया है और रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को और दूसरे आरगेनाइजेशन को भी जिन को वाक-फियत है उन को वह लिख रहे हैं। जो चीज आनंदेविल सदस्य के: मन में है उसी किस्म की एन्कावायरी कमेटी दर अस्त कायम की जा चुकी है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि उन की रिपोर्ट से ऐसी कुछ तजावीज निकलेंगी जिन से रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को फायदा पहुँचेगा।

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RATIFICATION OF ILO CONVENTION

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding ratification of the ILO Convention (No. 110) concerning conditions of employment of plantation workers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-187/62.]

12.14½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIRST REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrakhabad): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.15 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMECRE ANL INDUS-
TRY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Out of eight hours, 5 hours 40 minutes have already been taken and 2 hours and 20 minutes remain.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ministry has got a vital role to play to take India to the take off stage or to the stage of a self-generating economy. The industrial picture in this country has greatly changed in the last decade and spectacular results had been achieved on increased production and diversification. With a base of 100 in 1951, the general index of industrial production has risen to 180 in 1961 and by the end of the Third Plan it is envisaged that there would be 70 per cent increase. That is to say, that will take the index figure to 306. That means the total industrial output will increase by 300 per cent. Lately, there has been a brake in industrial production and the tempo has been slowed down....(Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I have been watching. Other talks should be more subdued.

Shri P. K. Deo: The tempo has slowed down because of the non-availability of coal. Government should take all steps to see that coal reaches the various consuming industries in time and regularly.

While discussing this demand, our attention is generally focussed on the depleting foreign exchange and on the mounting debts. We will have to pay back our debts to the tune of nearly Rs. 600 crores by the end of the Third Plan period. We cannot

defer payment for an indefinite period; we shall have to be prepared to pay this international debt.

If a cursory glance is had at the industrial geography of this country, it will lead to this conclusion that no attempt has been made to measure the dispersal of industries in this country. Regional development as desired in the Third Plan is not achieved. Even though the Estimates Committee recommended that the development wing of the industries Ministry should be divided and established in some zones, instead of being located at one place at Delhi, no action has been taken in that regard. In 1949 we had as many as 23,000 factories which were governed by the Indian Factories Act of 1948. By 1959 the number has increased to 41,579. That means a rise of 80.8 per cent. The dispersal has not been made in conformity with the policy of the Government of India. Rather, it has helped in widening the gulf of disparity. In the last decade we have seen that in Bihar there has been a rise in the number of factories from 731 to 4904 in 1958. That means a rise of nearly 571 per cent. Next comes Rajasthan. In Bombay there has been a rise from 7729 factories in 1949 to 10,995 in 1958. Thought it is a rise of 42.3 per cent, in absolute terms there has been rise to the tune of 3266 factories. Similarly, in West Bengal there has been a substantial increase. But so far as my State is concerned, it has been most backward and it is in the last rung of the industrial ladder.

The number of factories is not actually the real indicator of the capacity for increased employment. The new additional employment in a large measure has been confined to Bombay, Madras and West Bengal. Orissa is of course the last in this bracket. In the new industrial employment created, Orissa is of course the last; even though the Rourkela plant had been commissioned in 1960,

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

there has not been a substantial change in the picture.

Regarding the distribution of new capital, I would quote from the Indian manufacturers' data. High concentration of capital took place in the last decade in Bombay and West Bengal. In Bombay, the total capital employed in 1948 was Rs. 195.2 crores; it increased to Rs. 438.3 crores in 1958. Similarly, in West Bengal, the capital employed increased from Rs. 133.6 crores in 1948 to Rs. 340.6 crores by 1958. This dispersal of industries has been upset by the new concentration of capital.

So also, if you analyse the distribution of salaries and wages, in the graph, you will see that West Bengal and Bombay touch the figure of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 50 crores while in my State it is just between Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 5 crores.

Taking into consideration all these factors, I beg to submit that this lacuna or gap could easily be filled up if the Government make up their mind to establish various industries in the public sector in those regions which have been neglected so far. This industrial geography in this country is due to historical factors. As you know, when the Britishers came, they established their trade relationship in Fort William, Fort St. David and Fort St. George. From these three nuclei they projected their imperialistic expansion and at that time it was the colonial economy which was governing the establishment of industries in this country. But now it is a socialist economy that is functioning. So, this point must be considered from this new aspect. We have seen that the four centres of industrial, commercial and financial gravity are focussed in the four points of this country—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It should be properly dispersed so that more employment potential could be created in the backward regions.

Regarding the public sector, my speech would not be complete unless I make a reference to the poor show that has been put up by the public sector. There has been a decrease in the earnings of the public sector from Rs. 201 crores in 1960 to Rs. 195 crores in 1961. This implication could be properly grasped by the fact that investment rose from Rs. 605 crores in 1960 to Rs. 709 crores in 1961. I quote this also from the official statements, and you will be surprised to find that in 73 public sector undertakings the profit shown in 1961-62 was just 0.3 per cent. If that had been so in the private sector, these people would have been out of their business. They would have been either ousted by the shareholders or the Company Law Administration would have ousted them from this business. But they happen to be in the public sector and, therefore, they still continue to carry on the business. We shall have to scrutinise and find out what is the real trouble, whether it is the wrong personnel who manage these public sector undertakings who are responsible or whether it is due to the lack of cost consciousness on the part of the public sector undertakings. I think both are right and it should be examined from this aspect.

I would like to point out something regarding the working of the STC. We know very well that our export position is very grim. At the same time, we have got a dynamic Minister in Shri Manubhai Shah and we expect that during his ministership our exports would be boosted up. But I would request that investment priorities should be geared up to the export angle. Our machinery should be modernised and should be streamlined, and priority should be fixed on the quality of our export goods. I am very glad to learn that our Minister pointed out the other day that there will be a pre-shipment inspection of our goods before they are actually exported. This is a very

[Shri P. K. Deo]

good thing and should be followed up.

Regarding the STC I beg to submit—now there is going to be a second STC known as the Mineral and Metal Corporation—that our experience with regard to the working of the STC has not been very satisfactory. Though it was founded to supplement the private sector activity, it has gone much beyond its original scope; rather, on the other hand, the established channel of trade has been upset by the interference of the STC. The neglect of the STC in exploring new markets and promoting export of non-traditional items is very conspicuous. It may be due to the unbusinesslike and bureaucratic attitude of the STC. I do not know; but a thorough probe is necessary in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, despite the facilities that the STC commands, the total export in 1960-61 was only to the tune of Rs. 28 crores as against India's total of Rs. 360 crores.

Regarding the barter deal I would like to say that the barter deal has failed to produce the advantages. Manganese which has been bartered against fertilisers and steel has not been very successful. In these cases negotiations are carried on in such a way that the exports fetch lower than the usual price. Barter costs much heavier than the normal international price. In this regard I quote from the report of the Economic Intelligence Unit of London. The report says:

"The Corporation also charge high rates of commission. The goods exported by the Corporation to the Communist Bloc countries are sold elsewhere in Europe at a discounted price whereas the import of machinery and other goods from East European countries cost 15 to 20 per cent more."

If that is so, Sir, a thorough probe in this regard is most essential.

The Estimates Committee also recommended that the STC must have a building of its own. They pay high rent for the building of the Indian Express and they must have a building of their own. They must also try to utilise the Indian shipping as far as practicable. The Estimates Committee has categorically recommended that to boost up the trade of iron ore they should develop the Paradip Port and it should be linked with the Orissa mines. As the STC has got the monopoly in the trade of iron ore, I want to say a word about their supply to the various Indian steel mills in public sector.

In Bihar and Orissa alone there are 124 iron ore mines.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. K. Deo: Just two minutes more.

Even though they have got an annual operating capacity of 20 million tons, at the moment the transport capacity is only 2.5 million tons. Those iron ore mines have been supplying to Rourkela and Durgapur through the State Trading Corporation for the last two years at a rock bottom price of Rs. 11/25 a ton for the blast furnace grade iron ore. Now it is learnt that the State Trading Corporation is not going to lift any more of it and Hindustan Steel will be supplied this by their own captive mines. We learn that by working the captive mines, their own mines, these iron mills would be incurring a loss of Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per ton. I think that should be examined. If you want that industries in the private sector should prosper, the exports of iron ore should be guaranteed. Of course, the responsibility of the State Trading Corporation is there to look into this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri P. K. Deo: One word more and I shall finish.

At present eight lakh tons of iron ore are lying at the pit-mouth and unless it is lifted and the supply to the iron mills is guaranteed, it will virtually amount to the cancellation of the iron ore mines without compensation even though in the Third Plan we envisage that 37 million tons of iron ore is to be produced. That will all be meaningless.

Lastly, I would like to point out...

Mr. Speaker: After my ringing all these bells, he is taking up a new point. That should not be done. Shri Heda.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker Sir, the first point that I would like to make is about the size of this Ministry. No doubt, a good chunk has been taken away from this Ministry and tagged on to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries, yet the fact remains that the work of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is so vast and so large that it is just like an ocean. It is not that there is any intensity anywhere in particular, but it is such a large variety that this Ministry has to look after thousands and thousands of things and it is very difficult to keep one's eye on them. Therefore when this re-organisation took place it would have been better had this Ministry itself been bifurcated into two independent ministries of Industry and Commerce.

The second point that I would like to make is about the nomenclature of this Ministry. It has got two departments, one is the Department of International Trade and the other is the Department of Industry. The name of the main Ministry remains as it is though the names of the departments have been changed. I do not know why the Department of Commerce has been changed into the Department of International Trade. The name, Department of International Trade, gives

one the idea that it is something different from general or internal trade and it deals particularly with international trade, that is, with import and export. But it is not so. Under the Department of International Trade all the old departments or the old activities of the Department of Commerce are there and some more prominence has been given to the import and export aspect. That is good, but in my opinion this name is not a proper name.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is not a common name; it is a proper name.

Shri Heda: Then in the details I find that under the Department of International Trade there are certain plantation industries. I do not mind that, but I have not been able to follow why control over the stock exchanges has been taken away from the Department of Commerce and put under the Department of Industry.

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Stock exchanges are under the Finance Ministry.

Shri Heda: They should have been with Commerce, that is, with trade. Instead of that, it is with Finance. That was my point.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Perhaps the hon. Member meant the forward markets.

Shri Heda: I meant control of the Forward Markets Act.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is with International trade.

Shri Heda: I remember that, when I saw the communique for the first time, it was mentioned under the Department of Industry. So, I carried that impression.

These days we are giving great emphasis to foreign trade, that is, the

[Shri Heda]

export-import trade. It is good, Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, while speaking on this aspect the other day, referred to a story of *Mahabharata*. He said that there is a big *chakravyuha* and Abhimanyu is facing it in the absence of Arjuna. I think it may remind us of *Mahabharata* but the simile that he has given is not correct according to the factual position today. I feel that Abhimanya is facing the *chakravyuha* but at the same time Arjuna is there to help and guide him, whether Arjuna is in the form of the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry or in the form of the hon. Finance Minister or in the form of the new hon. Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari whose jurisdiction is very difficult to define.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Who is Abhimanyu?

Shri Heda: Abhimanyu is Shri Manubhai Shah, the hon. Minister of International Trade. Therefore the story of the *Mahabharata* is not going to fit in here. I am certain that though the odds are very heavy and this *haakravyuha* is very difficult, particularly when we look at the attitude of the Aid India Club, we may be successful.

In this connection I may welcome the appointment of the new hon. Minister without Portfolio though, as I said, it is very difficult to find out what his actual duties would be. You may allow me here a little digression. The other day when the hon. Minister, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, was replying to the debate on the demands of his Ministry, he virtually complained against the Home Ministry, the Irrigation and Power Ministry and some other ministries that they were interfering in his activities. They are undertaking various construction projects and he has to lend his officers, architects, engineers and what-not. Everything is done by his own men, yet the credit or discredit goes to others. I feel that in the Cabinet system that we are following generally an hon. Minister cannot complain against another hon.

Minister on the floor of the House, but after the appointment of another hon. Minister for creating co-ordination between three or four ministries, I think there was some ground or some good reason for Shri Mehr Chand Khanna to complain. However, this new appointment is there and I do hope that, as stated in the press, very soon these departments would also come under his purview and he would be able to guide them.

So far as the import-export trade is concerned, I think we can profitably look towards two great countries. One is Japan and the other is Belgium. Japan is talked of enough and I would not refer to it much. But I would like to refer to Belgium. It is easy to understand....

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I rise on a point of order, Sir? There is no quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There are only 35 hon. Members or so.

Mr. Speaker: Let the quorum bell be rung.

Shri Heda: May I proceed, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: How can he?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All empty benches opposite.

Mr. Speaker: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member might continue his speech.

Shri Heda: I was saying that it is easy to understand why Belgium should be in the forefront, at least as regards the Common Market, in this affair; extraordinary as it may seem, this small industrialised nation exports 40 per cent of her gross national product and between 65 and 70 per cent of all her industrial output. Indeed, one finds among the leading Belgian companies cases where the reliance on export markets is even greater than that. For example, Gevaert Photo Products, the star of the Brussels Bourse and the world's

second in this line (after, of course, Eastman Kodak), exports no less than 94 per cent of its total output! And its output last year covering as many as 13,000 different products, was worth more than 5,000 million Belgian francs, or about Rs. 50 crores. These exports were genuine exports, and not just the addition of the output of foreign subsidiaries, for Gevaert does not believe in manufacturing abroad, claiming that quality control is too difficult in overseas plant. Furthermore, Gevaert is directly concerned with the purchasing power of the developing countries because they count among its main clients for medical and industrial photographic equipment (X-ray film for medicine and for material-testing in steel and other industries, quality control apparatus, photo-copy and sound-recording equipment for offices, etc.); the medical and industrial divisions of this gigantic firm far overshadow the division making material for amateur photographers.

Gevaert's 94 per cent is perhaps an extreme case even in Belgium, but firms selling 70 to 80 per cent abroad are far from rare here, and they include some heavy industries such as steel, mechanical construction etc.

Now the point that I want to make is that unless we develop consciousness for export, it will not be possible for us to export in large quantities. The tendency in India is just the opposite to the tendency in Japan or Belgium. In Japan and Belgium they have got a long-range policy and programme for export, while the tendency on the part of Indian firms is to make hay while the sun shines. They make their programmes for a year or two and when they complete their deals we find that those firms do not exist. Therefore we have to create a climate in our country whereby private limited companies would be coming forward with the sole object of taking up export-import trade and they should have a long range programme of ten, fifteen or twenty

years, and slowly they should be able to build. If we do not differentiate between the long-range genuine exporters and casual exporters then the difficulty would arise that these casual exporters would take away the cream of export earnings and men operating with a long-range programme will get dissatisfied or discouraged. I am saying this because many times because of our import difficulties, export business is tagged with certain other aspects.

For example, we allow a certain type of exports and in lieu of that we allow a certain percentage of extra export of certain chemicals which in many cases are sold in our markets at as much as 400 per cent profit; there are even cases where they are sold at 800 per cent profit. So, it is just possible that a casual exporter may come forward taking advantage of a particular opportunity or moment and indulge in it. The main point that I am making is that we should develop a climate here as in Japan, Belgium or certain other countries where the export quantum of their trade is higher and we should encourage firms or companies which take up these exports directly and on a very large scale. Without this it will not be possible for us to export properly.

Sir, in my travels abroad I have noticed a certain aspect of our exports. We discussed this matter in the Estimates Committee and the previous speaker also referred to it. I refer to quality control. When a commodity is exported, there is a sample survey by Government. But what do they do? We went into the details and we found out a very funny thing. Suppose there are one hundred cases. Out of one hundred cases they take samples of ten. If out of ten, one is defective it is rejected and the other nine are allowed to be exported. I asked them why it should be so. When ten per cent of a commodity is below quality, the entire lot should be rejected. But that is not so. This difficulty is there. The other countries are very certain about their

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quality; therefore, they make a good name and once we have got a good name, we can be sure of getting higher prices. If our reputation suffers, we cannot expect even a reasonable price.

So far as textiles are concerned, many things happen. The length is not as it should be; the breadth is not according to specification; the count of the cloth is different from the one contracted for. A sample is shown; something else is supplied. Therefore, I would like to impress that our survey and assessment should be very strict, quality control should be tight for those who indulge in malpractices will bring a bad name to the country, and as such they should be penalised.

Mr. Speaker: I must point out to the House that we are hard-pressed for time. Tomorrow at five o'clock the Guillotine will be applied and all the Demands put to the vote of the House. There are nine hours allotted to the Finance Ministry and nine hours cannot be made up if we adhere to the schedule and also sit extra 45 minutes for the Finance Bill. Therefore the House, I may announce, would sit up to 6.45 p.m., for us to make nine hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. May I ask why the Guillotine could not be applied at six instead of at five tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: That is the time fixed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not fixed by the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: It has already been fixed; we cannot change it.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi. The hon. Member should be very brief, in view of the pressure on time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Unfortunately the pressure arises only now.

Mr. Speaker: He was absent on Friday I wanted to call him on that

day. Therefore, he should not put forward that excuse.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have explained the whole position to you.

Mr. Speaker: Sir, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry embraces functions and activities which are pivotal in the economic perspective of our national life and, therefore, the omissions and commissions of this Ministry naturally occupy a place of very high importance in our national economy.

Sir, a very deeply disconcerting feature of the present economic scene in the country is a deadly sense of dichotomy which is being assiduously fostered by certain politicians between the private and the public sectors of our national economy. It appears that this has almost assumed an aspect of veiled antipathy between these two sectors. A usually bellicose, petulant and over-bearing bureaucracy seems to be carrying on an undeclared cold war with business. And, Sir, this state of affairs, this lack of coordination, and lack of cooperation between the private and the public sectors, which in my opinion is very largely responsible for the lesser pace of progress we have been able to achieve—is due to the fact that Government has not been able to take care of the situation very effectively and adequately.

Sir, I assume that the plans and policies of the Government are intended to operate within the framework of freedom. I also assume that our economic policies and plans are not intended mainly to subserve any semantic superstition—be that socialism, or any other 'ism'. I say this because we often find daily bickerings, altercations and statements which reflect adversely on the private sector and they are calculated to create apprehensions rather than to allay them. If we expect the private sector to make a continuing and a constructive contribution to our national economy, we must cease this

kind of propaganda, this kind of irresponsible talk, because we must work for the emergence of an integrated, agreed framework of reference for national policies and planning. I am afraid that agreed framework of reference is today lacking to a very large extent.

I hope, Sir, that the hon. Minister when he replies to the debate would be able to assure us that in the coming five years Government would adopt a position which would allay these apprehensions, which would reassure this sector. I am sure in doing this he would create and contribute towards the creation of a proper climate for the private sector in this country.

Sir, I do not stand for the eccentricities of egocentric economics. I do not idealise freedom without the content of social justice. I believe that freedom is a clearing in the human jungle: the clearing once made, we must build, we must build with forethought, with harmony, with sincerity, with hard work. In this respect, I would say that we have not been able to harness various resources which lie idle and which lie waste in this country.

Sir, take an example. There is in this country an acute shortage of capital, but at the same time we find that there are large amounts of hoarded and hidden wealth in this country. (Interruption). Yes, huge hoarded and hidden wealth in the private sector. What have we done to draw it out, to activate these frozen assets in the country and to harness them in the service of the nation? I am afraid, Sir, we have done precious little. And I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, as well as to the other Ministers, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Economic Affairs who are concerned with this, to ponder over this problem and to devise measures, not only compulsive measures, not

only statutory devices, but measures which would give incentives and would provide us with the much-needed capital in this country.

I would also like to say in this context that we must not attitude a doctrinaire approach of dog-in-manger's policy. The private sector should be called forth, should be persuaded and encouraged to come in the field where the public sector has no reason at the present stage to enter. This also is not being done in an adequate manner, and that is also responsible, I think, for the lack of development capital in the country. I think there is scope enough for both these sectors in the country. And when we call names to one sector, when we try to condemn one of these two sectors, we are only, in my opinion, cutting our nose to spite our face.

I would like to say here that so far as the huge hoarded and hidden wealth in this country is concerned, the Government should, if necessary, appoint a small committee to consider the various ramifications of the problem of the hidden and hoarded wealth, the extent of which is said to be of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores, at the very least. If that is so, then it is very necessary that the Government should consider appointing a small committee to call forth these frozen assets, as I call them. (Interruption). Nobody can estimate them, it is true, with any measure of accuracy, but I am sure that these estimates which are based on some impressions are justified, and if they are not justifiable I would like the hon. Minister to say so. Because, I know that authorities in the Government have previously made statements to this effect.

I would like to make a brief reference to the pattern of our imports as well as to the acute shortage of foreign capital that we are experiencing today. Regarding the pattern of

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imports, I would like to emphasise that a foresighted and a fair approach is an imperative necessity, it is the first pre-requisite for the success of our plans. I am afraid in the field of imports it is notorious that some persons are considered more equal than others, to quote a phrase from George Orwell. And this amounts to favouritism in granting import licences and creates a lot of cynical and demoralising talk in the country. I have, for example, an instance in my mind, namely the photographic trade. Licensing of imports for the photographic trade, I understand, was carried out in such a manner for the last ten years or so that a certain foreign firm was built up at the cost of various indigenous photographic firms who were established importers of photographic goods in the country. I would like the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the matter.

An equally regrettable aspect of our pattern of imports is that there is certain ill-considered and irrational licensing of imports. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, for example, to the fact that in the jute industry, while you are granting, more freely than elsewhere, licences for importing converting machinery, you are following a highly restrictive policy in granting import licences for the import of the primary productive machinery, which is after all very necessary and without which the converting machinery would be of no avail. I have particular instances in my mind, but I do not think that they should be put up on the floor of the House. I am sure the hon. Minister is more aware of them than I am.

I would also like to mention, as has been mentioned by previous speakers, that recent experience shows that there is likely to be an acute shortage of foreign capital, that we cannot hope to receive much foreign capital through the institutional media of loans and aids from abroad. The other sources of foreign exchange for

us are also very limited. Tourist trade has its limitations, as we all know. Our foreign trade has been stationary, as is admitted in all quarters, for the last many years. While the hon. Minister of International Trade was addressing the House the other day in a very confident, captivating manner, I felt that perhaps our expectations may not miscarry. I was reminded, Sir, of a line from a nineteenth century poet:

For, tying the bonnet under her chin

She tied the heart of a young man within.

While the hon. Minister was making a very charming statement regarding the possibilities and prospects of foreign trade and earnings of foreign exchange, I felt that he should be reminded that even during the year 1960-61 there was a shortfall of Rs. 18 to 20 crores. If this shortfall is going to continue, how are we going to be able to achieve the target of augmentation of our foreign exchange earnings through international trade by nearly Rs. 40 crores annually? I hope that there is no heart breaking later on. I hope that we can streamline our production procedures and our cost structure. And, in order to earn more foreign exchange and in order to get more foreign investments into the country, we should stop raising and chasing controversies in the international field; we should create a climate, by fiscal and monetary policies, of attracting more foreign investments to this country. As we all know, in the past there has been very little increase in foreign investments in this country.

Sir, on this analysis it appears to me that the possibilities and the prospects of meeting our foreign exchange shortage are rather bleak and disturbing, and I hope that the utmost attention would be paid to this aspect of the matter, because in this alone lies our economic salvation for the time being. We cannot afford to re-tailor our plans or to cut them down. If we

continue at the same pace of economic progress it may not be possible for us to realise the target—it is not an ambitious target—but it will not be possible for us to realise even this target rightly set up, under the hitherto lackadaisical policies, I hope, in this context, that the creation of the new Board of Trade would not be a mere addition to the large institutional machinery which we already have, but that it will be a functioning working body so that it would be able to help enhance our international trade substantially.

13 hrs.

Here, I would like to make a passing reference to the cost structure of our industry that is at the root of our difficulties in the field of foreign trade. I need hardly quote Shri Manubhai Shah who said three years ago just what he said two or three days before that we are being priced out in the international market because of inefficient management here, because of high prices here, because of a very top-heavy cost structure in the country. I am afraid very little was done in these three years since he made that statement. Many more such statements had been made earlier. During the last three years, we have done precious little. We have not followed any consistent policy calculated to alleviate our difficulties in this field. It appears to me that this is also evidence of the failure of our planners. They seem to have considered that they are helpless in the matter of reducing cost of production in this country or they thought that this was a matter which could be neglected and postponed. I am glad there is greater awareness of this problem now and I hope that given the determination on the part of the Government, this problem can also be solved.

There is a cognate matter, the problem of idle installed capacity in the country. I think this is one of the biggest problems confronting the

country today. We have lots eating in the industrial field on such a huge scale that it is incredible. No systematic study of idle installed capacity or under-utilisation of resources has really been made in the country. From whatever figures are available from the skeleton statistics that are maintained by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I think I would be right in saying that there are many industries in which there is idle capacity to the extent of 50 per cent. or more. A recent study of how men and machines spend their time in Indian Industry reveals that almost 41 per cent. of the working time of the machines is wasted in trivial matters, in inspection, in getting repairs made, in getting spares etc. This does not reflect very well on a planned economy. Particularly when we proclaim the benefits of planned economy in this country, it is a shame that we have not been able to do anything in this matter. I would also like to point out here that the figures of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on which I rely naturally because there are no other detailed figures available, are based on a single 8-hour shift a day and 300 days a year only. I would like to put it to the House whether a country like ours can afford such industrial siestas and idle workless hours and to have only 300 working days in a year of one 8 hour shift a day. Therefore, I would say that even the figures that are available do not reflect the extent of the real idle installed capacity in this country. I would, therefore, expect the Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us what he proposes to do about it in a concrete form, in a positive way, because this, I think, is an outrageous situation which is rather repugnant to the very concept of planning.

Then, I would go on to make a reference to the utilisation of industrial byproducts in this country, which is again a matter which has received scant attention at the hands of the Government. Instances are legion in

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi] which industrial byproducts just go waste. We know that all technologically advanced countries in the world today are able to make very effective use of their byproducts and they make use of it in a profitable manner.

Paucity of time does not permit me to examine the functioning and organisation of the public sector undertakings in this country in any great detail. I would like, however, in the first instance to welcome the move for the establishment of a Standing Committee of Parliament for Public Undertakings. I hope that such a committee would do immense good. I also hope that through the instrumentality of such a committee, we would be able to reconcile the needs of accountability and autonomy in the public sector which is a problem which has bedevilled not only our country but several other countries also where nationalisation has taken place and where economic activity has gone apace in the public sector. I feel that autonomy and accountability are not necessarily antithetic. I feel, on the basis of experience of other countries such as the U.S.A. which has got large public undertakings and the U.K. and France that Parliament must continue to supervise the functioning of public undertakings. We cannot afford to abdicate our responsibilities because it is tax-payer's money that is invested. In this connection, I would like to say that there should be frequent efficiency audits and that there should be special committees to consider the functioning of public undertakings. I would also like to draw the attention of the House to a suggestion made by the Estimates Committee that 25 per cent. of the investments should be thrown open in the public undertakings to the public at large. I do not know why this proposal has been kept under cold storage for so long. I would like the Minister to tell us what he proposes to do about this suggestion. As he knows, the excuses given by the Government earlier were not accepted by the Estimates Committee in this connection.

I would like to be given five minutes more since I am the spokesman of the Independent Parliamentary Group.

Mr. Speaker: Five minutes I can't give. Three or four minutes he may have.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to quote, since I have very little time at my disposal, in order to illustrate the supercilious bureaucratic temper that characterises our public undertakings I would like to quote one of the distinguished predecessors of the present Minister of Commerce and Industry, who has this to say:

"Another feature noticeable in several State enterprises these days is the presumption of expert knowledge on the part of those who are placed in charge of these ventures. As a consequence, dispassionate observers cannot fail to notice many square pegs in round holes. Individuals who may be good and efficient in certain administrative responsibilities and duties are thrust on ventures in which they could not ordinarily be expected to take even the remotest interest. These "Mr. Know-Alls" coming from some heights, ensure for themselves all the best benefits, advantages and comforts, unmindful of the burden and strain which they cast on these enterprises under their charge and spend a good deal of their time in carrying out the orders and directives from the superior bureaucrats of the Secretariat. Quite often, such a state of affairs leads to a demoralisation and corruption of the whole atmosphere of State enterprises with all the consequent evil results that ensue therefrom."

In addition to the problem of bureaucratic temper in industry, we have also the problem of doctrinaire political sloganeering and political tantrums. It is a spectacle of a frightened and embattled rider riding

the tiger of bureaucracy in this country in the field of public undertakings.

In this connection, I would like to quote from a high authority who says:

"In the old days the principal enemy of public enterprise was, no doubt, those who disapproved socialism. Now it is socialists themselves.

Shri Manubhai Shah: May I know whom he is quoting?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am quoting Mr. Galbraith, an economist and a statesman.

Shri A. C. Guha: The previous quotation?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I wanted the Minister to guess. It was from Shri C. H. Bhabha. Mr. Galbraith goes on to say:

"Now, it is socialists themselves. For it is socialists who refuse to consider seriously the peculiar requirements of the modern productive enterprise, whether public or private; who decline to give it the autonomy it must have; who destroy it by meticulously pressing on its decisions and thus forcing upon it an intolerable and unworkable centralisation; who decline to see that the organisation of public enterprises must keep pace with new conditions and new tasks; who are careless about the standards to which management of the enterprises must be held; and who, on occasion encourage workers and consumers to appropriate the surplus on which expansion and growth depend and without which there will be stagnation. Above all, it is socialists who are responsible for the paralysing belief that success is a matter of faith, not works."

I have also a word to say regarding the Indian Standards Institution

regarding which I had moved a cut motion. Therefore, I suppose I can have just one minute to say a few things about it. We find that instead of Rs. 5 lakhs about 6 years ago, we grant about Rs. 20 lakhs to the I.S.I. now. I have, in the course of my study and enquiries, found that the autonomy granted to the Indian Standards Institution is being very grossly abused. I do not want to bring many specific instances to the notice of the hon. Minister on the floor of this House, but I would like to say this, that, in the first place, the actual conditions prevailing do not reflect much confidence of the consumers. To illustrate this point, I would say that the textile industry which is so big in this country and which looms large on our economic horizon does not have a single certification mark within its ambit.

I would like to say also that in the organisation itself, there are various drawbacks, there are various bottlenecks and there are various tyrannical things that are happening. As a matter of fact, a gentleman, or two continue even beyond the prescribed age of retirement. People are employed without an open advertisement. People are kept in service for two years, and no advertisement is made on an all-India basis. People are kept on the basis of favouritism and nepotism.

A stall was constructed recently in the Exhibition, for which a sum of Rs. 80,000 were paid to some favoured firm, and actually speaking, this firm gave a sub-contract, and this sub-contract was only to the extent of Rs. 35,000 so that Government got for Rs. 80,000 what was worth only Rs. 35,000.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I shall conclude in less than half a minute. I have also reliable information that the institution is also asking its licensees to

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contribute advertisements in the newspapers for it, which is bound to reflect on its impartiality and its judicial approach to things.

I hope that these matters will also receive the attention of the House, and the Ministry, and the Minister would be able to assure us that something effective and the needful will be done in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any Member from the D.M.K. who wants to speak? I find that there is none. Then Shri Bagri from the Socialist Group wanted to speak, but I find that the hon. Member is not present here. Now, Shri Hem Raj.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। स्मूल टी योअर्म का मामला मैं आज मदन के: सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे से पहले अपने किसी भाषण में यह मामला माउथ के: किसी मेम्बर माहबूब ने रखवा था। स्मूल टी योअर्म का यह मामला खास तौर से पंजाब के: पहाड़ी इलाके: और मद्रास के: नीलगिरी हिल्म से ताल्लुक रखता है। यह दोनों इलाके: जहां कि चाय पैदा होती है पहाड़ी है। जहां तक हमारे पंजाब का ताल्लुक है यहां पर छोटी छोटी टी इस्टेंट्स हैं जिन की कि तादाद १५०० के: करीब है और उन का एरिया कोई ५ एकड़ से ले कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ५० एकड़ तक है। यह टी इंडस्ट्री पंजाब में कोटेज इंडस्ट्री की बेसिस पर चलती है। यह इंडस्ट्री खास तौर पर कांगड़ा और हिमाचलप्रदेश के: मंडी इलाके: में है। यह यहां की कोटेज इंडस्ट्री है। वड़ी मरीने भी नहीं हैं और आम तौर पर हाथ से काम चलता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि गदननंगट की तरफ से और टी बोर्ड की तरफ से इस के प्रति अच्छा सलूक नहीं हो रहा है। टी बोर्ड की तरफ से कुछ कर्जे मंजूर किये गये थे, ग्रान्ट्स मंजूर की गई थीं लेकिन आज तक वह खर्च नहीं की गई। वहां पर चाय का प्रोडक्शन भी कम हो रहा है। हिमाचलप्रदेश

और पंजाब में जहां ११ या साड़े ११ लाख के करीब प्रोडक्शन था अब की फीगर्स यह बतला रही हैं कि प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है और वह १० लाख तक पहुँच गया है। जहां चाय की पैदावार घट रही है वहां उस की प्रोडक्शन कौस्ट बढ़ रही है। उस के साथ साथ कीमत जो वसूल हो रही है वह भी कम है। अमृतसर मार्केट से इस बक्त जो फीगर्स ली गई हैं उन के मुताबिक उस की कीमत १ रुपये १६ नये पैसे पर पाउंड चलती है। आज कल उस के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ गयी है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने का जो कायदा उन्होंने रखा है और जोन्स जो बनाये हैं उन का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारी जो यीन चाय है उस की यह हालत है कि बहुत सारी चाय जो वहां पर तैयार होती है उस में से ५० परसेंट वह या तो अमृतसर मार्केट में पड़ी है या हमारे जो स्मूल टी योअर्म हैं उन के पास पड़ी है। हमारी चाय अफगानिस्तान में बिकती थी। अफगानिस्तान एक ऐसा भार्केट था जहां कि हम उस को भेजते थे। अब लैड रुट तो बन्द हो गया है और चूंकि हवाई जहाज द्वारा भेजी जाती है इसलिये वहुत खर्चा पड़ता है। लैड रुट से भेजने में जहां २ आने की पाउंड का खर्चा पड़ता था अब इंडियन एयर लाइंस के जरिए भेजने में वह खर्चा वहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है।

इसी के साथ साथ आप ने टी पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी जोकि जोन नं० १ के पहले ५ पैसे थी अब उस को १५ पैसे कर दिया है और जिस का कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि यह चाय मार्केट में कम्पीट नहीं कर सकती।

टी बोर्ड ने प्रोडक्शन के लिहाज से जोन्स बनाये हैं। एक्साइज ड्यूटी जो लगाई है वह उन्होंने ने बेटे के हिसाब से लगाई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जोन्स इस लिहाज से बनाये जायें कि वहां पर प्रोडक्शन कितना होता है और उस की प्रावस वहां पर कितनी वसूल होती है। इस लिहाज से देखा जाय और जो कांगड़ा के टी फ्रोअर्स हैं और नीलगिरी के टी गाड़न्स

हैं उन की जुदा जोन्स बनाई जायें। इस पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं लगनी चाहिये। यह जोन्स तबदील करने चाहिएं ताकि यहां की ग्रीन टी मार्केट में चल सके और यहां के टी गार्डेन्स आगे तरक्की कर सके। इस के लिए मैं एक तजवीज यह रखना चाहता हूं कि वह चाय जिसकी कि कीमत ३ रुपये पौड़ से कम हो उस पर किसी किस्म को ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी न रखवी जाय। इस के साथ साथ मैं यह चाहता हूं कि कोई और तरीका इस्तेमाल किया जाय जिस से यह ग्रीन टी का अफगानिस्तान जाने का जो मामला है वह ठीक तरह से हल हो सके। कोई और तरीका द्राम्सपोट का हो या कोई ऐसी मवसिडी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार दे जिससे कि जो किराया टी ग्रोअर्स को देना पड़ता है उस सबसिडी में वह किराया कम हो जाय ताकि उन की चाय अफगानिस्तान में जा कर बिक सके।

एक और बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। टी बोर्ड की तरफ से ग्रान्ट्स और लोन्स वर्गे रह बाकायदा नहीं मिलते हैं। जो रुपया दो माल पहले और पिछले माल मंजूर किया गया वह भी खर्च नहीं किया गया। अगर यहीं हालत रही तो यह काम ठीक से नहीं चल पायेगा और फलस्वरूप यह टी गार्डेन्स बन्द हो जायेगे क्योंकि उन की टी बुजेज १०० साल पुरानी हो चुकी हैं। इन टी गार्डेन्स और जो टी इंडस्ट्री यहां पर चलती हैं उस में करीब १०००० के लेवर काम कर रही है। अगर इस इंडस्ट्री को कायदे से चलाना है और उन हजारों आदमियों को बेकार नहीं करना है तो मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इस के लिए वहां पर आप कम्पल-सरी कोआपरेटिव बना दीजिये ताकि वहां के स्मील टी ग्रोअर्स इन कोआपरेटिव्स में चले जायें। उस सूरत में ही यह इंडस्ट्री बच सकेगी।

इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि द्राम्सपोट चार्ज भीट करने के लिये उन को

सबसिडी दी जाय। जो जांस बनाये गये हैं उन को तबदील किया जाय और वह वहां की प्रोडक्शन कौस्ट पर पौंड, प्रोडक्शन पर एकड़ और जो वहां प्राइम पर पौंड वसूल होती है उम के मुताबिक बनाये जायें।

एक बात मैं आप के सामने और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हमने यह एक कायदा अथवा सिद्धान्त थड़ फाइव इयर प्लान में रखवा था कि यह रीजनल डिस्पेरिटीज फीर दी परपरज औफ इंडस्ट्री-लाइजेशन कम से कम रखवी जायेगी। इस लिहाज से हमारे पंजाब के साथ बहुत अच्छा सलूक नहीं किया जाता है। पंजाब में कोई हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं लगाई जाती हैं। पंजाब के लिए पब्लिक सैक्टर में सिंक मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी की बात रखवी गई है बाकी उस लिहाज से कोई हैवी इंडस्ट्री पंजाब में नहीं लगाई गई है। स्टेट सैक्टर में दो और फैक्टरियां लगाई जा रही थीं। हमारे पंजाब के पहाड़ी परियाज में दो फैक्टरीज के लगाने का टार्गेट रखवा गया था। एक सीमेंट फैक्टरी और एक न्यूज़प्रिट फैक्टरी कांगड़ा में लगाने की बात की थी लेकिन उन को आहिस्ता आहिस्ता पहाड़ी परिया में न लगा कर प्लेन्स में लगाया जा रहा है। दरअसल हो यह रहा है कि लिप निर्देशी तो हम पहाड़ बालों के साथ की जाती है लेकिन अमल कुछ नहीं किया जाना है। यह चीज वहां पर चल रही है। यह सारा रा मैट्रिक्युल, चाहे वह सीमेंट के लिए हो या न्यूज़प्रिट के लिए हो, कांगड़ा से लाया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से कुलू की पहाड़ियों से फर ट्रीज की लकड़ी लाई जा रही है। सामान तो सारा वहां से लाया जा रहा है और यह फैक्टरीज लगाई जा रही हैं प्लेन्स के अन्दर। इस से वहां की पहाड़ी जनता में बहुत अधिक असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस सवाल को ले कर हमारे इलाके में कोई एजीटेशन हो। वह एक बांडर

[श्री हेम राज]

एरिया है और इतनिए मैं खुद नहीं चाहता कि वहां पर इस बारे में कोई एजीटेशन किया जाये, लेकिन मैं यह ज़रूर चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि वह वहां पर ऐसे हालात न पैदा करे, जिस से लोगों में असन्तोष हो और वे यह महसूस करने लगें कि इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करने के बारे में हमारे इलाके के साथ इन्साफ़ नहीं हो रहा है और इस सवाल को ले कर किसी किस्म का एजीटेशन हो। (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय यहीं पर एजीटेशन नहीं शुरू हो जाना चाहिये।

श्री हेम राज : इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि ये दोनों फैक्ट्रीज, जिन के लिये पंजाब के थर्ड फाइव-यीअर प्लान में रुपया रखा गया है, खास तौर से पहाड़ों में, कांगड़े में, लगाई जायें, जहां पर उन के लिये कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है।

इस बारे में एक उच्च यह किया जाता है कि कांगड़ा में ये फैक्ट्रीज इसलिये नहीं लग सकती कि वहां पर ट्रांस्पोर्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं है, रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। इस पर मुझे बहुत हैरानी होती है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में इंडस्ट्रीज कायम की जा सकती है, जहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, तो फिर कांगड़ा में, जहां जोगेन्द्रनगर तक रेलवे लाइन जाती है, इंडस्ट्रीज क्यों नहीं शुरू की जा सकती। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस किस्म के उच्च को नज़र-अन्दाज कर के ये फैक्ट्रीयां जिला कांगड़ा में ही लगाई जायें।

इस के अलावा एक खास बात यह है कि पंजाब के सारे ज़ंगलात का ६/१० हिस्सा कांगड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आता है। वहां से सारे का सारा रेजिन पंजाब में आता है। वहां पर एक रेजिन फैक्ट्री बहुत अच्छी तरह नग मकती है, लेकिन आज तक उस तरफ कोई

ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह वहां पर रेजिन फैक्ट्री लगाने के विषय में विचार करें।

पहाड़ों में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट उसी सूरत में दूर हो सकती है कि वहां के लोकल कच्चे माल का, रा मैटीरियल का, ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्टेमाल किया जाये। वहां पर रा बूल है। बहुत दिनों से यह बात चल रही है कि एक इम्पर्लूब्ड वलन चर्खा मार्केट में आ जाये, लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि कब से इस बारे में एक्सपेरिमेंट्स चल रहे हैं और कब तक वे पाया-तकमील तक पहुँच जायेंगे, मुकम्मल हो जायेंगे। इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये और एक इम्पर्लूब्ड बूलन चर्खा तैयार कर के मार्केट में लाया जाये। प्रगत वह चर्खा बिजली से चल सके, तो वे हतर होगा। उम से बहुत ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हो सकेगा, वहां का कच्चा माल इस्टेमाल हो सकेगा और वहां की अन-एम्प्लायमेंट भी दूर हो सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The Minister of International Trade has already spoken when he explained the various steps that he proposes to take for stepping up export trade. He pointed out that during the last decade trade with East European countries has jumped up very much. Of course, it is welcome. But we would like the Minister to remember that there is much more scope for the stepping up of our export trade not only with the East European countries but with many other countries in Africa, in our own Continent and perhaps in Latin America. Really vast possibilities have opened up for our country to have new trade links, and it is all the more better for us to find out new trade links with new countries; equally it is all the more better for us to reject the idea of depending on the traditional trade links very much, because experience is very painful. We have

seen during the last few months how politics has entered trade as also the economic help that we are getting. I do not want to go into details due to lack of time. But we would like to impress upon Government the necessity of diversifying our trade as much as possible.

Much compliment was paid to the Minister of International Trade, about his courage, about his cleverness and all that. But we would like him to have the necessary courage for the diversification of trade. It is really humiliating for us to sit waiting on the doorsteps of countries like Britain. When they have entered ECM, we will be in trouble. After all, they did not care for us very much. They are even unable to take care of themselves in the world situation today. We know how they are also pressed by the Big Brother to join the ECM. This the present world situation. So it is all the more necessary for our Government to have a cent per cent independent position in international trade.

13:25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I wanted to make use of this opportunity to draw the attention of Government to the sad and miserable plight of one particular industry, the coir industry, again. I say 'again' because in the last Parliament I had occasion to deal with this subject. But it was during the discussion of the Finance Bill and naturally the Minister of Industry was not replying to it. I would like the Minister of Industry to say something on this matter on this occasion, if it is possible for him to do so.

As far as this industry is concerned, it is common knowledge that in my State, Kerala, this is an industry on which more than a million people depend for their livelihood. This is an industry which used to earn a lot of foreign exchange for us. In 1951, by the export of coir goods we could get

Rs. 10 crores worth foreign exchange. But unfortunately this industry has lost, especially the manufacturing goods industry has lost, much of its foreign market during the last decade. That is the basic trouble with this industry.

The Coir Board was constituted in 1954. Actually, the Board is the doctor to look after the patient of this coir industry. But unfortunately, the record of the Board is not at all good or creditable. The Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha itself has produced a report on the work of the Coir Board where it has stated that the Coir Board could not help in the export of coir goods very much after it was constituted.

I do not want to deal with the Coir Board as such just now. I only want to invite the attention of the Minister to certain important steps that we would like him to take in order to save this industry as much as possible. The main difficulty is that there is unrestricted export of coir yarn to the West European countries where they are having now a manufacturing industry based on coir. I do not propose that the export of coir yarn should be stopped. That would not be a wise step as far as this entire industry is concerned, but at least something should be done to provide coir yarn at a reasonable price to the manufacturing industry here. That is one thing. Also, Government should make an inquiry; they should send a team or some officers to the West European countries to see whether actually our coir yarn is being made use of, as is feared, by these industries very much. We should find out how far the increasing export of coir yarn is affecting our manufacturing industry. It is feared that this is affecting the industry to a great extent.

Another difficulty is the higher freight rates on export of coir goods. I was glad to hear from the hon. Minister a few days back during Question Hour that Government were seriously

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

taking up this question with the Conference Lines. The Minister was hopeful that something would come out of the discussions they were having with these Lines. I would like him to go ahead speedily as far as this problem is concerned so that the coir goods export gets some kind of relief by a lowering of the freight rates on coir. Till then, we would request Government to subsidise export of coir goods. We would like the Government to think about that problem.

There is another demand from the various trade unions representing the coir workers that it would be very good if a Coir Trading Corporation can be started. They have made concrete suggestions to the Government of Kerala as well as to the Central Government how a Coir Trading Corporation can very much help in putting the industry on its legs. We would like the Government to consider their proposal.

Another proposal is to include coir goods industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Yet another proposal to solve the problems concerning this industry is to encourage the co-operative sector of workers. It is a pity that during the Second Five Year Plan, the target fixed for organised co-operatives was not reached. Actually, it was decided that during the Second Five Year Plan, 284 co-operatives will be organised; but we could reach the figure of only 181. In an industry which is in very deep crisis, it is really a pitiable position. So, it has to be looked into and the co-operative sector has to be encouraged.

These are some of the steps proposed by those people who are interested in the well-being of this particular industry. I would like the Minister, especially the new Minister, to understand the seriousness of this problem. The entire coastal belt of the Kerala State is actually in a very serious crisis because this coir industry is the

backbone of the economic life of that region. At one time, it provided the people with livelihood. The situation was very good. Now the situation is very disappointing. It is better that the Minister sometimes goes to that part of the country and sees for himself and understands the seriousness of the situation and takes energetic steps to save this industry.

I will be done with yet another point. That also concerns our State. My friend on the other side, Shri Kappen, with vehemence and with feeling referred to this particular problem the other day. The general problem is the backwardness of that region as far as industries are concerned. Our complaint—and our charge, I should put it that way—against the Ministry and the Central Government is that in spite of the pious declarations nothing much was done till now for developing industries in that part of the country. Taking into consideration the large number, hundreds and thousands, of educated young people going without employment and taking into consideration the fact that land for cultivation is comparatively very little, we can be saved only by starting small and big industries in hundreds. The new economic survey that has been carried on has pointed out that during the coming 20 years, if Kerala is to catch up with the rest of India, at least Rs. 1000 crores should be invested. Of course, it is a shocking amount. But, what is happening today? Even those industries which were allotted for the State are in a state of uncertainty, whether they will after all come up or whether they will be shifted to some other place.

I am specifically referring to the case of the phytochemicals which is proposed to be started at Neriamangalam. In this House itself contradictory answers were given on behalf of Government. We were sometimes told that it is because of the default of the Kerala Government to acquire land that the work is suspended. Actually, a note was circulated to that

effect in the Consultative Committee. Afterwards, we were told that the whole economics of the project is under consideration. Now, it is for the Ministry to see that as much is cut down as is possible. But we are interested in seeing that it is started in our State. Even a loyal Congressman like Shri Kappen speaking with vehemence shows the feeling of the entire people in that State. He put forth the statement that the British came to India through Kerala and now the Communists are trying to capture India through Kerala. So, some industries should be given to us.

Unfortunately, there are people in the State who are arguing like that. (*Interruption*). But, apart from all that, as far as we, on this side, are concerned, in spite of all such talk, we will go the whole hog with them as far as improving the condition of our State is concerned. No political difference stands in our way. We would only like our friends also to take up the same attitude. Now, I want a categorical statement from the Minister that all this talk or paper reports or rumours about the possible shifting of this particular plant from Kerala is not true, that it is going to come up in Kerala. We want to get a definite assurance from the Government as far as this question is concerned.

We hear that you are going to start some new industries in the public sector. Kerala should always be in your minds when you think about starting new Industries because—do not think that we are arguing for a particular State in a parochial manner we feel Karala is India. In spite of its being neglected during the last so many years—we honestly believe it has been neglected; you may not believe it, including my friend Shri Kappen believe so—the Kerala State people do not think on the lines of the DMK. We do not think on lines of separatism. We have always resisted that. In spite of the painful experiences we believe that

it is the problem of India as a whole. You are going to start marine diesel manufacture in this country. We hear that Government is proposing to have some new industries, to have machine tools gain. When you have the consideration of the location of these industries in your mind, I would request the Ministry to keep the case of Kerala in mind. I am not pleading only for Kerala. We only want Government to implement the Industrial Policy Resolution as far as the development of backward regions is concerned.

I hope the Minister will give serious thought to these suggestions and will do the needful in the matter.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said about the commerce side. So, I would like to deal mostly with industries wing of this Ministry which has made really good progress in industrial development. The main difficulty for our industry is about quality and also of cost. For internal consumption as well as for export, these are the two points which should be seriously taken into consideration; and something should be done to minimise the cost of production and also to improve the quality.

India is now almost a protected market. There is hardly any import from outside. So, the manufacturers have got a sheltered market. They can put any price on their products; and the consumers will have to take them at the prices put by these manufacturers. I do not know whether Government can introduce a compulsory system of cost inspection into all these industries so that the interests of the consumers may also be protected.

From the point of view of the consumers' interests as also from the point of view of export prospects, I think Government should seriously consider the question of having a system

[Shri A. C. Guha]
 of compulsory cost inspection. Some time ago, I think about two years ago, the Minister in charge of Industries then, Shri Kanungo most probably, said that there was no such authority for Government under the existing Act. If so, Government can surely amend the Act and take additional power to have a compulsory cost and quality inspection in all the manufacturing industrial units. There was another question. Shri Manubhai Shah gave us a very solemn assurance that the project for the manufacture of a baby car will come into effect at an early date. I do not know what has happened to that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has gone to the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

Shri A. C. Guha: It brings me to the question of division of the Ministry. A ministry has to be formed according to some method or some administrative conveniences or inconveniences. But if a ministry is to be formed or deformed according to some personal considerations many troubles will creep in. The policy matter remains with this Ministry and the implementation of some of these will go to the other Ministry. This is wrong. Sometime back, about 7 years ago, a similar division was effected but then of course it was a temporary arrangement. Now at least there should be some method for bifurcation of these Ministries. If the small car question belongs to another Ministry, I hope they will pass it on to that Ministry. There was the Jha Committee report submitted on the 6th February 1960. Then there was the Pandey Committee report submitted in March or April 1961. It is now more than one year and nothing has come out of it.

Shri Swaran Singh made a solemn declaration that no officer would be made a member of more than four boards of the public sector industries. But even now I find that at least some officers in nine public sector undertakings and some of them are Chairmen of at least 4-5 corporations.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No Chairmen now.

Shri A. C. Guha: They continue to be members anyhow.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not of 9, but of three or four boards.

Shri A. C. Guha: I can show it in this report.

Shri Manubhai Shah: After it was laid on the Table of the House, this is a new decision....(Interruptions.)

Shri A. C. Guha: If there has been some improvement, it is all right.

I find there is a scheme for expansion of looms in the composite mills. But it has been mentioned in some of the papers circulated to us that no more powerlooms will be sanctioned and no expansion of powerlooms will be allowed. Again, There is an allocation of Rs. 4 crores in the Third Plan for the conversion of handlooms into powerlooms. All these are somewhat confusing and Government should clearly state the policy as regards power and handloom. There should not be any ban on the expansion of powerlooms. These are labour intensive industries. Though there may be a few big units, mostly these are units of 16, 20 or 50. I am not pleading for anything more than 50 power looms. Such units which are in the co-operative sector should be encouraged and there should not be any ban on the expansion of powerlooms up to 50 looms.

Even now I find that more than 63 per cent of the handloom weavers earn less than Rs. 60 per month. The handloom weavers are mostly exploited by middlemen and Government can do them much good by supplying yarn through Government agencies or through co-operatives and arrange for machines for sizing, and calendering, for dyeing and bleaching also through the Government agencies. Marketing also should be taken over through the

Government agency. I include the co-operative societies also in this. In Bengal the position is that the handloom weavers are working just as day labourers at the mercy of some intermediaries. They supply yarn and take over the products while he gets just a marginal wage to continue his existence. Handloom sector is the next biggest sector to agriculture in the matter of employment. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue here. Government should see that handloom weavers are not exploited in this way.

Reducing the disparities in incomes and decentralisation of economy are proclaimed objectives. But in the matter of licensing any industry or licensing for imports, special favour is shown to those who have already established themselves in the field. That may be a better method of getting better results for the time being; but such a policy is surely against the fundamental and basic economic policy of the country. They should try to see that their licensing policy is regulated in such a way as to help decentralisation of economy and to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production in a few hands. It has been alleged there has been no denial or repudiation—that not more than one dozen business magnates control more than 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the private sector of our industries. In this context, licensing policy as regards new industries or expansion of old industries or imports should favour new entrants so that they may get a chance and there may also be decentralisation of economic power in the country.

I should now make a reference to two industries jute and tea. The main malady in the jute industry is the sharp fluctuations in the price of raw jute. Government, I think, has become conscious of the seriousness since last year when the price of raw jute shot up to Rs. 80 and this year, now at mill gate it is about Rs. 28. In this

condition no industry can thrive nor can any export thrive. Foreign buyers cannot depend upon us if the prices fluctuate like that so there should be some stability. Some Government agency, even STC, should take over the function of supplying raw jute to the mills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall finish in about five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just two or three minutes.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is a buffer-stock authority; this also may be handed over to the STC. Two years ago they tried to purchase raw jute as a sort of price support to the falling price through co-operative societies. They did not help much. This year, I do not know how much they have purchased. I am told they have purchased about four lakh bales. I do not think that is quite adequate to give any price support. What I suggest is that the STC should be given the authority as also the function of supplying raw jute and of handling the buffer stock.

As for the export of jute goods, I think the Government should look into that matter also seriously. Shri Tyagi the other day mentioned something about the seizure by Customs because of under valuation. And yesterday's papers also mentioned something about under-valuation of goods; that 450 bales of hessian were seized by the customs authorities and confiscated to the Government and that a fine of Rs. 3 lakhs has been imposed on the party. So, under the circumstances, I would suggest that the Government should seriously think as to whether the export of raw jute can also be handed over to the STC. I do not think the foreign buyers will anyway be affected by that. Rather it would be easier for them to deal with one party and there will be some ele-

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ment of stability in price and there will also be less chance of price fluctuation due to speculation.

About export, much has been said, and I wish the Minister of International Trade, Shri Manubhai Shah, all success. I do not hope that he will meet the same fate as Abh. manyu as some hon. Member drew the analogy. It is a very serious matter. I do not know how far he will be able to do it.

But I would just like to enquire of him as to what is the purpose of having the Mudaliar Committee. It is no use dragging men from the pages of history for conducting some enquiry into the economic affairs. Persons who do not agree with our basic economic policy cannot really discharge the function of advising the Government in vital matters. I find that the Mudaliar Committee has reported against quality control, against pre-shipment inspection, against compulsory export and is silent on price control. But, on the other hand, it has recommended income-tax relief, sales tax remission, freight concession, currency retention, stabilisation and revolving fund. That means, all sorts of concessions from the Government have been recommended but there is to be no obligation on the part of the industry or the commercial side. In the report, they are against any obligation on the part of the industry or commerce. So, this sort of report can hardly be of any use to our work; it can hardly do any good for our objective. I think the Government will look into the matter of the possibility of expanding our export not on the lines suggested by the Mudaliar Committee but by their own adjustments. Quality and price are two main handicaps for our export.

I think there should be some pre-shipment inspection to ensure quality; and there must also be quality control. It is really surprising and we should feel somewhat ashamed that the ISI and Agmark specification are not recognised by foreign buyers as any guarantee about the quality of our

goods. I think we should have some agency, either the quality control authority or some other agency, whose certificates should be recognised by the foreign buyers as regards the quality and authenticity of our articles. Our merchants or exporters have not been quite fair in this matter. They have been guilty of some gross negligence and unfair practices—which should now be stopped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall finish in one minute. About tea, it is not correct to say that our tea export to the United Kingdom has not declined. It has declined in volume and in quantity. Only the rupee value has been more or less stagnant due to rise in price. Moreover, the tea export has declined in percentage; in absolute quantity also it has declined. I do not like to refer to the figures, but I can say that in percentage also it has declined. While the consumption of tea has been increasing all over the world, our export has been standing more or less stagnant, and in some respects, it has declined already. The Minister is quite optimistic about the tea position. I hope this optimism will prove to be correct. But still I think he has to be somewhat alert and cautious about tea. While I do not suggest any tax exemption for tea, I would suggest that something should be done to improve the quality of tea. The quality of tea has been declining. I would also suggest that something should be done for the supply of raw materials e.g., coal, firewood, fertilizers, etc., at a fair price so that the cost of production of tea may be somewhat less than what it is. Proper credit facilities also should be extended at a subsidised rate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to put one question because I did not get a chance to speak. The question may be answered in the course of the reply. The question is whether it is a fact that on 24th

September, 1961 and on 17th February, 1962, a sum of Rs. 60,000 was donated by the Kanpur Kapada Committee as donation to the Congress and whether it is in conformity with the rules; also whether any action has been taken in this regard?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Why should such an allegation be permitted? There may be many other firms which contributed to the Communist party or to my hon. friend's party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to know whether it is regular or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri K. C. Reddy

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): Anyway, there could be a separate question tabled about it. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry has covered a very wide ground. Naturally, it has to cover such a wide ground because not only the matters which are within the purview of this Ministry but also matters which are directly under the purview of other Ministries but which have a direct bearing, nevertheless, on the industrial policy and programme of our country draw the attention of the hon. Members. Many matters of major importance, as well as details thereof, have been adverted to by hon. Members in the course of their speeches. I would like to express my thanks to all hon. Members who have either given expression to words of appreciation or given constructive suggestions or even criticised either mildly or strongly some aspects of administration of this Ministry. All of them will be useful and helpful to us in assessing the problems in their proper perspective and will enable us to on the right path.

I would like to say that so far as the industrial policy of the Govern-

ment is concerned, as also the various industrial programmes that Government have chalked out from time to time, they are all aimed as securing what the House knows, namely, the establishment of a socialist pattern of society. This is the definite objective of the Government. Whether in the matter of establishment of public sector projects or in the matter of giving encouragement to private enterprise to contribute itsutmost towards strengthening the industries in the country, or whether it be in the matter of starting small-scale, village or cottage industries, in respect of all these various matters the industrial policy resolution has been in the field, and all that is aimed at is to establish a socialist pattern of society.

The other day, the hon. Member who initiated this debate on the motion was saying emphatically that the muddled position—that is what he said—in which we are in respect of our foreign exchange would have been prevented if we had gone in for a policy of nationalisation of foreign companies or companies owned by foreigners or managed by foreign people. With regard to this, I would not like to say much, but only draw the attention of this House to a very important aspect. No doubt, this Government, as a sovereign Government, has got the right to nationalise any industry, whether owned by foreigners or by our own people here. But what we are aiming at is to secure more and more, a larger and larger, industrial production. If we have to make the maximum use of our available resources and to increase production, the policy should be not to nationalise the existing units which are contributing to production but to establish new units which will contribute to additional production, to increased production. Therefore, between the two alternatives, whether to go in for nationalisation of concerns owned by the private interests, by

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

foreign interests, and the necessity to have more and more increased production, the choice is obvious. Nationalisation for the nationalisation's sake is of no use to the country. Of course, this policy has been made clear on more than one occasion in the past, but I thought I could state it again in view of the categorical statement made by one of the hon. Members that most of the troubles which we are facing today would have been or could have been avoided if we had gone in for nationalisation.

14 hrs.

Another hon. Member, I think it was Shri Yajnik, made very strong remarks in respect of the role of foreign investment in the industrialisation programme of our country. With regard to this matter I would like to say a few words explaining the policy of the Government. So long back as 1949 the Prime Minister speaking in the Constituent Assembly of India stated:

"Indian capital needs to be supplemented by foreign capital not only because our national savings will not be enough for the rapid development of our country on the scale we wish but also because in many cases scientific, technical and industrial knowledge and capital equipment can best be secured along with foreign capital."

He further stated that Government would "so frame their policy as to enable further foreign capital to be invested in India on terms and conditions that are mutually advantageous".

The policy, Sir, with regard to investment of foreign capital in industrial development continues to be governed by this statement. We have followed that policy consistently. It is only in cases where complicated know-how or where specialised knowledge is needed in order to build up any particular industry or where foreign

exchange is scarce that we are not able to go ahead with regard to the establishment of such an industry that foreign capital is welcomed and the industrial units are started.

It should also be remembered that whenever this foreign capital is invited to participate in our industrial programme in our country it is also subject to the various powers of regulation that the Government have under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. There are several other Acts also which could be brought into force in respect of certain aspects of the industries established by the use of foreign investment.

There are one or two aspects about this foreign participation which I would like to mention at the present stage. As was pointed out in the House the other day, these cases of foreign collaboration and foreign investment have been growing from year to year and we have welcomed it. Last year, I think, there were about 400 cases of this kind, and in most of these cases Indian participation has been secured. In most of these cases foreign participation has been on a minor scale. Majority participation of foreign capital has been only in very rare cases. I think during last year there were only about 14 such cases and those cases were exceptional. Each case is examined very carefully on merits and only, as I said, in very rare cases where foreign capital is required even on condition that it should be majority participation that such participation is allowed. I do not want to go further in regard to this matter. I would only like to say that our welcome to private foreign capital is on a very selective basis. We do not allow foreign capital to participate in respect of trading concerns or banking concerns or commercial concerns. We do not allow foreign capital to come in in respect of industries which are of low priority or those which cover consumer goods. As I said earlier, it is brought in only in very rare

cases where complicated technical know-how is not available in this country and where but for such foreign participation it would not be possible to establish such an industry. So this policy has helped us to industrialise our country on a more diversified basis. It has helped us to establish greater production in certain spheres, and so long as, as I said, we have got the powers to regulate such capital in the units that have been established by such capital, I do not think there is anything that we need to be apprehensive of.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): What about the foreign banks and foreign general insurance companies continuing here?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, there are these cases. They are old cases. For example, in the plantations there is a lot of foreign capital. It may be that in banking and some other commercial concerns also there is a lot of foreign capital. As I said earlier, if we have to go in for nationalising such concerns we will have to utilise our scarce resources for paying compensation to them. We are bound to pay compensation to them in terms of our Constitution and we cannot just confiscate them. If we have to pay compensation, we must utilise our resources for the purpose and to that extent resources will not be available to us for establishment of fresh units and thereby increase our production.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): The Constitution can be amended.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Well, Sir, reference has been made to the rate of industrial production in 1961 and criticism has been made that the rate of increase has gone down when compared to the rate of increase in previous years. The rate of increase of industrial production in 1959 was about 8.7 per cent and in 1960 it was about 12.1 per cent. The rate of increase in 1961 has been somewhat lower than that—about 6

to 7 per cent, not even 7 to 8 per cent as has been mentioned in some of our earlier reports because these figures were based on provisional estimates and record of performance for ten months. But it should be remembered at the same time that the rate of increase in 1958 was only 1.7 per cent. The rate of increase during the Second Five Year Plan increased towards the end of the Plan because certain projects that had been established earlier took time to go into production and they went into production, I believe, some of them, in 1960, and that contributed to the somewhat higher rate of increase in 1960. The cumulative rate of expansion during the Second Five Year Plan, it may be noted, was about 7 per cent, and taking the absolute figures at the end of the First Five Year Plan the general index of production was about 139. At the end of the Second Plan it was about 190 or thereabout, and we hope, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan, to reach a general index of production of about 329 or so. Therefore, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan we expect that the index of production will go up by about 70 per cent and the rate of increase, it is hoped, will be higher in the concluding years of the Third Plan though it might have been less during the last year.

I would like to say that so far as last year is concerned there were certain exceptional circumstances. Jute textiles production went down by 9 to 10 per cent because of the failure of the raw jute crop. Also, there was very little increase in respect of the cotton textiles production. Because of these reasons the rate of increase during 1961 has been, it is certainly true, lower than that in the previous year, but I would like to say that given the proper conditions it would not be difficult for the country to fulfil the expected increase in production by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

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All this is dependent on certain very important conditions that will have to be fulfilled. The House has already heard from the hon. Finance Minister about the foreign exchange situation that we are facing. It is indeed a very difficult situation, but we need not be downhearted. All steps are being taken in order to meet the exceptional situation that has developed. In respect of this matter I would like to inform the House of the step that we have taken in consequence of the statement of the hon. Finance Minister the other day on the floor of this House. The hon. Finance Minister stated that while our resources are much larger than our sterling balances, our aim should be to avoid any net drawal on them over the year as a whole, whatever the outcome of the Consortium meeting. In order to achieve this object, the House may already be aware as it has come in the press also, it has been announced that established importers will be granted licences against free foreign exchange only at half the levels indicated in the current Red Book. This will effect a saving of the order of Rs. 12 crores in a half-year through reduced licensing on spare parts, consumer goods etc. It will also be necessary to reduce the free foreign exchange allotment for licensing of raw materials to actual users. The cut in this field will, however, be much less and will be of the order of 10 to 15 per cent. The cut on actual users should be applied in a judicious manner having due regard to national priorities.

In this connection I would like to make one or two observations. Because of these cuts I hope that there will not be runaway increase in prices and the established importers will not exploit the situation by unnecessarily pushing up prices. I read in the papers this morning that there is already some tendency in that direction in Bombay and perhaps it may be so elsewhere also. This is a tendency which has got to be deplored. Unless

there is overcompelling reason and it is justified, this kind of increase in prices would not be proper. Also, it should be possible to produce in the country in increased quantities some of the items import of which has been reduced, such as, spare parts.

The impact or repercussions of the present foreign exchange situation on the industrialisation programme of the country, so far as I can see at the present moment, is very difficult to assess. No doubt, some projects of the industrialisation programme will not be affected by this. Those projects for which we have already got assistance will not be affected, but some other projects will be affected. I hope that industrial production will not be very seriously affected as a result of the various steps that have been declared will be taken in order to meet the present crisis that has developed in this particular matter.

Many aspects of the working of the public sector projects have been brought to the notice of the House by several hon. Members. The public sector projects have been growing and developing in our country. In the Second Five Year Plan out of an investment of Rs. 1,500 crores and odd about Rs. 800 crores were invested in the public sector. In the Third Five Year Plan out of a total estimated investment of about Rs. 3,000 crores about Rs. 1,800 crores will be invested in the public sector. This shows that industrial development in the public sector is going on at a fast pace. Dr. Singhvi, I believe, who spoke today, was apprehensive about the role of the private sector in the industrialisation programme of our country. I thought that this rivalry between the public sector and the private sector was almost a forgotten issue and that the private sector was now reconciled to the role that it has to play in the industrialisation of the country. I also thought that it did not have any serious grievance against the declared policy and programme of the country.

It has to be remembered that the

expansion and the development of public sector either directly or indirectly is of great help to the establishment of private sector enterprises also, for example, the establishment of the steel factories, the production of machines or certain other basic projects which the public sector has gone in for. As a result of these enterprises the private sector has had very good opportunities of developing their own programmes. Also, during the Second Five Year Plan the private sector has been given very many opportunities to develop its entrepreneurship and to establish new units in the country. I need not give details at the present moment of the very good work that they have done in various spheres of our industry. What all I would like to say is that the private sector has got a definite role to play in terms of the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India to contribute to the industrialisation of our country and there is ample scope for it.

Some hon. Members pointed out that these public sector industries were not being managed efficiently and that the returns of these public sector undertakings have not been up to the mark. My colleague, the hon. Finance Minister in the course of the General Discussion on the Budget, both in this House and in the other House, has given convincing reasons and has shown that these public sector undertakings by and large have been giving good results. I do not want on this occasion to go into the working of all the public sector undertakings which are under the control or within the purview of various other ministries, but so far as my Ministry is concerned, there are 16 public sector undertakings. Out of these, three undertakings are still in the construction stage, namely, Hindustan Photo Films, the Indian Drugs and Chemicals Company. These three are still under construction. Four undertakings are merely promotional undertakings which have nothing to do with

production. Two undertakings are for the purpose of trade promotion and only seven undertakings are in actual production. So far as these seven undertakings which are in actual production are concerned, I have got figures here to show that the average return with regard to them works out to about 15 per cent. If you bring together various projects some of which are yet under construction, some which are promotional, some which have yet to go into full production and some which have gone into production and then work out a percentage and say that the public sector projects are not working satisfactorily, it is not fair. If we take such of the undertakings which have gone into production and have started full production, it is only then that we can have a clear picture of the achievements of the public sector undertakings.

One of the hon. Members said that we have not given ample information about the working of the public sector undertakings, and that we have not mentioned them in our annual report. The House knows that the annual reports of these undertakings are placed on the Table of the House from time to time. A review of the working of these undertakings, their financial position and profit and loss statements are all placed on the Table of the House for the information of hon. Members from time to time, and sometimes discussions also take place on these annual reports. So, it is not as if we are keeping back anything. But the fact that they were not included in this particular annual report should be no particular occasion for comment.

Then, Sir, many hon. Members have referred to the need for balanced regional development of industries. This is a hasty annual. On more than one occasion this demand is put forth on behalf of one State or another. In the course of the debate during the last two or three days special pleas have been made for establish-

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

ing more and more industries, say, for example in Kerala, or in Andhra Pradesh or some other States. The plea that the allocations that were made for developmental projects by the Planning Commission are insufficient is one which has become uniform in respect of all the States, if I may say so. But then the policy that Government is adopting with regard to this particular matter is well known. During the First and Second Five Year Plans in the matter of selecting sites for the various projects, the particular need of removing disparities has been prominently kept in view. At the same time it should not be forgotten that in the matter of location of these big industries, certain other aspects will have to be borne in mind—economic factors, like availability of raw materials, proximity of consuming markets, power and water facilities and sometimes climatic conditions. All these will have to be kept in view and by and large the economics of the industry should be ensured, when a State is chosen for the location of a particular industry. These factors have always to be kept in view and subject to that every endeavour has been made for locating the public sector undertakings in as many different areas of our country as possible.

Shri Yellamanda Reddy (Markapur): In spite of the arguments given by the hon. Minister he cannot defend that they have taken into consideration the regional imbalance. Can the hon. Minister point out one public sector project in Andhra Pradesh in the first two Plans?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member will have the satisfaction of having two major projects: the Synthetic Drug Project and the Heavy Electricals Project, and also two big fertiliser projects have been licensed. Whether the projects are in the public sector or in the private sector these projects are coming into existence. There are so many other units that will come into existence in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Please do not forget Madhya Pradesh.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The point I was making was that every care is being taken to establish these public sector projects in as many different areas as possible.

One other aspect that I would like to point out on this occasion is that it should not be understood or deemed that the establishment of a public sector project, whether at Bhilai or at Rourkela or at Durgapur, would benefit only that State. Steel projects are established in places where it is possible to establish them. But the benefits of such projects, the production of more and more steel or the production of more and more machine tools, have got a direct bearing and contribute to a large degree in the industrialisation of other parts of the country. Take for example, the small-scale industries, or medium-scale industries, or industries of that kind. They have got to be established more and more in several parts of our country for increasing the *per capita* income of those areas. How can that be done unless more and more steel is produced? How can it be done unless there are more and more machine tools? So, we should look at these matters from a more comprehensive point of view and not come to a hasty conclusion that these heavy industries will benefit only those parts of the country in which they are established. The benefits of these projects accrue to other parts of the country as well.

This leads me, Sir, to the subject of small-scale industries. It is very necessary if we have to step up the *per capita* income in our country in the various regions to go in more and more for the small-scale industries. During the last few years, Government have taken a series of steps to give a big push to the establishment of small-scale industries in different parts of our country. Loan facilities have been given, technical advice has been made available and several other steps

have been taken. For example, Small Scale Industries Service Institutes have been established in all States; Extension Centres have been started; credit facilities have been provided; supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis has been forthcoming and in several other ways the growth of small-scale industries has been encouraged in our country.

The House is aware of the progress that we have made in the matter of the establishment of industrial estates. About 122 industrial estates were sanctioned for being put up during the Second Five Year Plan. Sixty-seven have been completed and a good many of the others are in the final stages of completion.

Shri Bade: The hon. Minister may say something about powerlooms. Powerlooms are not being given licences and they find it difficult to get yarn also.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I will come to that if I have got the time.

There is a large programme of establishment of industrial estates during the Third Five Year Plan also. So far, proposals have come from the various State Governments to establish 200 additional industrial estates; 240 rural industrial estates and 50 worksheds. Instructions have been given to the State Governments to spend 75 per cent of the total allotment for small-scale industries which is made available to them to be spent in small towns and in rural areas, so that the benefits of small-scale industrialisation may be available not in big cities only, but in undeveloped areas as well. Two-thirds of this will have to be spent in villages which have got less than 5,000 population. With regard to supply of raw materials also sufficient steps are being taken and in spite of the scarcity of certain raw materials special arrangements have been made for the supply of raw materials for the small-scale indus-

tries. I need not go into details in respect of those matters. I would like to say that a special committee in the Ministry was appointed to see in what ways the dispersal of small-scale industries could be effected. The committee's report has been received, and it is under examination of the Government.

I would also like to point out that an international team, with Ford assistance, has been invited to come over here to assess the progress of the small-scale industries scheme in our country and to find out in what ways this could be improved. This team has gone to several States, they have discussed with our own experts in the country, and they have gone back. They will come again and submit their report by about the end of this year. I hope as a result of the recommendations of this team it will be possible for us to give greater impetus to the establishment and development of the small-scale industries in our country.

With regard to village and khadi industries, one of the hon. Members was very critical about the working of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. I would only like to say that the work of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a very difficult one. It is very complicated, and naturally it took the Khadi and Village Industries Commission some time before they could show substantial results. I have got here some figures about the performance in the field of khadi. I have figures in respect of the work of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, and I will generally mention a few of them for the information of the House, because that will give a clear idea as to what has been done.

In respect of organisation, there were 1,613 registered institutions, 7,981 co-operative societies and 15 State Khadi and Village Industries Boards implementing the various schemes within

[**Shri K. C. Reddy**] the purview of the Commission, 4,000 production and 3,000 sales centres were organised for khadi by the end of the Second Plan period. 70 intensive and 12 pre-intensive areas, with a view to undertaking the development of khadi and village industries as an integral part of a scheme for the all-round development of selected areas, were also organised.

With regard to production, the production of khadi during 1953-54 was only 115.63 lakh square yards, against which the production during 1960-61, that is to say within a period of seven years, went up to 647.77 lakh square yards. In other words, it went up six fold. Similarly, the sales of khadi increased from Rs. 129.98 lakhs in 1953-54 to Rs. 1,240.13 lakhs during 1960-61. And the total production of village industries also increased from Rs. 8.97 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 33.26 crores in 1960-61.

I am giving these figures, because one of the hon. Members, while speaking, made it look that there was not much of a progress in the sphere of khadi and village industries.

Shri Bade: The accumulation of stocks was purchased by all the States and uniforms for *chaprasis* were made out of them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know about that. What I can tell the House is that the Commission is headed by a person of eminence who is a devoted and dedicated servant of the country and whose interest in Khadi and village industries is well known. With such a person as the head, though there might be some objectionable features here and there which might have come to the notice of the hon. Members in a few cases, by and large we are satisfied that the Commission is working very well indeed.

With regard to employment—it is very important—employment has been secured for about 17.24 lakh persons in the field of khadi in 1960-61, whereas in 1956-57 the figure was only 8.81 lakhs. Of course, some of

them are part-time employees. The total employment provided by village industries, apart from khadi, was 5 lakhs. Thus the total number of persons employed in both khadi and village industries was 22.25 lakh persons.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I put one question to the hon. Minister? Does the hon. Minister hope that this khadi industry is likely to be a self-supporting one within a measurable distance of time and would not stand in need of subsidy increasing every year?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Well, Sir, the object is that.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has evolved a new scheme, called *Gram Ekai* scheme in which 40 per cent of the khadi will be utilised by the people of the locality, and also the price of khadi will go down by 15 to 20 per cent. That is the objective, and towards that end the improvement of the technology is also being kept in view. The Amber Charkha has come into the field. This is a four-spindle charkha. Experiments are being made to evolve a six-spindle charkha and field tests are going on in that respect. If it is a success and is introduced in our country, then certainly the price of khadi will go down. All these things are under the consideration of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Considerable research work is going on in all these matters. A research institute has been established at Wardha.

As regards training, a large number of people have been trained. The total number of persons trained in the Second Plan period was 4,61,280 under Khadi and 27,911 under village industries.

So, Sir, the work that has been turned out by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is certainly one on which we can congratulate

ourselves. And though there might be certain shortcomings here and there, we should not minimise the great contribution it is making for providing employment, for utilisation of local resources, material as well as human resources etc.

Well, Sir, I do not want to take more of the time of the House on this. There are certain other matters to which I wanted to refer. There were certain apprehensions about the progress of one or two public sector projects. The hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Yallamanda Reddy, wanted to know what had happened to the synthetic drugs project. I would only like to tell him that the draft contract between us and the Techno-Export has been finalised, and the techno-exports have sent this draft contract to their organisation in Moscow, and in about a week or so it will be possible for us to sign the contract. Meanwhile civil work is going on: the site has been levelled, the roads have been cut in, water and electrical supply for construction purposes has been provided, the lay-out plan for the administrative block and the hostel also has been completed. And even the master plan for the township has been completed. So, preliminary work is going on, and it is only a question of a few days by which the contract will be signed.

There was also some doubt expressed about the future of the phyto chemicals project. Our friends from Kerala have stressed the need for giving more and more public sector projects to Kerala. I am in sympathy with them. I was wondering for what purpose the sum of Rs. 79 crores spent in the First Plan was utilised. I remembered the D.D.T. project which I had the pleasure of deciding that it should be established in Kerala. During the Third Five Year Plan, as the House is aware, four public sector projects will come into existence in Kerala. One of these projects is the phyto chemical project. It is a mistake to think that we had given up that project or something

will happen to make it impossible for that project to come into existence. When we said that the State Government had not made available to us all the 400 acres of land, we did not mean that because of that the whole work has been held up. What we said was that the barbed wire fencing part of the work has been held up. The real difficulty about the project is that in the project report as submitted by our collaborators, the Russians, certain aspects regarding cost of production have been gone into now, by the Phyto Co. The cost of production as worked out by the company people comes to something more than the cost of production that has been worked out by the Russian collaborators. The economics of this project has got to be looked into carefully and if necessary the pattern of production will perhaps have to be changed in order to make the unit a viable one economically. These matters are engaging the attention of the company and also they are under discussion with our collaborators. A delegation from here is about to go to Moscow to discuss these things and it is hoped that a final decision will be arrived at in regard to this at an early date. I would like to assure the House that there is no question of giving up this project or abandoning this project and that it will certainly be established in Kerala. Licences have been given for the establishment of a number of private projects in Kerala. In fact, the number of licences that have been given on a percentage basis is higher in Kerala than in several other States. I would like to assure hon. Members from Kerala that establishment of industries in Kerala will be kept in view.

Shri Bade: I submitted about powerlooms. There is an impression that the Government is favouring textile mills and killing powerlooms. I want the Minister to throw some light.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry, I cannot go into all these aspects at the present moment.

Shri Bade: This is side-tracking the issue.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Time is against me also. There are a number of points to which I should like to make a very brief reference.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi referred to one matter on which he wanted to have some information from me. He said that there was some favouritism or nepotism in the matter of issue of import licences. I would like to assure him that there is nothing in the policy as such which favours a particular individual or a particular form. In respect of the instance that he said, that is, in respect of film photographic material, I am aware that because of the exercise of consumer preference, films of one particular manufacture were imported in a greater measure and this has resulted in larger quota being given in favour of this manufacturer. Perhaps, it is this instance that the hon. Member had in mind.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I will request the Minister to study it further as he does not know the facts fully. I appreciate that I made these remarks only this morning and it is not possible for the Minister to ascertain all the facts. I hope that he will make a further study.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I was about to say that. I shall look into the matter and see whether any undue preference has been given to any particular party.

A word about the Indian Standards Institution. This Institution has been doing very good work. I do not want to go into the constitution or the organisational aspect of this institution because it will take a lot of time. I would like to say one word in regard to recruitment, and continuance of certain officers in this particular organisation, the procedure that is followed in regard to appointment of persons, etc. The I. S. I. has laid down certain definite rules for recruitment, promotion and retirement for all grades of employees.

Under the rules of the I. S. I. recruitment is always made through a Selection committee. Appointment, dismissal, removal, replacement, etc. of all employees appointed on a scale of pay maximum of which exceeds Rs. 700 per month requires the approval of the Government of India. The bye-laws relating to accounts and audit require the approval of the Government of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The accounts of the Institution are subject to the audit of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. I would like to say that in the past, so far as we know, no serious irregularity has been reported against the Indian Standards Institution.

Then, I would like to say something with regard to certification marks, etc. The Institution has till now established more than 1800 Indian standards essential for industrial development and also for the articles which figure in our export trade. During the Third Five Year Plan, the Institution proposes to establish another 1500 standards. With regard to Certification of Marks scheme, since 1955, the Institution is also carrying out a Certification scheme under the Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks Act, 1952. Under this scheme 422 licences have been issued to manufacturers against 120 Indian standards covering a diverse range of commodities.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are there any in the field of textiles?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know about the particular product. I would like to look into it.

Out of these 344 licences are currently in force while 78 could not be granted because of unsatisfactory performance on the part of the licensees. I have given these figures only to show that the Indian Standards Institution is doing very satisfactory work. We should say nothing, I venture to submit, to damp their enthusiasm. This work has been of great benefit to the economy of our country.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Institution is all right. It is about its functioning that I wanted to say something. It was not my purpose to damn the institution as such. I was referring to its functioning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should not be a running commentary.

Shri K. C. Reddy: There are several other mataers to which I could have referred. Since I have taken more time than I intended to take, I will not refer to those subjects. The subject of export promotion naturally over-shadowed the debate. My colleague Shri Manubhai Shah has dwelt at length on the various aspects of export promotion the other day. Today also certain things have been said. I hope that, as a result of the drive that we have launched, not only in the immediate future, but as a long range programme, our export earnings will go up. I do not want to take more of the time of the House. I hope that the Demands will be passed by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any hon. Member want any cut motion to be put separately? No.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper including the sums already voted on Account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of Demands Nos. 1, 2 and 112 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 3 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,69,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,75,45,000 including the sum already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 5—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,19,00 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,22,23,000 including the sum already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

—
14.50 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance. The time allotted for this is 9 hours.

Hon. Members who want to move **cut** motions may send in chits indicat-

ing the numbers of the selected **cut** motions at the Table within fifteen minutes.

DEMAND NO. 23—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 24—CUSTOMS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 25—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,36,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 26—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,66,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc'."

DEMAND No. 27—SAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 28—AUDIT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,32,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 29—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,37,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 30—MINT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 31—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,99,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND No. 32—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 33—OPIUM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 34—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,55,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 35—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 36—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,91,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 37—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 38—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,25,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 120—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Commutued Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,60,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,99,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

DEMAND NO. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,73,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Shri Prabhat Kar: We are discussing the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance, at a time when we are facing a foreign exchange crisis, when we have got a very discouraging report about foreign aid on which we are mainly relying for the success of our Plan, at a time when the prices of the daily necessities of life are going up, at a time when the profits are increasing, and at a time when more and more new

taxes are being imposed by the hon. Finance Minister.

As regards the performance of this key Ministry, if I were to put it in a nut-shell, I would say that in every branch of the Finance Ministry, we shall find that there are difficulties and troubles created by the hon. Finance Minister himself, because of his own policy that he has pursued, in spite of the criticisms made here, without admitting anything about the difficulties in the matter. All the time he gets annoyed when criticisms are made.

Last time, when the question of the new taxes came up, he displayed a match-box in his hand, in a somewhat melodramatic way, to show that the prices had not gone up. I know that he has got an allergy, so far as the Opposition is concerned; particularly, from our group, if we make any criticism, he will go round the whole world to prove that he is right, instead of facing the facts here.

I am not going to say anything about the prices to which he has referred. Here is an editorial in a paper, written on the next day on the answer given by the Finance Minister. I am referring to the paper which is known as *Jugantar*, which belongs to the Congress Party, and whose proprietor is a Minister in the West Bengal Government. That paper says that after all that has been said, if the Finance Minister feels that indirect taxation has not resulted in any price increase, then he must be living in a paradise where no sane man can live. That means, that he does not want to see what is a fact. This is the whole editorial written on his reply to the general discussion on the Budget. And yet, he will not agree. Here is *The Statesman*. I am quite sure that the hon. Minister cannot say that *The Statesman* is a paper belonging to the Opposition, or that it has a soft corner for the Opposition, not to speak of the Communist Party. There, one of the reporters writes:

"I visited various markets in the city both wholesale and retail

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during the last two days, and I am convinced that the consumers' price index published by the Government which showed no increase in the prices of most of the commodities within the last few days was faked."

Then, he has said:

"But I ended with the discovery that while the consumer in Delhi is today paying 5 per cent to 10 per cent more for his needs than he did a few months ago, most of the increased price goes into the pocket of the retailer . . ."

He has gone further and said that:

"The increase in the family budget following the new taxes might not have been more than 3 per cent, but nearly all the consumers whom I interviewed agreed that in actual practice, the increase has been of the order of 10 per cent or more . . ."

But the hon. Minister will not agree.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, while addressing the income-tax employees of the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh contradicted the statement made by the Finance Minister. She admitted—and this has been published in the press—that the prices even of matches had gone up, a thing about which the hon. Finance Minister made a demonstration here and said that he had purchased it at a lower price than what we had stated.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I specifically gave that example to show that though the prices had gone up after the budget proposals, yet, the prices were controlled again, and the prices had fallen down to the normal level. That was the specific comment which I made.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The hon. Member should read the complete sentence. He should be

fair at least to the Deputy Minister of Finance.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I was just saying that when you place certain criticisms before the House contradicting the hon. Minister or suggesting certain things, then, the hon. Finance Minister gets annoyed.

It is not possible for me to deal with the aspects of the activities of the Finance Ministry, but there is the ECM about which our Finance Minister had a soft corner. On the 14th of May, even the hon. Prime Minister admitted on the floor of this House that it was going to do harm to India, that is, Britain's entry into the European Common Market. Of course, I am not going to deal with that part of the affair.

But, I would first deal with the planned economy that we are having. In a planned economy, the most important thing, and I should say, the most elementary thing that we should have is a planned budgeting. As regards planned budgeting the latest Audit Report gives us an idea of how much of planned budgeting there has been.

If we look at the revenue receipts and compare them with the revenue expectations, during the last five years, we find that each year, the actual revenue receipts have been appreciably in excess of the revenue estimates in the Budget, and the actual expenditure less than the budget estimates.

If we see the revenue increases, we find that the net result is that there has been a substantial revenue surplus although the budget presented to Parliament during all these years had expected a state of deficit financing; and it was on the basis of the revenue deficit that new taxes had been imposed during all these years. In 1956-57, the increase was 12 per cent, in 1957-58 it was 3 per cent; in 1959-60 it was 12 per cent, and in 1960-61 it was 6 per cent. Here, we get a picture of

how the revenue expectation has been less, but the actual revenue receipts have been more, and it was on the basis of the revenue deficit expected that new taxes had been imposed. I may tell you that there has been an increase of Rs. 380.62 crores in the revenue receipts over a period of five years since 1956-57, over the revenue expectations. And yet on the plea of revenue deficit, new taxes had been imposed, and the hon. Finance Minister has been saying that the prices would not go up as a result of the imposition of the taxes. Here is the Audit Report which shows, that there has been an increase of Rs. 380.62 crores in the revenue receipts over the last five years.

At the same time, if we look at the expenditure, we find that the estimated expenditure is always more than what is actually spent. In 1956-57, the difference was 9 per cent, in 1958-59 it was 4 per cent, and in 1960-61 it was 6 per cent. That means that we had provided for more amounts than could be spent, and ultimately the amount had to be surrendered. While the revenue receipts had exceeded the revenue expectations, we find that in the case of expenditure, we have actually spent less than what had been estimated in the budget. This is the type of budget that the hon. Finance Minister is placing before the House for the implementation of our Plan in this planned economy that we are having.

As regards savings, if you would kindly look at the figures, you would find that in 1956-57, the figure was of the order of Rs. 650 crores, in 1956-57 it was of the order of Rs. 221 crores, in 1958-59 of the order of Rs. 443 crores, in 1959-60 of the order of Rs. 255 crores, and in 1960-61 of the order of Rs. 500 crores. In other words, you give an idea to the country that such and such plans and such and such projects will be completed, but at the end of the year, you surrender the amount and say that you have not been able to spend the money.

In this respect, I would stress that it is essential when we are so much hard up for money, when we are asking everybody to tighten his belt, at least the Finance Minister's budget should not contain such types of things. Whatever he expects must tally with the reality; and he should not present before us something according to his own idea, resulting in our finding discrepancies ultimately. These are some of the most important things that I would like the Finance Minister to take note of.

15 hrs.

So far as the collection of taxes is concerned, it has been a subject matter of discussion all years, but arrears of taxes continue to be the same. From 1956 to 1960-61, it is roughly about Rs. 250 crores with slight variations here and there. In 1960-61, it is Rs. 253.49 crores. It was earlier Rs. 257 crores; in 1956-57, it was Rs. 267 crores. I do not know whether at any time we shall be able to collect these arrears and bring down the figure to below Rs. 100 crores. This is an important factor so far as the Finance Minister is concerned as it concerns the proper functioning of the income-tax department. Otherwise, with arrears constantly at the figure of Rs. 250, as time goes on they become unrealisable. The hon. Minister had earlier sliced Rs. 100 crores as bad and doubtful because, according to him, they could not be collected. If you delay collection, automatically it will become doubtful and you shall have then to write off to that extent. The result is that the revenue will go down. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to take positive steps to see that the figure of Rs. 250 crores comes down to at Rs. 100 crores not by coming a new word 'effective' arrears but by actual collection, implementing the provisions of the Income Tax Act.

On the question of income-tax receipts, there has been a downward trend. In 1958-59, it was Rs. 172.01 crores. In 1960-61, it is Rs. 127.50

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crores. What are the reasons for this? So far as the income tax department is concerned, we have all the time been saying that there are allegations about influence being exerted. We have all the time been stressing that it is essential that there should be co-operation and understanding and help from the lower grade of the staff. I have heard recently that on the question of promotion of class I and class II, there have been some difficulties. I have been told that some 40—50 cases have been sent to the court. If this be the state of affairs in the department, if this the position of the higher staff in the collecting machinery, I do not know how with this discontentment prevailing in the staff, the collecting machinery can be geared and the arrears of taxes realised. In this connection, I would also say that it is essential that there should be some sort of punishment inflicted. Until now, no punishment was inflicted for non-payment of arrears of taxes. It is necessary for Government to take steps in this matter.

Again, coming to the price policy, I was surprised to find in the *Economic Survey* (page 17, paragraph 51) that instead of putting more effective control on credit, a 'number of measures of selective and general credit control were progressively withdrawn or modified'. Advances made by banks constitute one of the reasons for rise in prices because the hoarders can hypothecate the stock, get money from the bank and release it only when prices are high. It was to check this practice that effective credit control was asked for, and the Reserve Bank carried out that policy for some time. But now we are told:

"The additional reserve requirements imposed in March 1960 were withdrawn in January 1961 and the selective credit controls in respect of wheat, sugar, raw jute and jute and rice were revoked in the course of the year and those against paddy and rice were modified".

At present the position is that out of about Rs. 200 crores of deposits in the banking industry, Rs. 133.73 crores are advanced against food articles—wheat, paddy, gram, sugar and vegetable oil. Against manufactured articles, the figure is Rs. 465.31 crores.

Because of this policy of Government, apart from the imposition of indirect taxation, they are helping the middlemen to earn more profit as a result of which the prices of the daily necessities of life are going up. I would like to ask why a relaxation has been made. It is not simply a question of easy flow of money. It is a question vitally concerned with checking prices. One way of checking prices is through control on bank credit. This is necessary and should be done.

Then there is another point. I know the hon. Finance Minister is allergic to any suggestion of nationalisation. When I say that banks should be nationalised, it does not mean that there will be no advances made to the private sector. The State Bank was established in 1956 and it is advancing money to the private sector. The point is that by nationalisation you get control over the advances policy of the banks, which is a very important factor influencing prices. It is in this context that I urge that banks should be nationalised.

On the question of foreign exchange, we heard a statement the other day from the Finance Minister. I am sure the matter will be debated properly at the time of the discussion of the Finance Bill. But I just want to know whether these things could not have been avoided, if not completely, at least to a great extent. One of the most important things that we see is an increase in the trading of the foreign firms and increase in their remittances without contributing anything to the national economy. I do not know why this should be allowed. The second thing—it is also an impor-

tant factor so far as our export trade is concerned—is that more than 30 per cent of the total exports are financed by means of sterling usance bills. Bills are sold by the exporter to the bank which in turn generally rediscount them in the London market when the London market rates are higher than the Indian rates, as has been the case for the last several years. When banks do not hold these bills till maturity, the country loses precious foreign exchange. In this matter, the Reserve Bank itself can give advances to the banks and avoid this. This is a matter in which the hon. Finance Minister can properly guide them in order that some of the avoidable foreign exchange drainage may be saved. It will be a good amount in view of our effort at increased export trade.

I would ask the Finance Minister how more and more reliance on foreign aid is going to help us. Today you have seen that the Indian Aid Consortium has postponed its meeting. In the newspapers you get headlines about the anxiety here. Naturally, because, if we have tied ourselves with foreign help for the development of our Plans, naturally, if they do not give us what we need, this will happen. These things have to change. We have not yet learnt from these things. Have we not heard about the recent Wall Street crash? It has at least proved what the picture of affluent society is. It is now being admitted that you cannot simply say that 1962 is not 1929. It has got its effect; it has got its repercussion on the London and on the Calcutta markets. If we link our economy with the so-called affluent society, the net result is what we saw in the recent Wall Street crash.

I will, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to take these things into account and then decide exactly how these things happen. I want to put another question to the Finance Minister. So far as taxation and all

these things are concerned, is it only to keep up the buoyancy of the Stock Exchange? We have seen that the Stock Exchange has shown a buoyant tendency after the Budget was presented. In order to keep up the buoyancy of the Stock Exchange we are every day putting Rs. 10 lakhs roughly into the Stock Exchange from the Life Insurance Corporation as investment. The Stock Exchange is the guiding factor of our economy. Most of the time we have seen that the Stock Exchange has created complications in our national economy as we have seen recently in the Wall Street crash.

I would only add another thing, because we are also discussing planning. I am not discussing it elaborately. I want to add only one thing. According to the Joint Stock Companies report, there is concentration of capital in the hands of 690 giants. We find that nearly 2 per cent of people control nearly 60 per cent of capital out of the Rs. 1300 crores of capital. This is according to the Joint Stock Companies report. The profits are increasing. I will just give one or two figures. In engineering industries, it has gone up from 120.7 in 1956 to 175.3; in chemicals, from 118.5 to 249.8 and in Jute, from 137 to 297.2. Here is concentration of capital in few hands and the profits are going up.

The other day the Labour Minister admitted that the working class cost of living index has gone up and that their real wages are low and that they have not come up to even the 1939 level. There is no need to say anything about the condition of agricultural labour. This is the result of the planning, when we are in the second year of the Third Five Year Plan. Unless there is radical change in outlook, it is very difficult for us to expect anything out of this planning.

I will just deal with two or three small questions. The other day, on the question of gold smuggling, the hon. Minister said that the First Secretary of the Indian Embassy at

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Vienna committed suicide. He said it had already been found, it had been enquired into and it was a case of suicide. Thereafter, a question was put, No. 1142 on 29th May, 1962; and the reply was that they were awaiting the finally result of the investigation of the Vienna Police. It was said in the Lok Sabha first that it was a case of suicide. Subsequently, in reply to another question it was said that they are still awaiting the final result of the investigation.

An Hon. Member: Another question came after that.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I do not know exactly what it is. On that day, the hon. Finance Minister after consulting the Deputy Minister of External Affairs told us....

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Minister of State and not the Deputy Minister for External Affairs.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am very sorry. After consulting the Minister of State it was said on the 29th May that this is still being inquired into. There has been a charge that because he was trying to unearth an international gang of gold smugglers he was killed. There was anxiety here in the House and the question was taken up; but it was treated in a very light manner.

I would also like to know what is happening to the agreement that we have signed under PL 480 for Rs. 256.8 crores for a project. According to reports it was said that we will have to wait for this to be agreed to by the Government of USA. I want to know whether we are in a position to utilise that loan or whether we have still to await the sanction of the USA.

In the end I have got this. Whenever reports are made by important persons of the locality about tax evasion, we find that no steps are being taken by Government. If that be the state of affairs, under no circum-

tances will we be able to find out the tax-dodger; because it is only with the help of the local people that we can find out these tax dodgers. If Government has got the real intention, then they will be able to find out who the tax dodgers are. They should take the help of local persons who come forward to help them.

On the foreign exchange crimes, I had an answer to a question that the fines that are imposed on those persons who commit some sort of foreign exchange irregularities are so small that I do not think it will dissuade them from continuing the same tactics. Recently, in one of the most important cases, I would say because of the handling of the case by the authorities here, the person involved has come out on technical grounds.

I want to get an answer from the Finance Minister. In the case of Shri Jain because the account was, I have forgotten the name which was given to it, because the account had nothing to do with S. P. Jain personally or because it was not a business account, he was exonerated. I want to know from Government whether Government have any intention of changing the law so that cases like this, where a fine was imposed to the tune of Rs. 55 lakhs but not a farthing came out, may not occur again. I want to know whether that state of affairs would be allowed to continue or whether the Finance Minister is thinking in terms of putting more restrictions so that this kind of activities may be curbed.

These are the points I want to make at this moment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Tulsidas Jadav. Shri K. C. Jena. They are not here. Shri S. K. Paramasivan.

Shri Paramasivan (Erode): Sir, I wish to speak on the excise duty levied on processed handloom cloth and yarn. Handloom industry is of vital importance to the nation, affording employment opportunities to the millions of our village population. The Govern-

ment encouraged handloom industry in several ways like the position or cess fund and other aids and afforded protection against the competition of mill made clothes by imposing excise levy on mill clothes. With a view to increase production and distribution of handloom products, the Government rendered all help for finding suitable market for them, both inland and foreign through co-operative and other organisations. In moving with the time, the mill clothes are subjected to various modern machine process and finished into attractive products to suit popular tastes. Even then, to compete with the mill cloth, handloom clothes are proposed through machine in accordance with the tastes of the people. The industry has created a market for crores of yards of handloom cloth in South India and thereby afforded employment to thousands of handloom weavers and others connected with this industry. Handloom cloth is printed and sold in retail in the villages by hawkers who carry them on their heads. In fact, the processed handloom industry is an essential and useful means of providing employment to the poor people. The new excise levy has hit hard this essential industry.

By taking the processed handloom cloth on an equal footing with the processed mill cloth, the prices of the former will rise high and will not move in the market, resulting in a death blow to handloom industry which will deprive not only thousands of handloom weavers but also others connected with the industry, of their employment. In fact the proposed new taxation will have the effect of removing all the aids and protection afforded so far by the Government to handloom industry. In the past when the Government imposed excise levy handloom clothes were exempted. There is no reason why Government should now impose excise levy on handloom clothes.

Shri Bade: When an hon. Member

from this side was reading a speech, the hon. Speaker gave instructions that he should not do so. But that is being repeated by an Hon. Member from that side of the House.

Shri Morarka: (Jhunjhunu): New Members are exempted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is just referring to his notes; he may speak.

Shri Paramasivan: Further, the new taxation will create untold complications and difficulties to handloom industry.

Under the new excise levy, the powerloom industries are divided into three categories. There is no taxation on units of four powerlooms and less. A compound levy is proposed from 5 to 49 powerlooms. There is another rate for over 49 powerlooms. This differentiation is only to give encouragement to small unit of powerloom industry. Similarly, in oil industry, small units with two rotaries are exempted from taxation. But there is no reason why such differentiation is not made in respect of processed handloom industry. The small units in handloom industry are not able to compete with big composite mills which daily process about 70,000 yards of mill cloth. There are small units in the cottage industry which process daily about 5000 yards of handloom cloth. It is not just and proper to consider the undeveloped latter one on an equal basis with the well-developed and fully equipped composite mills.

Before the taxation, there was a duty on mill cloth at 3 nP per square metre. The effect of revised excise duty on medium grey mill cloth will be a reduction of .7nP per square metre. Accordingly the effect of the revised excise levy the duty on the processed mill cloth will be only 2 nP more than the previous duty. Due to the present taxation the handloom industry has to pay 5 nP more now before while the mill cloth has to pay only 1.3 nP more now.

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The Government of India has permitted all unauthorised powerlooms all over the country and most of them in our neighbouring States are producing grey medium gada for processing. By the present Budget taxation the Government have allowed four powerlooms free of excise duty. This has created a severe competition between handloom and powerloom clothes by making the price per square metre of powerloom cloth cheaper by 9 pP than handloom cloth of the same texture. The powerloom cloth is processed by big processing factories like composite mills in Ahmedabad and Bombay which were permitted to print powerloom cloth. Handloom cloth is not at all saleable against this competition due to high price consequent on the new excise levy.

Taking into account all the facts mentioned above, the processing industry "in Tamilnad will be ruined. Nearly 35,000 people are depending on the processing industry. At Erode in Coimbatore district 5,000 people are processing nearly three crores yards per year. Nearly 30,000 people are employed in manufacturing three crores yards. Naturally, all these people will have to be unemployed if their position deteriorates. So, I request the Finance Minister to consider the effects of this taxation and give relief to the handloom industry.

I want to speak then about the financing of co-operative societies. During the Second Plan period many co-operative societies were started and more members joined them. But they are not able to get loans they require and sometimes it takes three or four months to get a loan. Most of the ryots want medium term loans lasting for 3-5 years as they are indebted and they like to repay that amount in equal instalments over a period of 3-5 years. But the "district central bank" says it does not get "long-term loans" from the State Co-operative Bank, and the State Co-operative Bank in turn says that the Reserve Bank of India does not come to its rescue. So only if the

Reserve Bank gives a three-year loan to the State Co-operative Bank which in turn can finance the central bank, can the co-operative societies get some help by way of this loan. So, I want to stress that the Reserve Bank of India must come to the rescue of the co-operative societies in the matter of giving "three-years and five years medium term loans, without any reserve.

With these remarks I conclude my speech.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong):
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day, on the 8th June, the hon. Finance Minister placed a statement before this House regarding the serious foreign exchange situation that our country is facing. He also in the course of the statement indicated certain steps that the Government were taking. The depletion of our foreign exchange resources started along with the second Five Year Plan. At the close of the second Five Year Plan, the sterling balances came down to Rs. 136 crores. During the two years of the third Five Year Plan it is going down very rapidly and it stands at present at about Rs. 100 crores. This is indeed a very serious situation, and as the hon. Finance Minister already emphasised, we must do something to arrest further drawal from the already depleted foreign exchange resources. I endorse the steps that the hon. Finance Minister has outlined. The first and foremost of all these steps is naturally the augmentation of our export earnings. It has also been stated that the Minister in charge of International Trade has been devoting all his attention to the best way in which we can augment our exports. In the course of the debate on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, various suggestions had also been put forward as to how best we can augment our export earnings.

In this connection, the hon. Finance Minister has also suggested that our

imports should be cut down very drastically and, in fact, in the statement that was issued subsequent to the statement laid before the House, it was made clear that a cut to the extent of 50 per cent should be imposed in respect of imports. My only fear is that these cuts might affect the implementation of the projects in the Third Plan, although in the last paragraph of the statement, the hon. Finance Minister has assured us that the steps taken to cut down our imports will not affect the implementation of the Plan projects. He has stressed that we have only one course which is left open and that is we have to implement the schemes against which foreign assistance has been already obtained or promised as quickly as possible. I fully agree that any delay in the implementation of the projects will create wastage in foreign exchange and therefore it is necessary that the implementation of the projects should be carried out as quickly as possible. I would only urge on the hon. Finance Minister that he should see that such projects as are intended to be fulfilled in the third Five Year Plan for developing the less-developed areas should not be put into any difficulty for want of foreign exchange.

In this connection, I would invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to certain serious problems that some of the States like Assam are facing. There must have been something wrong with planning itself, because while going ahead with certain projects we suddenly find that some of the very essential requisites are not there. For instance, there are certain projects which are being included in the Third Plan for the purpose of industrialisation of Assam but we are told that there is not enough power for those industries. Now, we understand that the Chief Ministers have been told recently that none of the projects will be sanctioned unless power is assured. Therefore, this is a very difficult situation: when the backward States want to go ahead, when

projects are sanctioned, somehow something goes wrong and we find that the industrial projects are not implemented or augmented. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this special aspect of the problem pertaining especially to the State of Assam where the acute shortage of power has thwarted further progress in the industrialisation of the State which is already industrially backward compared to most of the other States in India.

The next point that I would like to submit before this House and to which I would like to invite the special attention of the hon. Finance Minister in the difficult financial position of the State of Assam. During the last two years the State has been facing a very difficult ways and means situation. Its deficit is indeed very high. At the close of the year 1960-61, the deficit was of the order of Rs. 768 lakhs. Of course in that year there were several unprecedented natural calamities and some other situations that arose, due to which there was a heavy drain on the resources of the State. But even when that situation was tided over, the deficit still remains very high. At the end of 1961-62, this was of the order of Rs. 439 lakhs. In the meantime, the Third Finance Commission made an award. Under this award also, the State of Assam does not seem to have been given due consideration which it needed because of the special problems this border State has been facing all these years.

I will not go into details, for lack of time as to how Assam has been very unfavourably dealt with under the award of the Third Finance Commission. It will suffice to say that under all the heads of accounts coming under the recommendation of the Finance Commission, Assam will get only about Rs. 13.1 crores, as against Rs. 10.3 crores which she got during 1961-62.

On several accounts, Sir, instead of Assam getting more allocations it has got less under the formula that the Third Finance Commission has been pleased to award and which the Government of India has already accepted.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

The Parliament has also enacted legislation to that effect. But I would submit that unless the Central Government comes to the special assistance of the State of Assam all our efforts for industrialisation will be very greatly hindered.

I understand that the Government of Assam has already approached the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission to look into the special difficulties faced by the State. I submit that these difficulties of the State should receive sympathetic consideration of the Central Government, and particular care should be taken to see that the tempo of industrialisation which is only in a very nebulous state in the State is not allowed to be thwarted in any way, more especially for lack of financial assistance.

Another point that I would like to submit in this connection is that the State of Assam having had a large number of peculiar problems is handicapped in very many ways whenever it wants to go ahead with the developmental projects. Something or the other comes in the way and all the resources and energy of men and money have to be diverted and, therefore, somehow the developmental projects get a great set back. The border problems are there. The hostile Naga problem is there. The floods come suddenly, and even in spite of having heavy rainfall we are faced with drought. All these peculiar problems are not to be heard of in most of the other parts of the country.

Therefore, I would specially request the hon. Finance Minister to set up some machinery to make a study of these problems, because when we from Assam say that these are our special problems we are likely to be misunderstood. More or less, some of these problems are there everywhere. But when you take all these problems together you will find that Assam really has very special problems which are not very common in other parts of the country. Taking each problem in

an isolated way it is possible that one may come to the conclusion that such problems are there in almost every part of the country. But taken together I am sure you will find that Assam stands on a different footing. Our *per capita* income is the lowest. Our *per capita* consumption of electricity is the lowest. But our miseries are the greatest. When we press our demands for special attention, as I said before, we are likely to be misunderstood. Therefore, I would very earnestly submit that a special commission or committee should be set up to study the problems and the economy of the State and to devise ways and means how best these difficulties could be removed and the economy of the State could be brought on a par with the average of India. I am not speaking of the States which are fairly advanced, but even if we take the average of the country as a whole the economy of Assam stands the lowest. I would humbly request that special attention should be given to see that this low level of economy of the State is raised at least to the average of India, as early as possible.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, is known to be a very strong man both in physical and mental make-up, and it is also said that he is bold, courageous and has a rigid mind. Sir, I would have congratulated him if the economic health of the country has also been as sound and strong as his physical health. But I am sorry to say that the economic policy of this country under his stewardship has been implemented in such a manner that today we are faced with the most critical situation. The economic situation and the financial position of this country are disturbing, disconcerting and, if I may put it, perhaps the weakest than ever before. And, I apprehend that in the years to come, with the way we are proceeding, probably we will have no other alternative but to surrender completely to the big business of this country because in the years past the

concentration of wealth has increased rather than decreased. I would not give any comments of my own, but in the language of such a noted economist as Professor D. R. Gadgil:

"The inequality of distribution of incomes is amongst the largest in the world and the level of national income is the lowest."

Sir, this Ministry holds a very key position in the country. In the report of the Ministry its responsibilities are defined. They say:

"The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the administration of the finances of the Central Government and for dealing with financial matters affecting the country as a whole."

We are also discussing the Planning Commission. I do not want to enter into the ideological aspects of the economic policy or any such thing. I know there is a good deal of political controversy around this Ministry of Finance. Even Members of the Congress Party accuse that the Finance Minister is not socialistic enough. There are also comments in the papers to show that in the Cabinet itself there are rightists and leftists. I do not know whether those who sit to the right of the Prime Minister are rightists and those who are behind him are leftists.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I would like to ask my hon. friend: what sort of socialism does he want?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But the very fact that the present Finance Minister is continuing and he has been given the same portfolio again—there are so many Finance Ministers who have preceded him; I do not think they have survived so long as the present Finance Minister—shows that perhaps the entire Cabinet approves what he says and what he does. Therefore, I think such propaganda is mischievous and made in a cunning manner to tell the people outside that the Government is socialist, the leader of the

Government is socialist, but there is somebody who is not socialist. So when the Congress Party is put in the docks, before the bar of the people, they find a distinction between this and that.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to ask this hon. Member what is his conception of socialism.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not want to go into the personal aspects of the question. I would like to make my observations mainly on the question of finance and I shall confine myself to the limited objectives as are laid down by the Planning Commission.

Today it is not the question, as I have made it perfectly clear before, that we are going to enter into a controversy on socialism as to which is good and which is bad, which type I want and which type the Congress wants. But I shall try my best to point out the difficulties and the situation in which we are placed today even by not being able to direct our policies for the achievement of the socialism in which Shri Desai and his friends believe. To my mind there is no dynamism. We are not making progress; perhaps, we are stagnating. We are suddenly faced with a situation where the foreign aid is shrinking and we are apprehending that external assistance would not be forthcoming on which we have based all our Plans.

Of course, about foreign aid, I do not think there is much controversy in the country. In a developing stage we need foreign aid and that too without strings. But the present indications prove that we have friends all over the world. I would say that it is bunkum to say that help and aid is given to us because the people who are giving foreign aid feel that they want to help developing countries. There is nothing like that. Foreign aid comes only because of some selfish motives. I do not know

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

whether the lurking hope that the hon. Finance Minister has indicated in his statement that the present cut would be restored would materialise or not, but this is a sufficient warning to us that we cannot depend on foreign aid to achieve the objectives of our Plan. I should think we should have anticipated this danger much before. We have been a little complacent in this matter because, as I said, we are thinking that we are friends to all and enemies to none.

There is a lot of activity now on our export front. This is all to the good. Apart from the statement of the hon. Finance Minister in which he has characterised the present difficulties and how to surmount them, there is a lot of activity regarding exports. It is good so far as it goes. But my point is that we are still not clear as to what is going to happen to this country on account of the ECM. We simply sat silent when this development took place. There is no doubt now that it will have a serious repercussion on our economy. Even the little exports that we are making today would have a great impact and it will shrink further. Even the Americans took sufficient steps in this matter. The Soviets are thinking of having their own sphere of market. But we neglected this aspect. It needs readjustment of our whole economic thinking and steps have to be taken immediately.

I know that to develop our export trade some more facilities are proposed to be given to the private capitalists so that we earn more from exports. I am also glad to find that the State Trading Corporation is going to be expanded but I would think that this is the moment when we should give a serious thought to the question as to whether the entire export trade should not be taken over by the State sector because new areas are to be explored and new commodities are exported. Some initiative has to be taken. This cannot be done by the private capitalists. I am told by a

good authority that even if Basmati rice is exported we can earn easily Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores of foreign exchange. All these things can be worked out if the State Trading Corporation's work is expanded. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether Government is thinking on these lines.

About import restrictions, nobody would grudge them. I would suggest the slashing of luxury goods and semi-luxury goods. We cannot afford these things at the present moment. But I think even in this regard there is very little rational thinking. Perhaps we have reached a saturation point in this matter. I would only give one example. We have banned the import of air-conditioners, as also refrigerators, cars, etc. But we are allowing the manufacture of air-conditioners in this country for which components have to be imported from foreign countries, and a good deal of foreign exchange is allocated for that purpose. It is a double disadvantage so far as this country is concerned. I am told that air-conditioners which in America are available for Rs. 1,000 are sold in this country for Rs. 2,500 or even more. People have to pay more; so there is no saving. And what foreign exchange we get by imposing restrictions is offset by paying more for having them manufactured here. This shows that mere import restrictions will not lead us anywhere unless the whole policy is rationalised.

Sir, our Finance Minister in his statement after saying all these things has also said that in this critical situation he wants to plug loopholes through which foreign exchange which is being diverted to illegitimate purposes could be stopped. The other day there was a question in this House about gold smuggling. An hon. Member asked what is the amount of foreign exchange that we are losing on this account and the hon. the Finance Minister had no idea. He simply said: "We do not know how much smuggling is going on; how can I say that?" But, Sir, it is known to economists in this country that we

are losing about Rs. 50 crores of foreign exchange on account of gold smuggling. You catch hold of the persons engaged in this trade. From the comparative movement of the rupee it can be easily found out which are the centres that are engaged in this practice.

I would go a step further and say: let us also restrict the inflow of gold in this country. Let there be a ban on the possession of gold bars, excepting by the jewellers who have to submit a full account to the Ministry. If we do that we will go a long way in checking this. You know, Sir, in this House I have been pursuing a question, not today, but from the 4th of September 1961. There has been a violation of foreign exchange by a Chief Minister of a State. I wrote about it to the Finance Minister on the 4th September 1961. I wrote to the Prime Minister. I asked a question to which the Finance Minister replied: This is all false. Here is a letter of the Prime Minister in the course of which he says:

"I do not think that he has kept any large amount in foreign banks in contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations. The question of one particular payment arose, but this was cleared up after enquiry."

The Finance Minister said the enquiry is going on. I am very glad. But what is the simple matter that was enquired into, the public has a right to know. If men in authority who are supposed to scrupulously carry out the laws of this country, violate it, and yet go scot-free, then there is no future for this country. Therefore, I would respectfully submit to the Finance Minister that he must go into the question very thoroughly and give an impression to the people that so far as the administration is concerned, it is impartial, independent and will not in any way give way to other influences.

16 hrs.

About internal resources, I would not like to go into the question of taxes which may be discussed when the Finance Bill is taken up. But I will suggest to the Finance Minister: instead of levying more taxes on the people, is it not time that he should think of certain other measures, such as nationalisation of the film industry which may earn us a good amount of foreign exchange and which may be necessary from other points of view also?

On the internal resources front, we are failing in many respects. This has been admitted in this *Economic Survey* itself. Savings this year are not likely to come up to the level of Rs. 105 crores for which credit was taken in the Budget. It has also been said that deficit financing would be resorted to in a larger measure both in the States and at the Centre.

About tax evasion I do not think I would say much, but the main question today is the public sector earnings. Here it has been stated in this *Economic Survey*, at page 16:

"The new public sector projects which are expected to make a sizable contribution to the financing of the Plan had not by and large reached a stage when they could earn a significant profit; and here again, the basic task of making past investments pay for further investments will have to be tackled during the rest of the plan period by making an efficient and expeditious use of the capacity already built as well as by rational pricing policies."

In the report itself it is mentioned that there is an organisation called Projects Co-ordination Organisation. This organisation is entrusted with the task of scrutinising the different schemes and also preparation of the annual report, seeing about the financing, etc. I would like to know into which projects this organisation has

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.] gone into and what have been its findings.

About the question of profit, many Members have referred to it and I do not want to go into it. But at the same time I beg to point out that it is not merely a question of gaining profit. We have invested about Rs. 700 crores in these public sector industries. Now we are not following any target or time-schedule for production. Production is delayed as a result of which the cost increases. Increase of cost would give room to further increase in investment. It is a vicious circle. Therefore I submit that instead of saying "we shall try to find out", the time has come when project to project we should assign responsibility on persons who are manning them. The time schedule and the production target should be fixed, so that the real man concerned is taken into account and is published, or is rewarded if he really does the work efficiently.

If some such thing is not done, I think the private sector in this country will come forward and say, "You are failing, the public sector is no good". We do not want that impression to go around in this country where we have deliberately taken to the socialist planning of this land.

I am told that a Minister has been appointed, because in this *Economic Survey* it has been said that the production has been delayed on account of certain bottlenecks. What kind of bottlenecks are they? Coal, transport—these bottlenecks are there. A Minister is being appointed to look after and remove the bottlenecks. Instead of examining where the bottleneck lies at the lower level, there is a top-level bottleneck. I do not know whether this arrangement is going to result in the removal of the bottleneck or whether the bottleneck is really going to be introduced in the Cabinet itself, and there will be further bottlenecks.

I think the Finance Minister should

seriously—you have rung the bell. I will take some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 20 minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no; about 5 minutes. His party has taken more time than is due.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not think on any Budget demand, we have taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can take another five minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will try to finish within that time.

I shall now examine economic situation in this country as they are given in the *Economic Review* itself. The Finance Minister rightly said that we can get over these difficulties if there is enough food production. If words have any meaning, if food production can be increased by brave announcements, then he has got it from his colleague the Food Minister. But, what is the situation? In this *Economic Review*, if you see Table 1-5 it is like this. Our population during the years 1954 to 1961 has increased by about 60 millions. The per capita net availability of cereals during these years, including imports, has increased from 13.4 to 13.8 ounces, pulses from 2.3 to 2.4 ounces. This includes imports and releases from government stocks. Where is the availability for emergencies? In this jugglery of figures, it has been shown in the *Economic Review* as if production of food has increased. It is stated that over 1959-60, production has increased by plus 6.1. But, it has to be seen from 1958 to 1961. The real increase is only 6.1. That means, we have only a 2 per cent increase in production whereas the increase in population is also 2 per cent. From 75 million tons, we are going to have 100 million tons, in the course of the rest of the four years. Unless there is a miracle,

there is magic, I do not know how we are going to achieve it. Even in the case of industrial production, it has been admitted that the rate of progress this year has been less than what it was before. In this matter also, it has to be observed significantly that there has been enormous increase in the matter of consumer goods such as sewing machines, electric lamps, electric fans, radio receivers—enormous increase. But, so far as the necessities of the people are concerned, things are not available. It only helps the high income group and not the common man. This aspect has to be taken into account.

About prices, whatever the Finance Minister may be saying, I am afraid, the price increase has almost become a serious problem with the common man in this country. It has been admitted even in this *Economic Review* that there has been some rise and even in 1961, in the earlier period, it has been higher. It is said that food articles as a whole registered a small increase in prices whereas prices of remained virtually stable. That means that the people who are to purchase manufacture articles have had to pay more whereas the prices of food articles fluctuated. It would be more interesting reading if you look at Table 5:2 in which the wholesale working class consumer price is given I am not talking of All India index which has increased. Even in Delhi, in 1955, it was 99; today it is 127. In Madras, it was 99; it is 148. There is an increase to the tune of 50. If this increase goes on, how can you say that the working classes in this country will be enthused to work for the success of the Plan? What you give in increase in wages with the right hand, you take away with the left hand by this price spiral. So, for the common man today in this country, whether the Government is imperialist, or socialist or capitalist or anything else does not make any difference. His miseries go on as before.

Even regarding employment opportunity, I would not go into the Plan,

but I would just point out what has been mentioned in the *Economic Review* itself about how the administration is working. Regarding employment, the number of persons registered in 1961 has increased by about three times as compared with that in 1950. As for vacancies notified, we find that while in 1950, the figure was 4,49,307, it was 7,08,376 in 1961. But in spite of having many more employment exchanges, what has been the record of placement? Whereas in 1950, when the machinery was not so widespread and so perfect, they had given employment to 3,31,193 in 1961, they have been able to provide employment for only 4,04,077. So, mere opening of more offices would not enable us to reach the desired goal. If this is the position, then how do you expect that the people of the country will feel enthusiastic enough to work for the Plan?

Lastly, since we are discussing the activities of the Planning Commission also, I would ask the Finance Minister to make one thing perfectly clear to this House regarding the State plans. There have been States which have a genuine grievance about very quick period, and therefore, they want schemes of such a nature as would give them good income in a very quick period, and, therefore, they want to draw up new schemes. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what the policy of Government is in regard to those schemes. If they are allowed to go forward with them, it is well and good. But if it is considered that from the national point of view, schemes such as the development of Paradip port, which will afford greater opportunity for the export of iron ore, are necessary, then it should not be left to the States to implement those schemes, but the Centre itself should take charge of the entire scheme and finance it and embody it also in the Third Plan.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): The debate of the day was opened by an hon. Member of the

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

Communist Party. He began with a personal note that the hon. Finance Minister was many a time annoyed. So far as my public life goes for more than a quarter of a century, nobody in India is so much annoyed by the leftist elements, as they say, than Shri Morarji Desai, our Finance Minister. Whether it is justified or not, continuously, day in and day out, in press and in platform and in private talks, whispering campaigns go on to such an extent that I hardly find a parallel to it in the political controversies of the world. It is a great thing that in spite of it Shri Morarji Desai, our Finance Minister, has been able to maintain his stature, equanimity and sobriety.

The hon. Member from the Communist Party frightened us with a foreign exchange crisis. It is a fashion nowdays to speak of crisis. We suffer from an inferiority complex that we may not be emphasising a point of view sufficiently strongly. I and so we speak of crisis. It may be that people will accuse us that we are not so patriotic unless every time we hold up the spectre of crisis before the country. May be that is a process of vote-catching. This foreign exchange crisis, really analysed, is no crisis at all. It represents a measure of our developing economy. Whatever we want from abroad in order to instal our machinery, power houses, industries and so on, we purchase many articles, goods, machines and things of that kind. All these are meant for increasing the tempo of our production and increasing the variety of our production. If, therefore, we are short of foreign exchange, it does not indicate a crisis. It shows the throb and tempo with which we are progressing in our economic sphere.

Therefore, it has come about many a time, especially in Delhi, that some catch-phrases are let loose and they go on reverberating from Cape Comerin to the Himalayas. It is no crisis at all. An economist, theoretician, without presupposition this way or that, will say that this so-

called crisis represents, as they say, the birth pangs of a new era of economic progress. Nothing is easier than to resolve this foreign exchange crisis by stopping our purchases from abroad.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Our complaint is that we have been having only too many pangs and nothing is coming out.

Shri Tyagi: Wait for 9 months.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: So far as the allegation of my hon. friend to my right that nothing is coming out is concerned, he need not take my evidence or the evidence of the Finance Minister. But let him consider the opinion of experts, not merely from one bloc, but both from the Soviet side and the US side. Nobody has said that our economic progress is floundering. On the other hand, India is not only the biggest of democracies, but it is the one country that is making the biggest progress in the world after the second world war. No discussion is necessary on that. No analysis is necessary to prove it. Any impartial mind will say that we are making that amount of progress. To say that nothing is coming out of plans is what is called the exaggerated discharge of duty by the Opposition.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The Report of the Ministry itself uses the word 'crisis' in regard to foreign exchange.

Shri Nath Pai: The Finance Minister himself says that.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Even the Finance Ministry often works in a routine-minded way. Words are used in the technical sense and the Opposition take them up in the literal sense. That is the difficulty.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Wonderful!

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Finance Minister is blushing at his remarks.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am equally glad that my hon. friend opposite is

blushing more than the Finance Minister.

Shri Morariji Desai: That is what is happening.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: They were speaking of prices, the stock exchanges and the crash in Wall Street. I am glad the hon. Member from the Communist Group referred to the crash. How did the Wall Street crash comes about? President Kennedy wanted a few months ago to see that the price of steel did not rise as per the wish of the owners of the steel plants. He did not allow an increase in the price, as it would otherwise cause an inflationary spiral. He took the extraordinary decision for an American President to put down the tendency of prices to rise, especially in the steel sector. Steel forms one of the biggest consumer items in the American industrial market, e.g. manufacture of cars, armaments etc. And this unusual step on the part of the President Kennedy led to a kind of feeling among the industrialists in America that hereafter the prices of commodities may not be allowed to go higher and higher as the industrialists wanted or as they used to have, what is called free scope up till then. This want of confidence in the future price increase made the people to sell their shares indiscriminately in the market. It is this *bona fide* attempt on the part of President Kennedy to control the prices that brought about the crash of the market in Wall Street.

Therefore, when we talk of prices rising high, if we are responsible we cannot bring them down all of a sudden. It will end in not only crash in the Stock Exchange but crash in every factory and shop. That is the law of economic. Therefore, when people say that prices are going high and they should be brought down, it is not an easy matter. It cannot be done by a jugglery of words.

I have travelled widely—in Russia also. I would put it to my hon. friend

on the right side to prove to me that prices of article and foodstuffs in Russia are cheaper than in India. That would be convincing enough than all the accusations and arguments that they advance in season and out of season.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Price is not an absolute term; it has got a relative meaning; it is linked with the earnings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let him go on.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I would be very happy with interruptions. I am capable of answering them all and I would be too happy to listen to whatever my hon. friends say. Either now or on some other occasion I would be able to reply.

One defect in our mental make-up, so far as I see, is hankering after pleasing what is called the organised section of our voters. That has been partly responsible for rise in prices. My friends on this side, all the time champion the cause of the **workers** in factories and mills. I am not less sympathetic towards their demand. But I stand firmly on the principle enunciated by the Prime Minister in his message to the Trade Union Congress day before yesterday. He has done the greatest service to our friends on the right as well as on the left in showing what is the correct attitude that we have got to adopt. He says that labour, no doubt, should protect its interests. But that is not sufficient excuse for it to encroach upon the income or the earnings or the profits of the other sections of society. While caring for whatever is due to them, they must not think only of their emoluments and nothing else.

Political parties—I do not exempt my political party also; I want to be as non-partisan as possible, in spite of my being a Congressman—are anxious to please organised sections of

[**Shri Hanumanthaiya:**] opinion, especially in the labour field; and it has been greatly responsible for this spiral of prices.

Recently, we granted about Rs. 25 crores to labour in railways as well as to general employees in the service of Government of India. We linked what is called the dearness allowance to the cost of living index. We profess in the Constitution, to which all of us have taken the oath of allegiance, that there must be social justice and that there must be equality of treatment before law and some such principles. Have we guaranteed to every Indian income and allowances related to the cost of living? Only one sector of society is so protected while the rest of India has to pay through the nose all the time. The same friends who advocate continuous payment of emoluments to the labour sector complain of high prices also. When you pump in Rs. 25 crores every year do you think that any miracle works....

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, on a point of order. With due respect to the hon. speaker who perhaps is not realising he is making an original contribution to economic thinking I may suggest that such a book as our Constitution should not be so casually banged like that though in a rhetorical flourish.

An Hon. Member: What a point of order!

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am not accustomed to banging; that is not my argument. If we want to safeguard the interests of everyone in this country and do justice, economic and social, to every citizen in the State we have to see that this rise in salaries and emoluments is not confined to one sector of society.

I had occasion to discuss this very question with members of the Soviet Planning Commission in Moscow: how they determined the structure of pay scales to the various professions and trades. They pay the highest salary to the scientists who invent and discover and thereby enrich national life. In India we pay the

the highest salaries to High Court and Supreme Court Judges. That shows what amount of importance we attach to our quarrels, private communal or statewide. The next highest scales of pay are to the underground workers who literally work in the face of death every day. But here we pay the highest scale of salaries to the secretariat officials who sit in air conditioned rooms. Some of these things have to be re-arranged in order to give content to what is called socialist society, to make these words true. I am suggesting this to the hon House and to the Finance Minister and his colleagues for serious consideration. There should be social and economic justice to every one. At the same time the prices should not go on rising. Even as there are wage boards for each sector of labour, there must be a supreme authority in India to determine the relative pay scale from top to bottom. If there is a request from one sector, say, labour or government servants or agricultural labour it should not be granted straightforwardly. The repercussions which it will have on other sectors of society must be taken into consideration. The total perspective ought to go to determine the relative structure of salaries and wages and allowances, as I said, from the President of India, to the lowest man, say, a sweeper or a peon, as the case may be. Only when we take a comprehensive view, a comprehensive hold upon this knotty question, can we solve this twin question which is related to each other and is inseparable, namely, this raising of salaries and emoluments and, at the same time, the cost of living going up and the spiral of inflation going on indefinitely. This can be tackled only by such a high authority. It may be that this Commission is part of the Planning Commission; I do not mind; may be it is a Commission under the Finance Ministry; I do not mind. But the essence of the matter is that such a Commission must begin to work, preventing each sector from running away with its demand for allowances and emoluments. It must be tied

down to the whole structure as it were. It is only then that social Justice can be had as we mean it and as we embedded it in the Constitution. Such a Commission, a Commission which determines the structure of salary in every sector, ought to be appointed forthwith.

श्री गहस्ती (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं जोकि सब से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। गाजीपुर, बलिया और आजमगढ़ का इलाका सब से गरीब इलाका है। इस को सभी लोग जानते हैं कि वहां पर न कोई इंडस्ट्री है और न कोई जमीन है जिस जमीन पर कि खेतीवाड़ी कर के लोग गुजर कर मर्के। वहां की आवादी भी बहुत ज्यादा है और अत्यधिक आवादी होने के कारण वहां पर लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। वहां पर आज भी लैंडलेस लेवरस की हालत ऐसी है जोकि देश में अन्यत्र किसी प्रदेश में नहीं है। आप को यह मुन कर आशर्च्य होगा कि वहां आज भी दो आने मजदूरी पर लोग काम करते हैं। शहरी मजदूरी की हालत कुछ अच्छी है लेकिन देहती मजदूर जिन की कि गुजर खेती-बाड़ी पर मजदूरी कर के होती है उन की हालत आम तौर से खराब है। इस में भी गाजीपुर, बलिया और आजमगढ़ के मजदूरों की हालत एक कलंक की बात है। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने भी उभर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उस ने यह जरूर कहा था कि गरीब तबकों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। वहां पर न कोई आबपाशी का इंतजाम है और न ही वहां कोई फैक्टरी खोली गई है। वहां के आदमी रोजी की तलाश में जा कर कलकत्ता और बम्बई में मजदूरी करते हैं। पहले से करते आये हैं और आज भी वहां जा कर करते हैं। वह अपने हलाके में रह कर गुजर नहीं कर सकते और उन को लाचार रोजी की तलाश में बाहर जा कर मजदूरी करनी पड़ती है। लैंडलेस लेवरस को जो पहले मजदूरी मिलती थी वही आज भी मिल रही है और उस में कोई इजाफा नहीं हुआ है। अलबत्ता शहरी मजदूरों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है। शहरों का विकास किया गया है और भारी कल व

कारखाने खोले गये और वहां के निवासियों ने काफी प्रगति की है और उन का स्टैन्डिंग ऊंचा हुआ है लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश देहातों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और वह पहले की तरह पिछड़ी अवस्था में पड़े हुए हैं। खास तौर पर हमारा गाजीपुर, बलिया और आजमगढ़ का इलाका तो वहत ही पिछड़ा और गिरी हुई हालत में है। वहां की हालत अत्यन्त शोचनीय है और बेकारी काफी है और यही कारण है कि वहां से कम्पुनिस्ट पार्टी और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के उम्मीदवार भारी तादाद में कामयाब होते हैं क्योंकि जनता में बेकारी और गरीबी के कारण काफी असन्तोष रहता है।

यह गाजीपुर, बलिया और आजमगढ़ का इलाका बड़ा बहादुर इलाका है और सन् १८५७ के भारतीय स्वाधीनता संग्राम में यहां के निवासियों ने अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध लड़े जाने वाले संग्राम में भारी हिस्सा लिया था। अंग्रेजी हुक्मसंत ने उस खित्ते को हमेशा नेगलेक्टेड रखता। आबपाशी का कोई इंतजाम नहीं हुआ और कोई फैक्टरी वहां पर नहीं खोली गई। सन् १८४२ के भारतीय स्वतंत्र्य अन्दोलन में भी गाजीपुर, बलिया और आजमगढ़ के लोगों ने सराहनीय पार्ट अदा किया और जितनी कुर्बानी उन्होंने दी उतनी उत्तरप्रदेश के किसी अन्य भाग ने नहीं दी। लेकिन उस इलाके की हालत अत्यन्त शोचनीय है और लोगों को दो जून रोटी नसीब नहीं हो पाती है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि वहां पर आये साल हैं जो देश में भी जो जून रोटी नसीब नहीं हो पाती है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि वहां पर आये साल हैं जो देश में भी जो जून रोटी नसीब नहीं हो पाती है। वह इलाका ऐसा है जहां कि एक बक्त खाना खा कर लोग गुजारा करते हैं। देश में स्वराज्य आया है और देश को विदेशी गुलामी से छुटकारा मिला है और हम देखते हैं कि शहरों का पिछले कुछ वर्षों में काफी विकास हुआ है।

[श्री गहमरी]

इसी दिल्ली को ले निजिये । जहां पहले जंगल श्रीर पहाड़ ही पहाड़ थे वहां बड़ी बड़ी आर्ली-शान इमारतें खड़ी दिखाई देती हैं । हर एक शहर में तरक्की दिखाई देती है लेकिन गांवों में अभी तक कोई तरक्की नहीं दिखाई देती है । मैं प्लानिंग कमिशन और नंदा साहब से प्रारंभना करना चाहता हूँ कि उस इलाके में एक दिन जायें और देखें कि वहां पर गरीबी कैसा नंगा नाच नाच रही है ? सारे हिंदुस्तान में कोई दूसरा इलाका ऐसा नहीं है जोकि गार्जी-पुर, बलिया और आधमगढ़ की गरीबी का मुकाबला कर सके ।

श्री नाथ पाई : एक और है रत्नागिरी ।

श्री गहमरी : यह कायेस गवर्नर्मेंट के लिए एक कलंक की बात है कि लोगों को एक वक्त ही खाना मिले और दिन भर मेहनत कर के एक लैडलेस लेबरर दिन में दो आने पैसे और एक लोटा रस पाये । देहातों को सरसवज नहीं किया गया और उन को इंसान की मानिद जीवन बिनाने लायक नहीं बनाया गया । हमारे गांधी जी ने भी गांवों की दशा मुद्धारने पर बल दिया था । उन का कहना था कि देहातों से लोग जो शहरों में भाग कर आते हैं और शहरी आवादी तरक्की करती है वह इसलिये करती है कि देहातों में आप के कोई भी अफसर नहीं जाते हैं और उन को बिलकुल उपेक्षित छोड़ दिया जाता है । आप का चिराग जो जलता है वह शहरों में ही जलता है । मजदूरों की लड़ाई जो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग लड़ते हैं वह शहरी मजदूरों के बास्ते ही लड़ते हैं । खेतिहार मजदूरों को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । उन की कोई तरक्की नहीं हो रही है । उन की मजदूरी में कोई बरकत नहीं है । इस बारे में आप आज भी जा कर पता लगा सकते हैं कि उन की क्या हालत है ? कोई भी कमिशन जा कर इस बात का पता लगाये कि दिन भर काम कर के दो आने मजदूरी में आखिर कोई इंसान कैसे जिंदा रह सकता है ? दो आने मजदूरी भी भला कोई चीज़ है ?

आठ घंटे खेतों में काम करता है और उस को दो आने मजदूरी दी जाती है और हल जोतने वाले को ढाई सेर (कच्चा-सवा सेर) अनाज मिलता है । सारा ध्यान आप लोगों का शहरों की तरक्की करने की ओर जाता है और देहातों की ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है । वहां न कोई रोजगार है और न कोई धंधा है ?

श्रीमती सहेवराबाई राय (दमोह) : ऐसा कोई प्रांत नहीं है जहां पर कि दो आने मजदूरी मिलती हो ।

श्री गहमरी : मैं इस सदन में शपथ ला कर कहता हूँ कि कोई भी आदमी जा कर पता लगा ले कि यह बात सही है या नहीं । मैं तो इस सदन में शपथ ला कर कहता हूँ कि वहां तो दो आने से भी कम मजदूरों लोगों को मिलता है । मैं जानता हूँ कि यह दो आने वाली बात मुन कर लोगों को आश्चर्य होगा और जब हम अन्य लोगों से इस के बारे में चर्चा करते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि ऐसी गरीबी होना नामुमांकित सा मालूम पड़ता है लेकिन है यह हकीकत जोकि मैं ने आप के सामने बयान की ।

वित्त भंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा कि उन को दो आने मजदूरी मिलती है तो क्या यह ढाई सेर अनाज उस दो आने के अलावा है जोकि उस को मिलता है ?

श्री त्यागी : फिस को अनाज मिलता है उस को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है ।

श्री गहमरी : जो मजदूरी करता है और जमीन तोड़ता है उस को दो आने मजदूरी और एक लोटा रस मिलता है । ढाई सेर अनाज कच्चा—सवा सेर हल जोतने वाले को मिलता है । इस की जांच कर के देख सकते हैं कि अधिकतर लोग वहां केवल एक बक्त ही खाना खाते हैं । दोनों बक्त खाना आज तक किसी को मुयस्सर नहीं होता है । उस इलाके में कौसी हुई भुयंकर गरीबी और भुखमरी के

कारण ही हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट्स, सोशलिस्ट्स और अन्य विरोधी पार्टियों के उम्मीदवार चुनावों में जीत जाते हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी हार जाती है। अब मुसीबत यह है कि हम से लोग कहते हैं कि आप आंविर निराश क्यों होते हैं। इस समय हिन्दुस्तान का भालिक तो नेहरू है और नेहरू उत्तरप्रदेश का रहने वाला है तो फिर आप सीधे उन तक ही अपनी बात क्यों नहीं पहुंचाते हैं? अब नेहरू जी से जब हम इसके बारे में कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि मूर्ख की बात मत करो, छोटो छोटी बात मत करिये। हकीकत यह है कि हमारी बात कोई मुनने वाला नहीं है। हम कहते हैं कि नेहरू जी चल रक्कर देखें कि हमारी बात में सच्चाई है कि नहीं। वहां पर एक सड़क नहीं, एक रास्ता नहीं और एक पुल नहीं। एक बक्त खाना खाकर लोग गुजारा करते हैं। दोनों बक्त खाना सब आदिमियों को नसीब नहीं है। ८० परसेट लोग एक बक्त खाना खाते हैं। आज देश को आजादी मिले करीब १५, १६ वर्ष हो गये और ऐसी हालत हमारे मुल्क की हो गयी है कि वास्तव में कलंक की बात है।

माननीय मन्त्री, श्री नन्दा, कहते हैं कि हम पिछड़े इलाकों को तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जब कोई फैक्ट्री खुलने का हांसी है, तो झट से बनारस को चली जाती है और बलिया, गाजीपुर तथा आजमगढ़ जानी रहते हैं। एक भी फैक्ट्री बलिया आजमगढ़, और गाजीपुर में नहीं खोली गई है। वहां अन्न कम पैदा होता है। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वहां बड़े नेता भी कम होते हैं। वहां कोई ऐसा नेता नहीं है, जो कि मित्रिहट्टों के तबके तक पहुंच सके। हम देखते हैं कि जहां ऐसा प्रभावशाली नेता नहीं होता है, वहां का इलाका पिछड़ा रहता है। इस स्थिति में हम क्या करें?

गाजीपुर में एक पुल बनाया यह। माननीय मन्त्री श्री अल बहादुर शास्त्री, ने इस बारे में कुछ वादा किया था। इसी तरह मान-

नीय मन्त्री, श्री जगजीवन राम, ने भी कुछ वादा किया था। फिर उस पर कई हजार रुपया भी गवर्नरमेंट का खर्च हुआ, मगर यह कह कर उस को खारेज कर दिया गया कि यह करोड़ों रुपयों का बात है।

गाजीपुर शहर को जाकर देखिये। वह बीगन है। वह तो एक खण्डहरों का नुस्खा है, खण्डहरों का शहर है। वह गाजीपुर जि। का हैंडक्वार्टर है, लेकिन खण्डहर है। जाकर कोई भी उसे देख ले। कोई मिनिस्टर साहब जाकर उसे देख ले। वे उस देख कर शावक और आश्चर्यचक्र तह है, जायेंगे। आज को दुनिया में, हिन्दुस्तान में, उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वी जिनां की हालत माननीय मन्त्री देख ले प्रीत उसमें बाद उसका सुधार करे।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह सब काम सिर्फ़ सूबे को सरकार के द्वारा नहीं किया जा सकता है, जब तक कि सेंटर भी खास तौर से मदद न करे। हम तो यह कहेंगे कि सरकार वहां पर एपिडेमिक्स का फैलने दे, वह उनकी रोक-थाम न करे, लेकिन वह ज्ञा लोगों का चुला धुला कर न मारे। बीमारी से लोग मर जायें, तो अच्छा है, बनें बड़ा इसके कि वे जिन्शा रहें और एक बक्त खाना खायें।

श्री सहरी सिह (रोहतक): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पहले तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स और सेट्रल गवर्नरमेंट में टैक्सेज़ जैसे बारे में एक रेस चल रही है, चुड़ाइ चल रही है। यहां भी और स्टेट्स में भी टैक्स लगाए जा रहे हैं। मैं प्रजाव स्टेट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स लगाए जा रहे हैं। फिरांस मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी दरखास्त है कि ये सब स्टेट्स इण्डिपेंडेंट स्टेट्स नहीं हैं। सेंटर की तरफ से उन को योड़े अस्तियारात दिये हुए हैं। इसलिये वह स्टेट्स पर अपना कान्ट्रोल बढ़ायें और उन पर नज़र रखें, वर्ना हालत यह है कि बहुत मुसीबत-

ओर बे-इज़ज़ती हो रही है। ग्रीवों पर टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है।

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मकान पर हाउस टैक्स और प्रापर्टी टैक्स के अलावा एक नया टैक्स और लगा दिया गया है, जिस को मरला टैक्स कहते हैं। क्या मकान पर कहीं मालगुज़ारी लगती है? इसका नतीजा यह है कि अगर एक सारांश आदमी के पास एक मकान है, तो उसको ये तीनों टैक्स देने पड़ेगे। इस के साथ ही पंजाब में एक नया टैक्स, प्रोकेशन टैक्स भी लगा दिया जा रहा है। ग्रीव आदमियों पर, ग्रीव जमीदारों पर भूमि नंगे हैं, टैक्स लगाने के लिये एक टैक्सों के टैक्सेशन एक्ट पास कर दिया गया है। उन को कहा गया है कि तुम गवर्नरेट को टैक्स दो, उस से हम दूसरों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रीवों पर ज्यादा टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये। सेंट्रल गवर्नरेट अपने टैक्स लगाए, लेकिन मात्र ही वह स्टेट्स को भी गाइड करे। स्टेट्स तो समझने लगी हैं कि हम चाहे कितने भी टैक्स लगायें, टैक्सप्रेयर्स में देने की हिम्मत हो या न हो। जैसा कि मैंने अभी आप की खिदमत में अर्ज़ किया है, इस बारे में मैं आप को पंजाब की हालत बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर ग्रीवों पर टैक्स बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिस को वे देने के काविल नहीं हैं।

जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नरेट के टैक्सेज हैं, वे भी आम आदमियों के काम की चीज़ों, जैसे तम्बाकू, बर्टन, माचिस वर्सेरह, पर लगाये गए हैं और इस लिये ग्रीव आदमियों पर उनका बोझ पड़ता है। लेकिन इस को अगर थोड़ी देर के लिये भूल भी जायें तो भी हैंडलूम इण्डस्ट्री पर इतना टैक्स लगा देने का क्या जिस्टिफिकेशन है? जिस को कांग्रेस गवर्नरेट ने बहुत ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन दिया है, जिस को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में लेक्चर

दिये जाते रहे हैं और जिसके लिये हम लड़ते रहे हैं, उस हैंडलूम इण्डस्ट्री पर पहली बार इतना टैक्स लगा दिया गया है। पहले एक पावरलूम पर टैक्स न था, लेकिन अब उस पर भी लगा दिया गया है, जबकि मिल वालों के रेट्स को कम कर दिया गया है। यहां पर अमृतसर वाले आए थे। वे फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब के पास गए, जिन्होंने उन को सेकेटरी साहब के पास भेजा। सेकेटरी साहब ने जवाब दिया, “बताओ, वे चेने के लिये तैयार हो या नहीं?” वे सहम गए कि हम कहां आ गए। वे समझते थे कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने उन को सेकेटरी साहब के पास भेजा है और वह उन की बात को मुनेंगे, लेकिन उनसे यह सवाल किया गया, “तुम बेचने के लिये तैयार हो?” उन्होंने कहा, “हम इस लिये नहीं आए हैं। हम ग्रीव हैं, इसलिये आए हैं। हम आप के मुल्क में रह कर गुज़ारा कर रहे हैं और इज़ज़त के साथ रहना चाहते हैं। मेरेबानी फरमा कर इन टैक्सेज़ को हटाया जाये।”

मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इधर उधर चाहे और टैक्स लगा दे, लेकिन हैंडलूम पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये। वह बन-पावरलूम की हालत को देखें। बहुन से लोग कहते हैं कि बहुत लोग तोड़ तोड़ कर दो का एक कर देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक पावरलूम करे, उस को एजेंस्ट कर देना चाहिए। ये टैक्सेज़ बहुत पिच करते हैं और हैंडलूम इण्डस्ट्री इस बोझ को बद्दल नहीं कर सकती है।

उन लोगों ने एक पैम्फलेट छापा है : 1962 Taxation Proposals—Adverse effects on handloom industry, इस पैम्फलेट में उन्होंने लिखा है :—

“The Handloom Industry was hoping that in the current year's Budget, levy of duty on counts above 40s will be taken away, but to its great concern and deep dis-

appointment, not only have duties been levied on certain counts which formerly were duty free but also duties enhanced in respect of certain other counts....

यह पैम्फलेट फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भी गया होगा । इस के साथ ही रिडक्शन आफ़ ड्यूटी आन मिल-मेड फ़ैब्रिक्स का भी सवाल है । उन को ज्यादा हैल्प दी जा रही है । ज्यादा नुकता-चीनी न करते हुए मैं अर्जन करूँगा कि इन बातों पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये । तम्बाकू, युटेन्सिल्ज और माचिस वर्गरह पर एक्स लगाने से लोगों में बहुत बेचीनी है । कम रो कम गरीब लोगों को परेशानी और तकलीफ़ में नहीं डालना चाहिए ।

आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि रिचर्चर हों गए हैं, जब कि हमारा स्लोगन है, हमारी फ़र्म पालिसी है सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसायटी । मैं आपके सामने एक एग्राम्प्ल रखना चाहता हूँ । जहां तक इण्डस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है, गवर्नर्मेंट उनका डेवेलपमेंट करे, क्योंकि यह बात मुल्के के लिये बहुत अच्छी है । गवर्नर्मेंट इस सिलसिले में इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को फ़िनांशल एड देती है, या मैटीरियल देती है और सब चीज़ें देती है, जिसकी वजह से इण्डस्ट्रीज बहुत तरक्की कर रही हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उन इण्डस्ट्रीज में जो मज़दूर काम करते हैं, उन के लिये गवर्नर्मेंट ने क्या किया है । आज कारखानों में काम करने वाले मज़दूरों के सामने सिवाये फ़ार्मिट्स के और कोई रास्ता नहीं है । उन को बोनस भी नहीं मिल रहा है । अभी सोनीपत का किस्सा है । आठ रोज़ तक फ़ाका करके एक मामूली सी कनसेशन उन लोगों को मिली है । उन को मैनेजर्मेंट में भी हिस्सा नहीं दिया जाता है । उन को कोई सहूलियत या मदद नहीं दी जाती है । इसी तरह हम जमीदारों की जमीनों पर तीस एकड़ की सीर्लिंग लगा दी गई है । हम इससे नाराज़ नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब सरकार बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट्स को फ़िनांशल एड दे रही

है, उन के लिए अमरीका और ईंजिप्ट से काटन मंगा रही है, उन की हर तरह से मदद कर रही है, तो उन के कारखानों में काम करने वाले मज़दूरों के लिये कोई ला बनाना चाहिये । उन कैपिटलिस्ट्स पर हैवी टैक्स लगाना चाहिए । मज़दूरों को बोनस देने का इन्तज़ाम करना चाहिये ।

मैं आप को जापान की मिसाल देता हूँ । वहां पर फ़ैक्ट्री का इनचार्ज मज़दूरों को अपने साथ बिठा कर वही खाना देता है और सब एक जगह बैठ कर खाते हैं । मज़ाल नहीं कि उनको छंडा पानी न मिले । यहां पर तो मज़दूर खुश चपातियां खाते हैं और रोतें-पीटते हैं । यह कैसा सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न है, जिसमें बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट्स को तो फ़िनांशल एड दी जाये और सब तरह की सहूलियतें दी जायें, लेकिन मज़दूरों के लिये कोई भी इन्तज़ाम न हो ।

जहां तक हम जमीदारों का ताल्लुक है, कभी हम डिप्टी कमिश्नर के दरवाजे खटखटाते हैं और कभी रिजर्व बैंक के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं । रिजर्व बैंक भी एपेक्स बैंक की मार्फ़त शार्ट-टर्म या मीडियम टर्म लोन लेता है । वह लोन ढाई परसेंट होता है, लेकिन आते आते वह पांच छः परसेंट पर हम को मिलता है । रिजर्व बैंक जो लोन गरीबों को, जमीदारों को देता है, उस पर इंटरेस्ट ज्यादा पड़ता है और लोन हमें बहुत मंहगा पड़ता है । रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से जो शार्ट टर्म और मीडियम टर्म लोन दिये जाते हैं, वे बराये नाम ही दिये जाते हैं । मीडियम टर्म लोन्ज के लिए ज्यादा रकम नहीं रखी गई है, केवल दस करोड़ ही रखी गई है । इतना बड़ा हमारा देश है आंग आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि जो लोगों की ज़रूरतें हैं, उनको देखते हुए क्या यह रकम काफ़ी है । यह बहुत ही कम पड़ती है । दस करोड़ को आपको सारे सूबों में बांटना

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

होता है। मैं पंजाब का हाल जमनता हूं। वहां पर ७५ लाख पया ही दिया जाता है और इतना ही रुपया पंजाब के लिए रखा गया है। इस ७५ लाख से ब्याहो सकता है। मंत्री महादेव से मैं विशेष तौर पर अर्जन करना चाहता हूं कि वह एक एप्रोकलचर डिवेलपमेंट फाइंस कारपोरेशन बनाये। जिस तरह से आपने इंडस्ट्रियल फाइंस कारपोरेशन बनाई है, उसी तरह से आप एप्रीलचर के लिए भी एक कारपोरेशन बनायें। एप्रीलचर को जो जरूरतें हैं, उनको पूरा करने की कांयिया करें ताकि एप्रोकलचर हमारे देश की तरक्की करे। आप अनाज करोड़ों रुपये का अनाज, अरबों रुपये का अनाज अमरीका तथा दूसरे देशों से मंगाते हैं और उनाड़ा जैसे देशों के सामने अनाज देने के लिए हाथ जोड़ते फिरते हैं। जब कि आप लैंड पर सीर्लिंग लगा चुके हैं तथा दूसरी चीजें कर चुके हैं और इस सब को किसान ने चुरचाप सहन कर लिया है, चूंतक नहीं का है तो क्या आपका यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि किसान को जो जलरियात है, उनको आप दें और उनको पूरा करे। आपने गांवों में जागों को जमीनों पर तो सीर्लिंग लगा दी लेकिन बाहर वालों को, दूकानदारों को छेड़ा तक नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी किसान चुप है। अब आपका यह कर्तव्य है कि आप एप्रोकलचर के लिए एक डिवेलपमेंट फाइंस कारपोरेशन की स्थापना करें। भिक्षारियों की तरह कभी हमें ८०० सौ० या० दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते हैं और कभी कहीं जाना पड़ता है और परेशानी मुफ्त में भोल लेनी पड़ती है। इस परेशानी से आपको चाहिये कि आप हमें बचायें। यह जो कारपोरेशन एप्रोकलचर के लिए बनाने का मैंने सुझाव दिया है, इसकी बांबें मैं चाहता हूं कि आप हर स्टेट में बोलें, हर एक डिरिट्राइट में बोलें ताकि बादरेशन लोगों का न हो। अगर ऐसा आपने किया तो बहुत ज्यादा डिवेलपमेंट के सकेगा और एप्रोकलचर बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की कर सकेगी।

अब मैं प्लानिंग के बारे में कुछ अर्जन

करता चाहता हूं। प्लानिंग के बर्जीर यहां नहीं है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि माइनर इरिगेशन पर आपको विदेश रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप बड़े बड़े डैम बना चुके हैं, रिवर्ज को कंट्रोल कर चुके हैं। लेकिन इन्होंने पर भी आपको मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ७५ मिलियन जमीन ऐसी पड़ी है जो कि माइनर इरिगेशन में ही सैराब हो सकती है, जो कि मिर्क माइनर इरिगेशन पर ही निभर करती है। आप अनाज बाहर से मंगाते हैं लेकिन अगर इस जमीन को माइनर इरिगेशन से पानी मिल जाए तो काफी आपकी पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और अनाज आपको बाहर से कम मंगाना पड़ेगा। आपने फाइव यीथ्रो प्लान में माइनर इरिगेशन पर खर्च करने के लिए २७५ करोड़ रुपया रखा है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आप किसी भी स्टेट के बजट को देख लीजिये, किसी भी स्टेट में जा कर देख लीजिये, आप कहीं भी माइनर इरिगेशन के बारे में जो स्कीम्ज हैं, उनको इम्प्लेमेंट होता हुआ नहीं पायेंगे। आपका दूसरा प्लान क्यों फेल हुआ और क्यों आपके प्लान फेल होते हैं, इस पर आपको चाहिये कि आप विचार करें। आपके प्लान प्रिसिपल्ज के लिहाज से, और सैंटर के मदद देने के लिहाज से तो बिल्कुल ठीक प्लान है, लेकिन जो स्कीम्ज हैं, उनको एनफोर्म करना, उनको इम्प्लेमेंट करना स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स का काम है और वे उनको इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं कर रही हैं। इस काम के लिए न तो उनके पास परसनल है और न ही वे इस चीज की तरफ ध्यान देती हैं। जो महत्व इस चीज को दिया जाना चाहिये वह महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है। आपने २७५ करोड़ रुपया तो दे दिया है और इससे कुछ डीप ट्यूब बैल, एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूब बैल भी लग गए हैं लेकिन बहुत सा हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा ऐसा है जहां इरिगेशन का कोई इतजाम नहीं हो पाया है। जहां पर डीप ट्यूब बैल नहीं हो सकते हैं, जहां पर इरिगेशन ट्यूब बैल नहीं हो सकते हैं, वहां पर आप एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूब बैल दें।

अमरीका में ऐसा ही किया गया है। आप यहां पर ऐसा कर देश का पंदावार को बहुत ज्यादा बड़ा सकते हैं। हमारा मुल्क बहुत बड़ा है और यहां की ८० प्रतिशत जनसंख्या खींती पर निर्भर करती है। हम आज अनाज के लिए भीख मांगते रहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इन माइनर इरियेशन पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो यह हमारा भीख मांगना हो सकता है कि वन्द दो जाए। इस माइनर इरियेशन के मामले का ज्वार्निंग मिनिस्टर साहब जोर में एक रुपये करे और कमटी बना कर देखें कि क्या क्या होने को बाकी पड़ा है और क्या कुछ हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमें बताया जाए कि जितनी ये स्कीम्ज हैं, उन में मैं कितनी पर काम हुआ है और कितनी पर नहीं हुआ है और हर साल इसको रिपोर्ट आपके पास और हमारे पास आनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो पता चल सकेगा कि किस किस आइटम पर काम हुआ है। यह जो ७५ मिलियन जमीन है, इसको अगर सैराब कर दिया जाए तो जो लोग भूखे मरते हैं और जो भरती प्यासी हैं, उसको पानी मिल सकता है और उन लोगों को भूख से नजात मिल सकती है और साथ ही साथ आपको प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकता है। यह कितनी बैज़ज़ती की बात है कि जो ८० प्रतिशत हमारे देश की जनता है, उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

अब मैं गल्वे एजुकेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। प्लान में दिया हुआ है कि इतना करोड़ रुपया लड़कों पर खर्च कर दिया और इतना लड़कियों पर खर्च कर दिया, उनकी एजुकेशन पर खर्च कर दिया। आप देखें मेरे सूबे के ही नहीं बल्कि सभी सूबों के देहातों में लड़कियों की एजुकेशन पर बहुत ही कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। फैक्ट्रस एंड फिफ्चर्स को उठा कर आप देख लें आपको पता चलेगा कि इन के लिए कहीं कहीं प्राइमरी स्कूल खोल दिये गए हैं, और जमीन तक के स्कूल खोल दिये गए हैं लेकिन मिडिल और हाई

स्कूल नहीं खोले गए हैं। हमारी देहातों की लड़कियां जब शहरों में पढ़ने के लिए जाती हैं तो बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है और बोडिंग हाउस की सहायित उनके लिए नहीं है। इस कारण से वे उन में जा कर दाखिल भी नहीं हो सकती है। प्लार्निंग वालों से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने बड़ी सूखसूरत किताबें तो लिख दी हैं और उन को पढ़ने के बाद तो ऐसा महसूस होता है कि सारा काम ठीक हो गया है, हिन्दुस्तान ऊपर उठ गया है, लेकिन हुआ कुछ भी नहीं है। लड़कियों के स्कूल खोलने का जो प्रोग्राम है इसको भी स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स इम्प्लैमेंट नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्लार्निंग कमिशन की कोई एक बाड़ी जा कर देखे और इस काम को सुपरवाइज करे। उसको देखना चाहिये कि क्या कुछ हो रहा है और क्या कुछ किया जाना चाहिये। आपने कह तो दिया कि लड़कियों की एजुकेशन के लिए आप १७५ करोड़ रुपया देंगे, हाई स्कूल खोल देंगे, डिग्री कालेजिया खोल देंगे। लेकिन किसी भी स्टेट के गांवों में जा कर आप देखें आम तौर पर देहातों में लड़कियों के लिए एक भी मिडिल स्कूल या एक भी हाई स्कूल अच्छा नहीं है। जो हमारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है वहां पर प्राइमरी स्कूल तो हैं लेकिन हाई स्कूल नहीं है और अगर बोडिंग हाउस में जाकर दाखिल होना चाहती हैं और आगे पढ़ना चाहती हैं तो बोडिंग हाउस में जगह नहीं मिलती है। यहां पर बैठ कर आप प्लार्निंग कर देते हैं। आपको चाहिये कि दो चार देहात वालों को भी आप उस कमटी में रखें और इस तरह से सारे अबलम्बन लोग मिल बैठ कर कुछ प्रोग्राम तय कर लें और फिर उस पर अभ्यास करे। लेकिन आज तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि न सोचने वाले कोई हैं, न रिपोर्ट करने वाले हैं और न ही देखने वाले हैं। ऐसी हालत में देहात में रहने वाला गरीब उप्रति कैसे कर सकेगा। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि लड़कियां पुलिस हैप्पीकटर ही रही हैं, रजिस्ट्रार ही रही हैं, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ही रही हैं, मिनिस्टर

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हो रही हैं और वडे वडे ओहदों पर काम कर रही हैं। जब यह सब कुछ हो रहा है तो देहातों की लड़कियों के क्या दिमाग नहीं हैं जो वे इन पदों तक नहीं पहुँच सकती हैं। वे चाहती हैं कि वे पढ़े लेकिन उनको अवसर नहीं मिलता है, उनको सहूलियतें नहीं हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्लानिंग आप करें, सही मानों में करें। आज बारह साल हो गए हैं, एक ही तरह की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पेश कर दी जाती है। रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा रहता है कि देहातों में लोगों को समझाया कि लड़कियों को वे पढ़ायें। मैं कहना हूँ कि आप मेरे साथ चलें और देखें कि कौन आज उनको पढ़ाना नहीं चाहता है, जो भी जमीदार है वे सब अपनी लड़कियों को पढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वे कैसे पढ़ सकती हैं जब उनको इसकी मुविधायें न हों। चौदह पंद्रह वर्ष तक उनको प्रोटेक्शन चाहिये। उनके लिए बोर्डिंग हाउस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये तथा दूसरी और कई प्रकार की सहूलियतें होनी चाहिये। लेकिन आज लड़कियों के लिए बिल्कुल कोई भी किसी प्रकार का इंतजाम नहीं है और वे पढ़ नहीं सकती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आपका विशेष ध्यान जाए।

अन्त में मैं इन्हाँ ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकलचर के लिए एक कारपोरेशन आप बनायें। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जमीदारों को, खेती करने वालों को नजात मिल सकती है।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें भी बक्त मिलना चाहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : हमें भी बक्त दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्रीमत भगवन्नद : आप देर से आये हैं, मैं क्या करूँ। अब कल मिलेगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आज ही मिल जाए तो कृपा होगी।

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will confine my observations to the activities of the Planning Commission. Planning in India has got many unique features, quite different from many others in the world. In a totalitarian State like China, planning employs compulsion. But, in democratic countries, planning is adopted only in emergency conditions and even then, it tries to preserve freedom of choice. For example, in Britain, at the end of the last war, when it lost all its wealth, when it found that its technical superiority was lagging behind and there was inflation, it resorted to planning and in less than ten years, it regained prosperity. In India, we have a plan which combined at once effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources in material, capital and men, the eradication of social evils and the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. Really we have a plan which has three objects. It, therefore, becomes more difficult of accomplishment. We have got to be on the guard to ensure that this Plan will not remain only as a prayer, as a hope or aspiration of the nation, but is translated into action.

In the beginning of the Third Plan itself, we find there are shortages in coal, power and cement. We find that even the construction of factories is not going on any prepared schedule. For example, at Macherla, we have a 600-ton cement factory, a very large one, completely erected but not able to go into production because there is no power. Similarly, at Ranchi, we find the completion of Heavy engineering and casting factories will be in the reverse direction. The casting factory has been built up earlier, but it is scheduled to come later so that we may be put to unnecessary expenditure in importing castings from outside. This shows that the plans are drawn by pure economists. To put our plan through, it is really necessary to assess the practicability of the Plan, whether the plan can be accomplished or not and ensure the even outflow of

materials in time and in the right quantity. The plan should have been put through the crucible of engineering. In other words, it should have an engineering approach.

The Planning Commission has taken up, in addition to its legitimate function of formulation and co-ordination, implementation also. Implementation means immediately keeping in touch with the progress and with the day-to-day activities of the numerous projects, and this involves the setting up of a cell in the Planning Commission corresponding to each of these Ministries, in fact, corresponding even to every activity of the Ministries.

17 hrs.

For example, in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, we have got the Flood Control projects. These project designs are very well done by the States. They are checked and completely gone over in the Central Water and Power Commission. But still, we find that in the Planning Commission, there is a technical committee which goes over these projects and undertakes a technical examination, which is absolutely superfluous and unnecessary.

Similarly, the discussions on the Plans with the States can take place once in five years. Instead of that, they have discussions with the States every year, which means a huge number of the State officers coming here, as many as fifty for each State. Instead of these people being employed on the active implementation of the projects they are merely engaged in the discussions here, which involve both waste of time and waste of finance. Big committees involve lot of debates with inconclusiveness and at best result in minimum amount of work with the maximum amount of friction.

I, therefore, submit that the Planning Commission must confine itself

and must devote more attention to the important stage of formulation and co-ordination.

I want to say briefly about the committee on plan projects on which we are spending quite a lot. It is very necessary for us to go back and see how far these are justified in the contingencies of today. For example, in the Ministry of Health, last year, that is, during 1960-61 a committee on the national water supply and sanitation was appointed, and that committee toured round the entire country and submitted a report. We find that in the same year, another committee appointed by the committee on plan projects also covered the same ground, which was absolutely superfluous.

Similarly, in the irrigation sector, we find that quite a number of projects were gone over by the committee on plan projects like Lakkavalli, Nagarjunasagar, Rihand and Chambal, and there investigations did not lead to any useful contribution. All this could be avoided. If you want evaluation of the project it must be done by a committee of experts. I, therefore, submit that at least in the technical sphere, at least in subjects dealing with the technical aspects it is not necessary to have committees on plan projects. It is useful to do some re-thinking and see how far we can save on the committee on plan projects.

In all modern developments, cement is absolutely essential, and it must be made available as freely as possible. But what do we find in our country? Cement is a material which can be easily manufactured. It requires only clay which is to be found everywhere; and every ton of cement requires a quarter ton of coal and about 125 k.w.h. of energy; these are small quantities. Further, the cement plants can be manufactured in this country. But, in spite of all this, we find cement scarcity in this country, and also that the cost of cement is Rs. 138 per ton in India, whereas in a country like England with its high standard of liv-

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ing, the cost is only about Rs. 74 per ton. What I mean to say is that this material of cement which is required for everyone of the developmental activities, whether it be in housing, or in projects or in aerodromes or any kind of constructions, has been made scarce unnecessarily.

Similarly, housing is a big scare for us. We find today that most of the difficulties in our proceeding with our housing projects arise from scarcity of cement. If we can make cement available cheap and more freely, then our housing projects can go ahead. I would also say that wood is also another material which is equally important. I submit that Government must take over the supply of wood for the building industry. Then, we shall find that the housing problem would be solved, and it will get a great impetus and it will not be any more a problem for us.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is very necessary that Government should do this in regard to housing, because, unless they do that, the cost of houses would go up, and that will result in increased rents, and increased demands of dearness allowance and so on, which again spring back on Government. It is something like the story of a wild cat chasing its own tail.

Similarly, we find that since we are mining only one quarter of what is being mined in England, that is, about 54 million tons of coal, we find that we are unable to supply coal. Both in respect of mining coal and in respect of transport, we are far behind. This again requires consideration. It is well known all over the world that the coal industry is considered as a sick industry. Even in foreign countries, it is one of the most difficult industries. That being the case, it is all the more necessary for the Planning Commission to pay particular attention to see that coal is mined and transported as required. Otherwise, it

will lead to a great set back in the developmental activities.

There is one other item on which I want to lay a particular emphasis. We find in this country that we are far behind in respect of electrical power. We find that the demand for electricity is far more than what we have. We also find that the cost of electricity per kilowatt installed is much higher, nearly twice that in foreign countries, that is to say, for a kilowatt installed we spend about Rs. 1500 to 2000 whereas we need spend only half in England or any other European country. We also find that some States are highly deficit in power and the Tariffs are not uniform. We also require an inter-State grid in order to achieve economies. All these can be overcome by actual generating agency.

In England, for example, they have got the Central Generating Electricity Board in charge of generation of electricity. I would suggest that the Planning Commission should go in for a Central Generating Electricity Board with Zonal Area Boards. Of course, transmission and distribution of electricity can be done by the respective States.

It is very necessary to ensure that our plans sail through financial straits safely. For that, we have to effect considerable economy. As examples, I just want to mention one or two things. We are now seeking loans from the World Bank, DLF and so on. There is a certain process for obtaining loans. Technical experts from the lending agency come to this country, they examine the project for which the loan is sought very thoroughly and report. When almost everything is finalised and only formal signature is to be appended to the agreement, we find a number of officers going abroad, which is unnecessary. There must be a method by which it should be possible to avoid this spending on deputation of officers at that stage. Many times the loan is a repeat of an earlier one, as for example DVC, Koyna and so on.

Then again, we find, in respect of payments to contractors for the work done, there is a considerable delay. We follow a financial system which has come down to us from the British days. For example, in an irrigation sector the expenditure in the entire country used to be one crore rupees per year. Now we are spending Rs. 100 crores a year. Therefore, the system obviously has to be modified. Otherwise, what is happening is that the payments are so delayed that the contractor tries to recover interest. Therefore, he is charging 10—15 per cent more. We can easily reduce this if we arrange prompt payments.

In the present system for the work done, the engineer measures the work. There is a check-measure. Then the bill is sent for payment to the finance. The Finance people, unfortunately, go over this again minutely, because they want to watch and see that there is no loss of money to Government. Therefore, they go very minutely in detail into each item, even into the composition of cement and sand used in the mortars and they find some objection and the whole bill is returned and payment not made. This is exactly what is happening all over the country.

Everybody is agreed that there must not be a financial loss to the Government and there must be prompt and quick payment. The present system cannot be imposed by mere tinkering. If we adopt what is being done in the western countries we can very well avoid the delayed payments. For example, what they do in America is this. When the work is measured and the bill certified by the engineer, it goes to the paying officer. The paying officer does not take more than a week to make payment because the officer who measures and certifies is a senior officer and what they call a 'bonded officer', that is to say, an insurance company stands a guarantee as regards honesty and performance, and any carelessness is paid for by the insurance company. For the 'bonded

officer', the payment for this is very little, something like Rs. 50 for a crore of rupees. Therefore, Government is assured that it is insured against any kind of malpractice or any kind of dishonesty; they will have no loss on account of dishonesty or carelessness of the officer. That assurance being there, the paying officer does not take more than one or two days to pass on the bill. I think some such system can be easily adopted here in this country also. The LIC or some other insurance companies can take this. To protect the workers and to protect against the payment for labour and material by the contractor, we may have some bonds executed from the insurance companies.

Take some of the modern methods that are prevalent in other countries. By adopting these you can easily save on this item about 10 to 15 per cent of the cost of the project. It must be done earlier.

There is also another aspect. We all know that economy must be achieved. There is progressive approach on scientific and engineering aspects. Economy cannot be achieved by simply saying that. It has to come through progressively in the scientific and technological fields.

In order to solve this problem, they are establishing a large number of engineering colleges. Those who come out of these engineering colleges would be useful only after 15 to 20 years, after a generation. I am afraid, we are over-doing a little bit. We have established a number of technological institutes of higher technology. Each of them involves about Rs. 8 crores and an annual maintenance cost of something like Rs. 1 crore, whereas an engineering college can be run on one-fourth of this at the maximum. In reality there is not much difference in the products of these. These higher institutes are merely for what we call higher research. Higher research cannot be purchased like this. We should have been satisfied with one;

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but we have set up 4 of them. What I am submitting is that we have got to be very careful and minutely examine every item. In every item economy must be achieved.

Apart from that, I say that merely establishing engineering colleges and institutes will not solve our problems. The Planning Commission must take stock, for the next 15 years, what our requirements will be—our technological requirements. They must furnish the necessary training and experience for the engineering personnel so that they may become proficient.

For example, take the foundation engineering. In our country for the foundations of the Barauni refinery, or the Gauhati refinery or for the steel plant or heavy engineering, for every one of these things we are asking foreigners to come and aid us. We have spent huge sums on these consultants. Not a single Indian engineer or other person has been brought into the picture.

With great regret I read the other day that for the second Howrah Bridge they have already entered into a contract with a foreign firm for engineering investigation of the foundations. This is not really the way to build up the country. Definitely not. What is the answer? The Planning Commission must examine the various schemes or special items required.

For example, in the foundation structural engineering, they should not go in repeatedly for outside people. They must train people. Others can be built up. That is what exactly the Planning Commission should do. It is not merely by establishing colleges that we can solve our immediate needs. We must specialise. We must collect some officers and give them specialised training and put them in various projects which are of immediate application and useful.

There is one other thing which I would like to submit. There is a very erroneous impression that funda-

mentals can be got over. It is very necessary that the fundamentals must be assimilated. You cannot avoid that stage. They may be assimilated quickly.

For example, in Naharkatiya in Assam we have got a plant, a gas plant of 3 units of 24,000 kws. I would have suggested this. Do not do it. Go on with one. You do not exactly know when the gas will stop, how much of it is there. We do not have a clear impression. Somewhere in America it was said it is doubtful area. So, unless you are thorough with the fundamentals of technology you cannot go on.

I would now refer to the man-power in this country. We always talk very easily of man-power and the utilisation of man-power. What is it that we are doing in this respect in this country? We have got 440 millions. The economically active population is about 40 per cent. and that is about 180 million. Of the 180 million, the service, Central & State and railway consume about 3½ million. An equal number, 3½ million, is engaged in industry; and in plantations and mining. 2 millions more. That is, the salaried people come to something like 9 millions. In all, about 15 million people are in occupations out of a total active population of 180 million. Maybe, the Third Plan may create employment opportunities for another ten million, bringing the total to 25 million. Still, you will find that there is a great reservoir of 155 million people, active and able-bodied but who are inert and act as a drag and deterrent on the progress of the nation. Unless we scientifically study how we can employ them and utilise their services, we cannot progress.

I would like to quote the example of lake Baikal of Siberia. It is a big lake, 15,000 square miles equal to the area of Kerala State. That is situated at a high place and it was a curse to Siberia because the surplus water

could not stay there and all the plains became marshy lands and Siberia became to be called as 'nature's coffin'. Science has changed all that; they put a dam across the spill cause so that the entire water is now contained and regulated and flown in river Yenisei and a vast amount of power is generated. Today, it is considered the most precious treasure house of electrical energy and it is giving a vast amount of energy. Similarly, we have a vast store of human energy in India and unless we find ways of utilising it, progress is very difficult.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Any suggestions on that?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member has forgotten the millions who are engaged in agriculture.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to that. Perhaps about 60 million may be engaged in agriculture; then the total will go to about 85 million and again the agricultural labour are engaged roughly only for 110 days a year.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would like to take five minutes more. The hon. Minister interrupted me.

Mr. Speaker: Interruptions are also part of the game.

Shri Morarji Desai: I hardly took a quarter of a minute.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Besides, the hon. Member asked for my suggestions, and I shall have to give some. We are living in times of emergency and we are going to get 187 million more mouths to be fed in the next fifteen years and they will invade our economy. That is an emergency and in such an emergency planning can employ a certain amount of restriction or compulsion or whatever we call it. For instance, in England during the war time—I had to live the whole of wartime in England we had a night fire-watching system. Three or four

people were assigned and we were to go to a big building as soon as the sun went down and we were to watch whether there was any fire anywhere nearby as a result of an air attack and in that case we have to go into action. This duty was given for one night in a week and at that time they used some bread but not butter because butter was not available. They also gave some jam. So, they were using compulsion: all were compelled to go into fire-watching duty. We can do like-wise here and use our people for national construction service and ask people to work one day a week or 30 days in a year or one week in a year. When we multiply it by the millions of people available, we can realise the vast energy of labour available and this can be utilised in villages. We have 23,000 electrified villages and that number is going up to 43,000 in a few years. There is work in the villages in connection with the supply of electricity and the setting up of huge industries. In the other way, we have got constructive work like road-laying, well-digging or contour-bunding or work connected with the prevention of soil erosion and with afforestation and so on. All these works will produce better results in the matter of construction. All this could be done or reduced or at any rate concessional wages. If we do like this, if you will do this, any number of people coming here and any amount of growth in population need not worry us. But when you are in a bad stage, before we come to this kind of stage, we should see that we should have a certain amount of mobilisation and have a national construction service. Of course, this is a bold, daring step which requires a certain amount of propaganda and a certain amount of willingness on the part of the people. I am sure that the nation will do that; and I want it to do that. Otherwise, we are not recognising the importance and the emergency that we face.

The other point is about the excavations of canals in irrigation projects. For instance, for a canal less than 20

feet deep, why should we get labour from outside? The people who are there locally must be able to do such jobs. We should insist that the project work of such a kind must be done by the people in the locality. It should be very easy. In fact, it should be done very easily and the people will be convinced about that.

Now, one of the mistakes that the Planning Commission did was this. There was a delay in excavation of field bothies in Hirakud. All of a sudden, it was found that there was no utilisation of the project, and there was a stampede. You were forced to take hasty action. There was a stampede with the result that you want to finance the excavation of the field bothies at Hirakud. That was a blunder. It should not have been done like that. That was one of the biggest blunders. It should not have been done like that. That takes away the self-reliance of the people. Excavation for field bothies has been done for centuries by the people. But we have not done that.

I submit that if we act with a certain amount of daring spirit and with a certain sense of urgency, I am sure it will be possible for the Planning Commission, a very high and intelligent body like the Planning Commission, to take proper measures for utilising the vast reservoir of people for the Constructive work.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am concluding. I am very thankful to you for giving me a little more time. I would say that the Planning Commission, if it devotes itself to the formulation and the co-ordination work, which is most important and essential, can be of inestimable value and serve as a ladder by which we can mount up to the dizzy heights of the glorious days that were once India's.

17-26 hrs.

CHANGE IN DATE OF SITTING

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Muharram will be observed as a closed holiday on Thursday, the 14th June, instead of Wednesday, the 13th June, 1962, the sitting of the House presently fixed for the 14th June has been cancelled and a sitting has been fixed in lieu thereof on the 13th June, 1962.

Notices of question tabled for the 14th June will be treated as having been given for the 13th June, 1962.

17-27 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS--contd.

Ministry of Finance—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member from the Opposition that has not been represented in this debate?

श्रीमती सहेदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तीन महीने के संयत में मुझे अभी तक बोलने का काँई मौका नहीं मिला है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने लिख कर भेज दिया होता। इस तरह मे खड़े होकर कहना कुछ ठीक नहीं जंचता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : श्रीमात्, मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक मिनट के लिये पीछे चला गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके प्रूप का एक आदमी बोल चुका है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वह तो केवल ५, ७ मिनट ही बोले थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अभी तो बठ जायें।

मैं अपोजीशन ग्रुप्स से इस बबत दर-स्वास्त कर रहा हूँ कि वे इस समय बोलें

लेकिन आज सब पूर्ण खामोश हैं और कल सब बोनना चाहेंगे । श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय अब बोल ले ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं जो आपने मैं सब बोलने का मंका दिया । वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो वजट पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि गिर्वंत १४ वर्षों में हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो कार्य किया है वह सराहनीय है और वह अच्छे तरीके से अपनी जिम्मेदारी निवाही है । मैं समझती हूं कि कुछ भाइयों ने जो कांग्रेस शासन के लियाफ कहा है तो ऐसा उन्होंने इस लिये कहा है कि उनको पूरी जानकारी नहीं थी । मेरे एक पूर्व वक्ता ने गाजीपुर और बलिया आदि के बारे में बोलते हुए कहा कि वहाँ पर खेति-हर मजदूर को दो आने मजदूरी मिलती है । यह वात उनकी गलत है । हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं है जहां कि दो आने मजदूरी मिलती हो । मजदूरों की मजदूरी आदि के बारे में मुझे पूरी तरह मालूम है । मेरे घर में खुद खेती होती है और इस नाते मैं क्षेत्र पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त है । सब रुपये और तत्त्व को खेत पर मजदूरी करने का मिलता है । मर्द को डेढ़ रुपये मजदूरी मिलती है । गेहूं की बोनी जब होती है तो उसे रुपया म' को मिलता है और डेढ़ पया औरत को मिलता है । चैत में जब गेहूं कटता है तो एक आदमी को गेहूं की कटाई में दस सेर की पूरी या पांच सेर की पूरी मिलती है ।

आजकल हालत यह हो रही है कि खेत पर काम करने के लिये मजदूर मिलते ही नहीं हैं । काश्तकार हमारे रो रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि जब से यह स्वराज्य आया है तब से हमारी काश्तकारी खत्म हो गई है क्योंकि खेत पर काम करने के लिये मजदूर हमको मिल नहीं पाते हैं । बजाय देहातों में काम करने के वह शहरों की तरफ

भागते हैं । उन्हें काश्तकार की तकलीफ का कोई ख्याल नहीं है प्रौद्योगिक पर कोई मजदूर काम ही नहीं करना चाहता है । शहरों में जाकर कोई बीड़ी बनाता है कार्बोरेटर खालिया है तो कोई पान वर्गे रह बंधने का धंधा बरता है । इस तरह से काश्तकारी का काम बिल्कुल ठप्प है । दूसरी तरफ यही मजदूर इस वात का प्रोपै-गड़ा करते हैं कि हमें मजदूरी कम मिलती है । इस लिये यह वात बिल्कुल गलत है कि उन्हें मजदूरी दो आने मिलती है । माननीय सदस्यों को इस तरह के मुझाव देने चाहिये जिस से न गवर्नरेंट की हानि हो और न ही मजदूर दल की हानि हो । लेकिन इस तरह की गलत वात कहना कि दो आने मजदूरी मिलती है उचित नहीं है । हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक कहीं भी कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं है जहां कि मजदूर को दो आने मजदूरी मिलती हो । कहीं ढाई सेर अनाज मिलता है तो कहीं कहीं तीन तीन सेर तक अनाज मिलता है । कहीं कहीं एक रुपया मिलता है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मजदूरों की हालत पहले के मुकाबिले इन चौदह वर्षों में बेहतर हुई है । उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधरी है । आज वह दीनों बक्त रोटी खाते हैं, और कपड़ा पहनते हैं । उनके पास जमीन है, बैल है, खेत है और गाय है । अच्छा पयजामा, कमीज, धोती, और पतलून वे पहनते हैं । आज जीवन की सब आवश्यकतायें उनके पास भीजद हैं और गवर्नरेंट के ऊपर यह लांब्धन लगाना कि हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है बिल्कुल अनुचित और गलत है । आजकल बड़े आदमी और मजदूर का तबका खुशहाल हैं अलबत्ता बीच का आदमी अपेक्षाकृत कुछ दुखी है और सरकार को उसके कष्ट व दुःख को कम करने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

आज देश की सबसे बड़ी ज़रूरत नैतिकता की है । हमारे रामाज में भ्रष्टाचार

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

का बोल बाला है। अब होता यह है कि लेवरसं में कुछ लोग जो कि मेहनत करके दसवीं या ग्यारहवीं कक्षा पास कर लेते हैं और नौकरी पाने के इच्छक रहते हैं उनसे वे अफसरान जो ऊंचे ग्रीहदों पर रहते हैं कहते हैं कि १०० रुपया लेकर आग्रो तब तुम्हें नौकरी मिल जायेगी। अब मैं यह नहीं कहती कि जितने भी ऊंचे पदों पर सरकारी अफसरान हैं सब के सब बैईमान हैं और रिश्वतखोर हैं लेकिन इस तरह के अफसरान हैं जरूर जो कि प्राइवेट में उनसे इस तरह की नाजायज मांग करते हैं। इस तरह की शिकायतें अक्सर हमारे पास आती हैं और हम उनको बारे में जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को लिखते भी हैं लेकिन सबूत के अभाव में कुछ हो नहीं पाता है। अब मरता क्या न करता। नौकरी के लिये जैसे तैसे अफसर की मुट्ठी गरम कर देता है। इस तरह की बहुत सी त्रुटियां हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को सी० आई० डी० भेज कर सका पता लगाना चाहिये और इसको बन्द करने के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाना चाहिये।

कुछ भाइयों ने यह कहा कि हमारे यहां पुल नहीं हैं, पाठगालायें नहीं हैं और सड़कें बगैरह नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं चैनेज के साथ इस बात को कहती हूँ कि हर जगह दो, तीन गांव के बीच में एक पाठगाला अवश्य खुली हुई है। गांवों में मिडिल स्कूल, हाई स्कूल आदि खुले हुये हैं। ऐसी कोई जगह नहीं है जहां स्कूल न हों। अब इसको मास्टरगी या मास्टर क्या करें अगर बच्चे ही घरों से पढ़ने के लिये पाठगालानाओं में न आयें? जब गांवों में शिक्षक लोगों के घरों पर बच्चों को स्कूल भेजने के लिये जाकर कहते हैं तो उनको कह दिया जाता है कि हमारा बच्चा खेती पर काम कर रहा है अथवा अन्य धर्म पर लगा हुआ है। वह बीड़ी बनाने का काम कर रहा है और वह स्कूल पढ़ने नहीं आ सकता है। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि वह बेचारे बया करें जब बच्चों के मां बाप ही अपने

लड़कों को स्कूल न भेजना चाहें तो क्या किया जाय? लेकिन जहां तक शिक्षा के प्रसार का सम्बन्ध है हमारे देश में शिक्षा का काफी चार हुआ है और पहले के मुकाबले बड़ी भांती तादाद में लोग शिक्षित हुए हैं। हमारे देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इतनी प्रगति हुई है कि हमारे लड़के और लड़कियां बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास कर के इंग्लैंड, जापान और अमरीका आदि से विशेष योग्यता की उपाधियां लेकर आती हैं और आज वे बड़े बड़े पदों पर आसीन हैं। आज उनमें से कितने ही एम० एल० एज और एम० पोज बन रहे हैं कितने ही बड़े बड़े डाक्टर्स और बैरिस्टर्स बने हुए हैं। जो तरक्की हमारे देश ने पिछले १४ वर्षों में की है वह अभूतपूर्व है और स्वप्न में यह ख्याल नहीं था कि हमारा देश तनी तरक्की करेगा।

श्री सत्य भामा देवी (जहानावाद) :
बहुत से लोग बेरोजगार भी हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अगर बहन जी ज्यादा बी० ए० पास हैं, तो वह बाद में अपनी राय दे सकती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या को चाहिये कि वह इधर ध्यान रखें।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहन जी बी० ए० में न बोलें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात आप मुझ पर छोड़ दें।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : बेरोजगार वे हैं जो शरगत पाते हैं, दम लगाते हैं, गुण्डई करते हैं, लुच्चे हैं, जो काम नहीं करते हैं। अगर वे गरीब और बेरोजगार न हों, तो क्या हों? देश ने हर एक क्षेत्र में तरक्की की है। देश में सड़कें, पुल, विजली के कारखाने, हावाई जहाज, रेल आदि बनाई जा रही हैं और हर जगह मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिल रही है। आज कोई खाली नहीं है। अगर हम घर में

पतंग पर पड़े रहे और शराब के घूट पीते रहे, तो गवर्नरेंट क्या करेगी। यह तो हमारा कसूर है। हमने देश को आगे बढ़ाना है और इस के लिये मिल-जुल कर काम करना है।

जब मैं १६५५ में गोआ गई थी तो वहाँ की ओरतों ने मुझ से शिकायत की थी कि हम को आठ आने मजदूरी मिलती है। मैं ने उन को कहा, "बहन जी, जब गोआ आजाद होगा, तो गोआ की तरकी होगी।" माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथपाई बैठे हैं। उन को मालूम होगा कि अब वहाँ पर क्या मजदूरी मिलती है। रुपया तो ज़रूर मिलती होगी। नहीं मिलती? (Interruptions)

हमारे भाई, चाहे वह कांग्रेसी हों, सोशलिस्ट हों या जन संघी हों, जो भी मुआव देते हैं, वह गवर्नरेंट के खिलाफ़ देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम सब को राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना है। इसलिये अपे देश को बदनाम करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। जहाँ कमी हो, उस के बारे में हम विन मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करें कि इस प्रान्त में यह कमी है, इसलिये ऐसा कदम उठाये कि उस पूर्ति हो सके। मैं बारबार कहता हूँ कि कई लोग ऐसा बोलते हैं, जिसका सिर न पैर। यहाँ पर सब को सोच-समझ कर बात कहनी चाहिये जनता ने माननीय सदस्यों को जिम्मेदारी से यहाँ भेजा है, इस देश का निर्माण करने के लिये भेजा है। इस निये सरकार को मही मुआव देने चाहिये और इस कार देश को हालत को मुधारने के लिये मैं महायना देनी चाहिये।

हम सब चाहते हैं कि हमारे गावों में अच्छी सड़कें बनें, हमारे यहाँ अच्छे अच्छे कारखाने खुलें, लेकिन पैसे का भी सवाल है। धीरे धीरे, शान्ति के साथ, सब काम होता जाता है। मैं वित मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि अब वह शहरों के कार्यों को

छोड़ दें और देहात की तरफ बढ़ें जहाँ अब भी बहुत कमियाँ हैं, जहाँ हमारे लोग तकलीफ़ में हैं। उन को ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये कि उन कमियों की पूर्ति हो और लोगों को शान्ति मिले।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गाजीपुर और बलिया वर्गरह में से कम्यूनिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट जीत कर आते हैं। यह जीतने का सवाल नहीं है। यह दो आने मिलने का सवाल भी नहीं है। यह दो सोशलिस्ट और कम्यूनिस्ट शलत प्रचार करते हैं कि मजदूरों को दो आने मिलते हैं। कहीं भी दो आने नहीं मिलते हैं। वे लोग ग़ज़त प्रचार कर के चुनाव में जीतने की कोशिश करते हैं। हम कांग्रेसी लोग शान्ति बाले हैं। हम सब सहते हैं और उचित जबाब भी देते हैं। अगर हम दो चार सीटें हार भी गए, तो कोई बात नहीं है। अगर आज हम हार गए, तो कल फिर जीत जायेंगे। हम हमेशा के लिये थांडे ही हार गए?

मैं आज तोन महीने में पहली बार बोली हूँ। मैं दूसरी दफ़ा लोक सभा में चुन कर आई हूँ। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह महिलाओं को पहले मीकादे, क्योंकि उन को गृहस्थी का हाल ज्यादा मालूम है। महिलाओं को मालूम है कि घरों में क्या क्या होता है। अगर हमारे घर में जगड़ा हो जाये, तो दो दिन सम्भालना मुश्किल है। देश को राजनीति को सम्भालना मुश्किल है।

वित मन्त्री महोदय से मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस देश में रिश्वतखोरी बढ़ रही है। वह रिश्वतखोरी का पता लगाने के लिए सी० आई० डी० से काम लें और उसको रोकने के लिये कड़ा कदम उठायें। आज रिश्वतखोरी के कारण देश में त्राहि-त्राहि है। वित मन्त्री महोदय ऐसे कदम उठायें कि देश के लोगों को शान्ति मिले और हम सब देश को आगे ले चलें। आज हर जगह

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

गलतियां होने लगी हैं। वह जरा अपने कर्म-चारियों को भी समझायें कि वे सोच-समझ कर कदम उठायें और जनता के साथ अन्याय न करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वेदाहमेतम् पुरुषम्
महान् तम् आदित्य वर्णम् तमसः परस्तात् ।
तमेव विदित्वा अति मृत्युमंति नान्यः पंथा
विद्यन् अयनाय ॥

श्रीमान् अध्यक्ष महोदय,.....

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh
(Parbhani): Is it supposed to be in order, Sir?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Is it in order to have prayers like this?

Shri Nath Pal: It is recitation of a sloka.

Mr. Speaker: If he believes in that and everytime he has to begin his speech he invokes the blessings, I should not have any objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is allowed in the House.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आपका ध्यान योजनाओं की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो काम योजनाबद्ध होते हैं, वे सभी सफल होते हैं। कदाचित् चौरी, जारी, व्यभिचार आदि काम भी योजनाबद्ध होने से सफल हो जाते हैं, परन्तु उनका परिणाम भयंकर निकलता है। इसलिये कोई काम सफल हो गया है योजनाबद्ध होने से, उससे यह न समझ लेना चाहिए कि हमारी योजना ठीक है।

आज देश की स्थिति विचित्र है। हमारी हजारों वर्गमील भूमि चीन से आकान्त है और पाकिस्तान संभग है। नेपाल के साथ भी हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत अच्छे नहीं हैं। नागा पहाड़ियों

में भी अभी विद्रोह आरम्भ है। देश के कोने कोने में पाकिस्तान आदि के गुप्तचर सजग हैं। इन्हें पर भी हमारे देश के शासक ऐसी योजनाओं में संलग्न हैं कि देश का क्या बनेगा, मैं नहीं समझता। इसलिये सरकार योजनायें बनाए, भगवान् ने उसको बुद्धि दी है, तो वह चीन से भारत-भूमि की रिक्त कराने की योजना बनाए, भारत-भूमि का स्वर्ग जो काशी है, उसको पाकिस्तान से रिक्त कराने की योजना बनाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं स्वामी जी से प्रारंभना करना चाहता हूँ कि आज वित्त मन्त्रालय के अनुदान जेरो-बहस हैं। इसलिये वे ऐसी बातें कहें, जिनका जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब दे सके। अगर वह इस तरह की आम बातें कहना चाहते हैं, तो मैं उनको फिनांस विल पर बोलने का मौका दे दूँगा। जो कुछ वह कह रहे हैं, उनका जवाब वित्त मन्त्री कैसे देंगे?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि सरकार योजनायें बनाए और उन पर व्यय करे, भगव उन के साथ ये योजनायें भी जोड़पड़ी जानी चाहियें। वित्त मन्त्रालय और सारा प्रशासन इस प्रकार की योजनायें बनाए, जिससे देश का भला हो सके। अभी हमारे देश में गरीबी कम नहीं है। पिछले चुनावों में जिन लोगों ने अपनी राय दी है, उन में से लगभग ७५ प्रतिशत लोग अनपढ़ हैं। सरकार इस प्रकार की योजना बनाए कि देश में कोई अनपढ़ न रहे।

आज कहा जाता है कि इतने स्कूल और इतने कालेज खोले गए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि खोले गए हैं, भगव उन की स्थिति क्या है? मैं आप को पंजाब की स्थिति बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं अभी पंजाब के मुख्य मन्त्री को शिकायत लिख कर देकर आया हूँ। करनाल में लड़-

कियों के चौदह हाई स्कूलों में मुख्याध्यापिकाएं नहीं हैं, स्कूलों में शास्त्री नियुक्त नहीं हैं, स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की कर्मा है। इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी न्यूनताएं हैं कि उन को गिनाना एक प्रकार से कठिन हो जायगा। सरकार योजनाएं बनाए। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह मनुष्य बनाने की योजना बनाए। सरकार कैसा मनुष्य बनाना चाहती है? सड़कें ऐसी हों, नहरें ऐसी हों, यह कहना तो ठीक है। वे होनी चाहिये। ट्यूबवैल भी होने चाहिये। मगर ये सब किस के लिये? मनुष्य के लिये। और वह मनुष्य कैसा हो, जिसके लिये सब कुछ किया जा रहा है? आज मनुष्य बनाने की योजना किसी योजना में भी सम्मिलित नहीं है। हम कैसे मनुष्य चाहते हैं, इसका वर्णन किसी भी योजना में मिलेगा नहीं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सड़कें और नहरें बनाए। वह और भी योजनायें बनाए। मगर प्रश्न यह है कि क्या किसी भव्य भवन में गधे को रख देने से वह श्रीमान् जी बन जाता है—नहीं वह कोई बड़ा आदमी नहीं बन जाता है। मेरा देश जिसको आप स्वर्ग बनाना चाहते हैं, इस स्वर्ग में रहने वालों का निर्माण आप करें। स्वर्ग में रहने वालों के निर्माण की जो भी योजना आप बना सकते हैं, बनायें। पहले युगों में जो भी योजनायें बनती थीं, उन में सबसे पहली योजना मनुष्य बनाने की बनती थी। यदि वह मनुष्य बन जाएगा तो सब कुछ ठीक कर लेगा, ऐसा समझा जाता था। यदि मनुष्य आपने अच्छा नहीं बनाया तो आप कितनी भी योजनायें बनाते चले जायें, फितना भी परिश्रम आप करते चले जायें, वह सारी योजना और वह सारा परिश्रम व्यर्थ जाएगा। पहले युगों में दो विशेष योजनायें होती थीं। एक तो मनुष्य बनाने की होती थी और दूसरे मनुष्यों को भी चार विभागों में बांटा जाता था। ये चार विभाग थे ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य इत्यादि। उन में कर्तव्यों का बटवारा कर दिया जाता था। ब्राह्मण का काम इतना ही होता था कि वह देखेगा कि कोई भी अनपढ़ नहीं रहेगा। लेकिन आज मेरे देश में अध्या-

पक है, स्कूल है किन्तु फिर भी अनपढ़ता देश के अन्दर व्याप्त है और पर्याप्त मात्रा में लोग अनपढ़ हैं। आज योजनाबद्ध काम नहीं होता है।

दो हाँ तरह से आप देश का शासन चला सकते हैं, यास्त्र के द्वारा और शास्त्र के द्वारा। जब शास्त्र के द्वारा कोई नहीं मानता है, जब विज्ञा ने कोई नहीं मानता है तो हाय जोड़ कर आप उसको कभी मना नहीं सकते हैं। मूल्यित के सबसे पहले राजा मनु हुए हैं। मनु ने अनेक नीति की बातें कहीं हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने एक सबसे बड़ी नीति की बात कहीं कि जो शिक्षा में न माने, उसको कैसे समझायें। उन्होंने कहा है :—

दण्डः शासनि प्रजा सर्वः दण्ड स्वभिर रक्षति दण्डे सुपते सु त्रागृति दण्डं थर्म् विदुर वृधः

जो किसी से नहीं मानता है इस दुनिया में वह डण्डे से मानता है। सर्वसं में आपने देखा है कि जब बकरे को संकेत होता है तो वह शेर के सामने चला जाता है और जब शेर को संकेत होता है तो वह बहुत बड़ा मुंह खोल देता है और बकरा उसके पास जाकर उसके मुख में अपना भिर रख देता है। मैं आपसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह शेर क्या हाय जोड़ने से उस बकरे को दांत नहीं लगने देता। नहीं, नहीं ऐसो बात नहीं है। शेर अर्धिमक नहीं हो जाता है, महात्मा गांधी का शिष्य नहीं हो जाता है या उसने योग शास्त्र नहीं पढ़ लिया होता है। वह हण्टर के डर के कारण, विद्युत के डड़े के डर के कारण उस बकरे के सिर को तो क्या, उसके सिर के बाल तक को दांत नहीं लगने देता। इसलिये दुनिया में जो,

Shri Namblar: Sir, is all this connected with the Finance Ministry's Demands? From the Plan he has gone to circus.

अध्यक्ष भग्नोदय : स्वामी जी, मैंने पहले ही आपको इसके बारे में बताया था :

धीरोहितरानन्द : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी योजना संक्षित नहीं है। यह बहुत विस्तृत है। आपको समझने का यत्न करना चाहिये। आप अगर समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं, तो मेरा क्या अपराध है?

मेरे नेतृत्व: स्वानोरपराध: यद्यपि नम् अन्धो न पश्यति

मैं योजना से बाहर की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ जो यहाँ बैठे हैं, यह भी योजना है, जो बोल रहे हैं, यह भी योजनापूर्वक बोल रहे हैं, खाते पीते भी हम योजना-पूर्वक हैं, कपड़े भी योजना पूर्वक पहनते हैं। जो योजना शब्द है, यह बहुत विस्तृत है। हमारे जितने कार्य होते हैं, छोटे से छोटे कार्यों से लेकर बड़े से बड़े कार्यों तक वे सारे के सारे योजनावद्ध तीति से होते हैं। मैंने शुरू में ही संकेत किया था कि डाकू लोग जो डाके मारते हैं, वे भी योजनावद्ध होते हैं तभी वे अपने प्रयत्नों में सफल होते हैं। इसलिये योजना को आपको समझना चाहिये। दुनिया में जब किसी को आप किसी अन्य तरीके से नहीं मना सकते हैं तो डंडे से मना सकते हैं बालक जब आपका कहा नहीं मानता है तो उसके कोमल कपोलों पर तो परमिट काट जब दिये जाते हैं तो वह सीधा हो जाता है और स्कूल चला जाता है। पशु और पक्षी सब के सव इस डंडे के सहारे काम करते हैं। घोड़े में इतनी चाल कैसे आ जाती है, बैलों में इतनी चाल कैसे आ जाती है, ये सारे काम योजनावद्ध होते हैं।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपकी योजना हो परन्तु योजना केवल नाचने की न हो, पशु पक्षियों के बढ़ की न हो, नड़क लड़कियों का उलटी बातें मिखाने की न हो। जो योजना आपने चला रखा है उसमें मवस्तु पहले मनुष्य बनाने की योजना होनी चाहिये। विकास बहुत ही उत्तम उनको तो जानी चाहिये। मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र में आया हूँ जो ६०-३० मील लम्बा है। वहाँ पर इसी वर्ष केवल एक हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल खुला है। सारे क्षेत्र में यमुना के तट से लेकर एक ही स्कूल खुला है। इसलिये आप की योजना बहुत ही उत्तम होनी चाहिये।

इन्ही योजनाओं के आधार पर ज्ञातियों ने जिस समय राजा अश्वपति से पूछा कि आपके राज्य का क्या हाल है, तब उन्होंने एक ही श्लोक में सब कुछ कह दिया कि मेरे सारे राज्य में कोई चोर नहीं है, कोई जार नहीं है, कोई घासाहारी नहीं है, कोई शराबी नहीं है, कोई अनपढ़ नहीं है, कोई परस्त्रीगामी पुरुष नहीं है और कोई परपुरुषगामी स्त्री नहीं है। यह सब शिक्षा के आधार पर हुआ।

मैं यहाँ पर डंडे के बारे में अधिक कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है। आज हमारे देश में योजनाओं के होते हुए भी, पुलिस के होते हुए भी, सेनाओं के होते हुए भी डाके आए वर्ष पहले से ज्यादा पड़ते हैं, आए वर्ष की अपेक्षा कठूल अधिक होते हैं, व्यभिचार, अन्याय और अत्याचार ज्यादा होते हैं। इन सब बुराइयों में निरन्तर बृद्धि ही हो रही है।

मैं यह सब कुछ इसलिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं जनसंघ की टिकट पर चुन कर आया हूँ। लेकिन आप पुरानी फाइलें उठा कर देख लें, पुलिस की फाइलें उठा कर देख लें, किसी भी विभाग की फाइलों को उठा कर देख लें, यह चीज़ आपको प्रत्यक्ष नज़र आ जाएगी। जूठी प्रशंसा की जाए, यह हम से नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसा मैं करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। व्यथ किसी की जूठी प्रशंसा नहीं की जानी चाहिये। मैं आपको एक प्राचीन बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। महाराजा युधिष्ठिर के राज्य में चीन का राजा भगदत ईरान का शल्य, अमरीका का वशवहन, योप का विडलाथ, सभा वलि (कर) लेकर आये थे। आप महाभारत को उठा कर और उसको पढ़ कर देख लें। किस आधार पर वे आए थे। योजना के आधार पर व डंडे के आधार पर आये थे। मेरा हृदय धवराता है यह कहते हुए कि दूसरे यह कहते हुये कि दूसरे देशों और देशांतरों के लोग हमारी योजना से सम्बद्ध हैं। अगर आज कहीं अवसर उपस्थित हो जाये मुद्द का तो मैं देखता हूँ कि मेरे देश के सब

कुछ होते हुये भी, कौन हमारी सहायता करेगा, उस युद्धानि में कौन पड़ोसी देश, कौन मित्र देश हमारा साथ देगा। इसको छिपाया जा नहीं सकता है और न ही छिपाया जाना चाहिये। मैं तो मानता हूँ :—

पुरुषा वहवो राजन्
सततं प्रिय वादिनाः
सत्यं सेतु पर्यसे श्रोता
वक्ता च दुर्लभः ।

बहुत व्यक्ति हैं जो सदा प्रिय बोलते हैं, खुशामद की बात करते हैं परन्तु सत्य भी हो और हितकर और लाभायक भी हो, ऐसी बात कहने वाले बहुत थोड़े व्यक्ति हुआ करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमने कोई उन्नति नहीं की। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम ने कुछ सड़कें बनाई हैं, कुछ उन्नति की है, कुछ ट्यूबवैल बनायें हैं, नहरें बनाई हैं। लेकिन दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि मेरा देश जो एक समय सोने की चिड़िया हुआ करता था, आज विदेशों के क्रूरों के नीचे दबा हुआ है। इस चीज को छिपाया नहीं जा सकता है। आप योजन बनायें लेकिन वैसी योजना नहीं जिससे भारत वैसा ही बन सके, जैसे वह पुराने जमाने में बना हुआ था, वैसा भारत वर्ष बन सके जैसा कि वह पुराने जमाने में संसार के सामने बना हुआ था। आज मेरे घर में कलह है, आज जमीदार और गैर-जमीदार, मालिक और मजदूर के बीच एक विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ है, आज बैंकवर्ड और गैर बैंकवर्ड का विवाद उठा खड़ा हुआ है, आज कारखाने के मालिक और कारखाने में कान करने वाले मजदूर के बीच विवाद उठा खड़ा हुआ है। कुछ पाठियां यत्न करती हैं, लोगों को भड़काने का। मगर क्या हम इस प्रकार की योजना बना सके हैं जिससे इनका विवाद शांत हो, जिससे देश एक ही सके, आहुण से लेकर

हरिजन तक देश के सभी लोग मिल जूल कर काम कर सकें। ऐसा हम नहीं कर पाये हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लक्ष्य को सामने रख कर हम काम करें और इस भारतवर्ष को पुराना भारतवर्ष बनाने की कोशिश करें।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Finance subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Policy towards developmental programmes in the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.” (3).

Need to strengthen the financial autonomy of States

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.” (57).

Need to change the budgetary system so as to make budget understandable to layman

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.” (58).

Need to bring about stability in prices

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100.” (59).

Failure to take measures against persons or companies violating foreign exchange regulations

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (60).

Need for introduction of cost accounting in the Public Sector Undertakings

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (61).

Failure to raise internal and external resources for the Plan

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (62).

Difficulties created consequent on the cut in the American aid

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (63).

Need to improve the working of the Reserve Bank of India

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (64).

Need to improve the working of the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (65).

Need to improve the working of the Refinance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (66).

Need to improve the working of Industrial Finance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (67).

Failure to check malpractices in the Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (68).

Need to improve the working of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (69).

Need to improve the working of Income-Tax Department

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (70).

Need for reorganisation of tax collecting machinery

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (71).

Failure to collect arrears of taxes

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (72).

Need for launching prosecution against the tax defaulters

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (73).

Need to check tax evasion

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (75).

Failure to curb malpractices in the General Insurance Companies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (76).

Need for nationalisation of General Insurance

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (77).

Failure to check the upward trend of prices of consumer goods

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (78).

Need for a rational policy for opening Branches of the Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (79).

Need to check the smuggling of gold

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (80).

Need for abolition of Contractor Cashier system in Reserve Bank of India

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (90).

Need for restriction on bringing of foreign officers in Private Commercial Undertakings

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (91).

Need for change in advance policy of State Bank of India

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (92).

Failure to check smuggling of watches in India

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (93).

Failure to check tax evasion

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (94).

Need for centralised sales tax system all over the country

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (95).

Need for improvement of the service condition of field workers in L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (96).

Failure to implement the recommendation of the Joint Committee for field workers in L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (97).

Policy for the promotion of class II and class I officers of Income Tax Department

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (98).

Need for change in the loan policy of L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (99).

Need for stringent control over advance policy of Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (100).

Need for opening more branches of Reserve Bank of India

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100." (101).

Need to recognise the Civil Accounts Staff Association, Shillong, Assam

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Audit be reduced by Rs. 100." (81).

Relationship of staff with the Accountant General in Shillong

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Audit be reduced by Rs. 100." (102).

Fear of insecurity prevailing among the staff of the Accountant General's Office in Shillong

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Audit be reduced by Rs. 100." (103).

Review of the punishments imposed on the staff of the Accountant General's Office, Shillong during the last one year

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Audit be reduced by Rs. 100." (104).

Need to pay dearness allowance to pensioners getting below rupees 250 as pension

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits be reduced by Rs. 100." (7).

Failure to plan balance development of different parts of the country

Shri M. K. Kumaram: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1." (82).

Failure to take into account the claims of Kerala in locating Public Sector enterprises

Shri M. K. Kumaram: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced to Re. 1." (83).

Need to provide money for developing Paradip as a major port during the Third Five Year Plan

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100." (84).

Need to take adequate measures to remove regional disparity

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100." (85).

Need for priority in the matter of industrial and agricultural development

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100." (86).

Demand of the States to revise plan allotment and for introduction of new schemes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Planning Commission be reduced by Rs. 100." (87).

Need to give Central assistance to the Kerala State for anti-sea-erosion work

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Grants-In-Aid to States be reduced by Rs. 100." (88).

Need to disburse grants with a view to minimise social and economic disparities in different States and regions

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Grants-In-Aid to States be reduced by Rs. 100." (89).

Need for adjustment of all loans and advances given to the State of Mysore in respect of Gold Mines, being nationalised

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Loans and Advances by the

Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100." (15).

Mr. Speaker: These Cut motions are now before the House.

श्री तुलसीदास जाष्वर: (नाडे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस फाइनेन्स डिमान्ड पर बोलते हुये बड़ा सन्तोष होता है। अगर देश की अधिक उम्मति की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो हम बहुत बड़ी तेजी से आगे बढ़े हैं। उत्पादन की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो हमारे पास जो थंड फाइव इयर प्लान की बुक है उस के ऐ ३५ पर जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उन से पता चलता है कि देश का उत्पादन इतनी तेजी से बढ़ा है और इतनी तेजी से उम्मति हुई है कि उस से अधिक नियोजन करने में इस देश के अन्दर जो शासन करने वाली पार्टी है उस के फाइनेन्स निमिस्टर यशस्वी हुये हैं। देश के अन्दर उत्पादन तो बढ़ना ही है लेकिन वह किस रीति से बढ़ना चाहिये जिस से कि देश की एकतामिक परिस्थिति की ऊंच नीच में समता आ जाये? इसका एक ही उपाय है जिस को कहते हैं सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी। इस के रास्ते पर और इस के द्वेष को ले कर हमें जाना है। सन् १८५६ का जो इंडस्ट्रियल रेजोल्यूशन है उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि इस देश में जो चीज़ लानी है उस को एक दम से लाना है। आज कल जब हम दूसरे देशों के बारे में पढ़ते हैं तो पता चलता है कि ४५ साल होने के बाद भी रूस में पूर्णतया सोशलिज्म नहीं आ पाया है। वहाँ डिक्टेटरशिप आफ प्रोलेटेरिएट होते हुये भी जब मैंने १९५१ में रूस को देखा था तो ३५ वर्ष बाद भी वहाँ दरिद्रता नजर आती थी। जब मैंने देहातों में जा कर वहाँ के लोगों को देखा तो उन के प्रंगों पर फटे हुये कपड़े थे, उनकी बैलगाड़ी टूटी फूटी थी, कई मकान जो थे वे भी ऐसे बैसे थे जैसे कि अपने यहाँ के कई कई जगहों पर होते हैं, जब कि वे भी अधिक नियोजन कर रहे हैं। तो ४५ वर्ष तक डिक्टेटरशिप आफ प्रोलेटेरिएट होते हुए भी, वहाँ पर दूसरी

[श्री तुलसीदास जाष्वर]

पार्टी न रखते हुए भी, वहां से दरिद्रता मिट कर समता नहीं आई है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हमें जो आर्थिक समता लानी है, जो सोशलिज्म लाने की हम कोशिश करते हैं, अगर उसे हम लोग लोक शासन के तरीके से करना चाहते हैं तो वक्त लगना लाजिमी बात है।

दुनिया भर के जो अलग अलग उत्पादन के आंकड़े हैं उनको देखने के बाद अगर पता लगाया जाये तो पन्द्रह वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान ने जितनी उन्नति की है, उतनी उन्नति किसी भी देश ने की हो, ऐसा नजर नहीं आता है। मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े तो नहीं बताना चाहता लेकिन कल्पना के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पृष्ठ ३६ पर जो क्राप्स के इंडेक्स दिये हैं उनको उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

ग्रुप	१६५०-	१६५५-	१६६०-
	५१	५६	६१
आल क्राप्स	६६	११७	१३५
फूड क्राप्स	६१	११५	१३२

यानी जो भी क्राप्स का इंडेक्स नम्बर है उसमें हर जगह पर बढ़ोतारी हुई है। सवाल उठता है कि जब अनाज ज्यादा बढ़ता है तो कमी क्यों होती जाती है? उस की एक ही वजह है कि हमारे यहां पायुलेशन भी बढ़ती जाती है। उसके लिये खास तौर से विचार करना होगा। इतनी पायुलेशन बढ़ते हुए भी आज कल देहातों में, जैसा मेरी सम्मानीय बहन ने अभी कहा, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि किसी को उद्योग नहीं मिलता। हमारे प्रान्त में देखा जाये तो देहातों में मजदूर मिलते ही नहीं हैं। दो दो, ढाई ढाई रुपया रोज देते हुए भी आज मजदूर नहीं मिलते, यह बात सही है। स्टैडिंग आफ लिंविंग बढ़ गया है। दोनों बातें आज दिखलाई पड़ती हैं। स्टैडिंग आफ लिंविंग बढ़ जाने पर भी जो उत्पादन होता है उसका जो पैसा मिलता र वह मंहगाई के अनुरूप नहीं है। उत्पादन और डेवलपमेंट

दोनों ही तेजी से बढ़े हैं लेकिन फिर भी ऐसी बात दिखलाई नहीं देती है।

अब आप इंडेक्स नम्बर आफ इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन देखिये :

ग्रुप	१६५५-	१६६०-
	५६	६१
जनरल इंडेक्स	१३६	१६४
काटन टैक्सटाइल	१२८	१३३
आइरन एंड स्टील	१२२	२३८
मैशीनरी/आलटाइम्स	१६२	५०३
केमिकल्स	१७६	२८८

मैं इससे अधिक आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। इसको देखने से यह ख्याल आता है कि देश में उत्पादन भी तेजी से बढ़ा है और देश के अनेम्प्लायमेंट में भी थोड़ी कमी हुई है, साथ ही लोगों के रहन सहन में कपड़े के मामलों में और प्रवास के सम्बन्ध में भी एक प्रकार के लोगों को जादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत मिली है, यह बात सही है।

इस देश में अगर आर्थिक नियोजन की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो उसमें कई बातों की कमी भी है। अगर उन कमियों को दूर कर दिया जाये तो जो दिक्कतें इस सम्बन्ध में होती हैं वह कम हो जायें। अगर आर्थिक नियोजन की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो उसमें कोई खराबी हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मालूम यह पड़ता है कि इस देश में लोगों को जो अपेक्षाये हैं वह बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, और यह बात सही है कि उन अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार हमारा आर्थिक नियोजन और देश का आर्थिक पाया आगे नहीं बढ़ता है। लेकिन कल्पना से और मस्तिष्क से सोच कर आगे जाने में समय तो लगता ही है। स्वराज्य मिलने से पहले हम लोग कहा करते थे कि स्वराज्य के बाद हम लोग ऐसा प्रयत्न करेंगे जिससे लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत मिलेगी। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि आज लोगों को जो अपेक्षा है उस अपेक्षा के अनुसार

हम सहूलियतें लोगों को नहीं दे पाये हैं। फिर भी हमको यह सोचना चाहिए कि हमें जो भी उत्पादन करना है उसे तो डिमाकेसी के नरीके में करना है, लोगों को समझा बुझा कर करना है, और ऐसा करने में टाइम लगता ही है। अगर इस टैक्स में दुनिया भर के आकड़ों का मुकाबला यहाँ के आकड़ों में किया जाय तो हम पायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में से आगे है।

जो हमारे मन्दिर गवर्नरमेंट के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, उन्होंने अभी यहाँ पर वजट रखा और उसमें टैक्स को बढ़ाया। उसके बाद में अपने यहाँ के तीन चार जिलों में घूमा। मैंने देखा कि देहातों में जो खेड़ून लोग हैं उनको मालूम नहीं होता है कि टैक्स बढ़ गया है। मैंने कई जगहों पर मोटिंगे बुला कर लोगों से पूछा कि क्या तुम्हारों मालूम हुआ कि अब की जो वजट रखा गया है उसमें कुछ बढ़ाया गया है। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि उनको कुछ नहीं मालूम पड़ा है कि क्या कर बढ़ाया गया है। यानी करों को आपने इनना सोच विचार करके बढ़ाया है कि लोगों को मालूम नहीं हुआ है कि कर बढ़ाये गये हैं। लोगों को अपने रहन सहन के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा तकलीफ न हो, इस तरीके से वजट के अन्दर टैक्स बढ़ाये गये हैं। मैंने व्यापारियों और दूसरे लोगों को बुलाया और कहा कि मरमराइज़ बड़े पर टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है। सभी ने इस बात को कबूल किया कि जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है उसमें कोई ज्यादा असन्तोष नहीं है। इसके यह मान है कि इस वजट में जो भी टैक्स बढ़ाय गये हैं उनका गरीब आदमियों पर कोई अधिक असर पड़ा हो या उनको मालूम हो कि टैक्स बढ़ने से उनकी तकलीफ ज्यादा बढ़ गई हो, एसी बात नहीं है।

हाँ, कुछ बातों में लोगों की तकलीफ बढ़ गई है, उन को मैं बड़ी नम्रता से अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना 992 (Ai) LSD—9.

चाहता हूँ। वह बात यह है कि हमारे प्रान्त में, यानी महाराष्ट्र में जो पावर लूम्स है, उनके ऊपर टैक्स ज्यादा बढ़ने से कई कई जगहों पर पावर लूम्स बन्द होने के रास्ते पर हैं। यह धंधा महाराष्ट्र में ही ज्यादा है। पावर लूम्स को कपड़ा बनाने के लिये जो मिल का सूत लेना पड़ता है उसके लिये एक धोती जोड़ा जिसकी साइज़ ६ गज़ ४५ इंच है उसके बनाने में मिल में चार रुपये का सूत लगेगा लेकिन उसी के बनाने में पावर लूम पर वही चार रुपये का सूत आठ रुपये में मिलेगा। तो इस तरह से सूत का दूना दाम देना पड़ता है।

16 hrs.

इतर के प्रान्तों का हाल तो मुझे नहीं मालूम लेकिन हमारे यहाँ इच्छित करंजी मिरज, शोनापुर, भिवंडी और मालगांव आदि जगहों में हर घर में दो दो तीन तीन पावर लूम हैं चलते हैं अभी तक दो पावर लूम पर एकमाइज़ डूटी नहीं थी। अब चार पावर लूम पर एकमाइज़ डूटी माल को गई है। लेकिन ५ में २४ पावर लूम पर टैक्स बढ़त ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया गया है यह पहले से तीन गुना कर दिया गया है इसमें लोगों को तकलीफ होती है मैंने मुना है कि एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला है और यह अच्छी बात है कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर फिर से विचार करने का आशयासन दिया है मैं भी हाउस में यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस पर फिर से विचार अवश्य किया जाए पहले सन् १९६१ में चार पावर लूम पर साड़े १२ रुपया टैक्स था। और पांच से लेकर ६ पावर लूम पर २५ रुपये एक पावर लूम को ८ चंटे की पारी में महीने भर चलाने के लिए था। अब उसको बढ़ा कर ४५ रुपया कर दिया गया है यानी एक लूम पर २० रुपया ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया गया है। दस से २४ लूम्स पर पहले २५ रुपया प्रति लूम था जिसको बढ़ा कर अब

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

६० हप्या कर दिया है। यानी प्रति लूम ६५ हप्या बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसमें पावर लूम चलाने में बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है। और मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर फिर में विचार किया जाए। पहले जो २१ लूम पर टैक्स देना पड़ता था उसमें अब १८ हजार हप्या ज्यादा देना पड़ता। इस काम में इतना प्राकिट नहीं है और लोगों को यह टैक्स अपने घर में देना पड़ता है। इसलिए लोग बड़ी कठिनाई में हैं।

अभी हाल में मैं जब दीरे पर गया था तो लोगों ने मुझ में कहा कि आगे वाकी चीजें तो ठीक हैं लेकिन यह पावर लूम पर इतना ज्यादा टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है कि हमको चलाने में मुमीबत हो गयी है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मिनिस्टर माहव इस मामले पर विचार करें। मेरा कहना है कि देश में मोशलिज्म तभी आ सकेगा जब कि उद्योग का डिमेंडलाइजेशन कर दिया जाए। यह पावर लूम पर जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है यह बहुत ज्यादा है और इसलिए लोग अपने लूम को बेचने का विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं ने सुना है कि उनको बेचने भी नहीं दिया जाना। बेचने में भी उनके ऊ पर टैक्स माफ़ नहीं होगा। तो यह भी देखना चाहिए। जिनके पास २५ लूम हैं वे लोग टैक्स ज्यादा होने के कारण उनको बेच कर चार चार लूम चलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा करने से भी टैक्स माफ़ नहीं होता। तो यह बड़ी मुमीबत है।

देश के अन्दर तोन प्रकार से इंडस्ट्री चल रही है, पब्लिक प्राइवेट और कोआपरेटिव। तोन तरह से काम चल रहा है। अगर सोसाइटी भी चार से ऊपर लूम चलाती है तो उस पर भी टैक्स माफ़ नहीं है। तो मेरा कहना है कि जो लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी से चलाने हैं उनको कुछ सहायत मिलनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि

देश आर्थिक दृष्टि से तेजी से तगड़की कर रहा है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को उसका कायदा मिल रहा है। लेकिन कई जगह पर बड़ी तकलीफ़ भी है। मैं अपने शहर शोलापुर के मम्बन्थ में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। शोलापुर शहर में एक शोलापुर स्ट्रिंगेण्ड वॉरिंग मिल है। उसकी बड़ी दुर्दशा है। उसमें तीन हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। मानूम नहीं पड़ता है उसमें मेनेजरेट हैं और मण्कार हैं दोप का किनारा हिस्सा है लेकिन वह मिल ठाक में चलनी नहीं है। परमां जब मैं दिल्ली आ रहा था तो कोई तीन चार मीं कामगर मेरे घर पर आए और उन्होंने कहा कि हमें रोजाना काम नहीं मिलता इसका इन्तिजाम किया जाए, न ठीक कपास मिलता है और न ठीक में काम चलता है"। उस पर ध्यान देने को आवश्यकता है ताकि इन कामगरों को ठीक में काम मिल सके लेकिन गवर्नरेट को इस मिल को देखना चाहिए और जिस तरह मण्कार एक और दूसरे मिल को अपने अधिकार में ले कर चला रही है उसी तरह इसको भी चलाने पर विचार करें ऐसी में प्रार्थना है।

कुछ सज्जनों ने कहा कि रूम में मजदूर की तनस्वाह ज्यादा है और जो अफसर हैं उनकी तनस्वाह कम है। मैं उनसे विनम्रता में कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं रूम में एक महीने रहा हूं और गांवों में धूमा हूं और इकानामिस्टस से चार चार घण्टे तक चर्चा की है। मैं ने देखा कि वहां तनस्वाहा में काफ़ी फैला है। जो पगार मजदूर को, स्कूल टीचर और बल्कं को मिलता है उसमें बहुत ज्यादा तनस्वाहा अफसर को मिलता है। पगार में कई गुना तक का अन्तर है। मैंने यह तलाश किया तो मालूम पड़ा कि उनका मतलब सोशलिज्म से यह नहीं है कि पगार में अन्तर न हो, जो तक मैं समझा हूं उनका मतलब सोशलिज्म से यह है कि कोई अपने पैसे के कारण किसी का एक्सप्लायटेशन न कर सके। उदाहरण के लिए एक आदमी चार कारे रख सकता है लेकिन ड्राइवर नहीं रख

सकता, चार बंगले रख सकता है लेकिन उन तों किराए पर नहीं उठा सकता। अपना रूपया व्याज पर नहीं चला सकता। वह अपने पैसे का उपयोग अपने लिए कर सकता है लेकिन उसने किसी दूसरे का एक्सलायटेशन नहीं कर सकता। तो इस तरह से वहां काम चलना है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि वहां में यहां की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। आप देखें कि वहां मंहगाई बहुत ज्यादा है। यहां का २०० रुपए का पगार और वहां का एक हजार का पगार पगवर होता। वहां एक सावून का दाम यहां में चार पाँच गुना है। इस चौजा का अध्योन में ने लन्दन आदि कई जगहों पर किया है। और मैं ने यही समझा है कि इस में मोर्गनिज्म का यही अवृत्ति समझा जाना है कि इस तरह में काम किया जाए कि कोई आदमी अपने रुपए के कारण दूनरे का एक्सलायटेशन न कर सके। लेकिन यह कहना महीने नहीं है कि जो आदमी गटर में काम करता है उसको अक्षमता में ज्यादा पगार मिलता है। इस अपने देश में डिमानेसों के द्वारा मोर्गनिज्म पैटर्न का तरफ चल रहे हैं और यह अच्छा है और मुझे आशा है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब अपने कैविटेट के महरणियों द्वारा इस दिशा में महां मार्ग अपनाने में सफल होंगे।

इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many points have been made in this House regarding foreign exchange position and other things. I would confine myself to three or four points. My first point—I have been forced to repeat it in this House—is about the general strike of 1960. I am sorry to bring his particular point to the notice of the hon. Minister and I have to do it because the comptroller and Auditor General fortunately or unfortunately enjoys a constitutional touch-me-not position in our country. This is the only opportunity when I can bring these cases to the

knowledge of the hon. Minister. In almost all the departments, whether it is the Posts and Telegraphs, Railways or Defence, those employees whether temporary or permanent who were suspended, discharged or dismissed from service, have more or less been taken back. Those who have not yet been taken back have a chance and I am sure within a month or so they are likely to be taken back. But there are about 33 or 34 cases of temporary employees and 11 permanent employees who belong to the audit department, in Shillong, Simla, Kerala and in other parts of the country who have not yet been taken back. Some Members of Parliament met the Auditor-General and he suggested to them recently that those employees should express regret and then their applications would be considered favourably. They expressed regret and eight of them, whom I know personally, have sent their applications long ago. But unfortunately nothing happened. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to consider these cases and impress upon the Auditor-General, if he can, to take them back into service.

It may be mentioned in this House that none of the employees took part either in sabotage or in violent activities. They also did not come under the Essential Services Act. So, I am sure that their cases will be treated according to the pronouncement of the late-lamented Home Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, namely, those people who merely participated in the strike will not be dealt with severely. I am sure those cases will be settled.

With the Home Minister's announcement regarding restoration of recognition, in almost all the departments, whether it is a federation of association or union, those bodies got back their recognition. But under the Auditor-General, these are three associations of audit employees and staff in Simla, Kerala and Bombay. In respect of those bodies, the recog-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

nition has not been restored. I would like to know whether the Auditor-General is capable of flouting the Home Minister's order which has been respected by almost all the Ministers and ministries. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this matter a bit more seriously.

Then there is the question of Shillong. The association of audit employees there is still to get its recognition restored. It was first withdrawn. They demonstrated peacefully, rather they did not demonstrate as such but they went collectively for the redressal of their grievances and they wanted to meet the Accountant-General. That was the only crime committed by them, and they lost their recognition and today, in Shillong, nearly 200 employees have been charge-sheeted and disciplinary proceedings have been taken against them on minor, flimsy grounds. I am sure that their cases will be settled and that in Shillong the recognition would be restored.

Recently, the Auditor-General has given certain conditions; one of them is that they should abide by constitutional methods; that they should not do anything which embarrasses the officers. The association concerned has given in writing that it would abide by the constitutional methods, and I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister will kindly look into their cases also and restore recognition to the association as early as possible.

18.14 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair**]

Then I may refer to the insurance employees. The insurance employees have given their charter of demands. I am happy that the Chairman of the Corporation is dealing with the employees in a very congenial atmosphere. I have no grouse against that. But I was surprised to know that in Chandigarh a class IV employee working in the Life Insurance Corpora-

tion has to pay Rs. 22 per mensem as house rent. This was something surprising. When I met the Divisional Manager, he told me that this matter has been taken up at the highest level. He was unable to do anything nor could the Zonal Manager do anything unless the Chairman of the Corporation and the Government of India intervened in the matter. I cannot imagine a class IV employee of the LIC paying Rs. 22 a month as house-rent when the same employee under the Central Government in Chandigarh is only paying 10 per cent of his basic salary as house-rent. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly see that this is reduced to 10 per cent or Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 whichever is less.

Then I come to the question of the field employees of the Life Insurance Corporation. Sir, a Committee was appointed and that committee recommended payment of bonus also. But I am surprised to find that these field employees have been deprived of this bonus. The argument advanced is that because they are entitled to advance increment they will not be given this bonus. I am really sorry that this decision has been taken even after the unanimous recommendation of that particular Committee which comprised of the employees' representative and the representative of the Life Insurance Corporation. I would request that this matter should be considered very seriously and sympathetically, and they should also be given bonus.

Then comes the question of income-tax. I am not concerned with evasion because I do not know what is the amount of evasion. Nobody knows in this country. According to Professor Kaldor it was to the tune of Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores. According to the Finance Minister the amount has been reduced to Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 150 crores. But when the question of recovery of income tax comes it is always said that the effective arrear is being reduced. My hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar said some-

thing about effective arrears, and he maintained that the amount is Rs. 250 crores. It may not be Rs. 250 crores, and according to the Finance Minister effective arrears is to the tune of Rs. 130 crores or Rs. 131 crores. Anyhow, the amount is not being recovered.

Sir, when I refer to this question of recovery of income-tax I have before my eyes the Kanpur cases. In 1957, when I raised this question of recovery of income-tax, wealth-tax and gift-tax, the answer came from the hon. Finance Minister that the total amount was Rs. 4.98 crores or nearly Rs. 5 crores. Though it has been reduced to Rs. 2.70 crores, I would like to know from the Finance Minister why this huge amount has accumulated and why this is not being recovered. I would like to know what positive steps have been taken to announce the names of those who are doing all sorts of tricks to evade income-tax when the country needs so much of finance for the success of the Five Year Plans.

Next comes the question of sales-tax. When I say sales-tax, I know the hon. Minister may say that it is a State matter. But the sales-tax procedure is so complicated that an ordinary shopkeeper is unable to maintain proper accounts and with all his sincerity and honesty there is said to be some evasion of sales tax.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sales-tax has nothing to do with us. What is the use of saying it here. I have no authority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are Central Sales Tax Officers.

Mr. Chairman: I think the best thing would be to confine ourselves to the subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I refer only to sales-tax cases concerning the Delhi Administration? It will become a central subject. What I

want to say is, the procedure is very cumbrous. I would request the Finance Minister to kindly see that some simple method is found so that the shopkeepers are able to maintain their accounts and at the same time clear their sales-tax.

With regard to the taxation policy, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Lahri Singh mentioned something about the new taxes in Punjab. I would only refer to the professional tax. The State Government might have the professional tax.

Shri Morarji Desai: What has that to do with the Demands of the Finance Ministry here?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Every Central Government employee today has to pay all these things. In a memorandum the Central Government employees have written to the Central Government and State government that this should not be levied on them.

Mr. Chairman: Central Government employees, where?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Central Government employees in the Punjab in the Punjab. They have to pay the professional tax.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is no ground for discussing it here on the Demands of the Finance Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When we are discussing planning and so many other things, I think this can also be discussed. Sir, I seek your protection. When Shri Lahri Singh was speaking on all these things, practically everything found on this earth, he was allowed to speak about them under these Demands.

Mr. Chairman: That is hardly an argument. The point is whether what my learned friend is saying is relevant to the subject before the House or not. The objection of the hon. Finance Minister is that it is not relevant.

Shri Nambiar: May I submit that the other day during his speech the hon. Finance Minister said that the States must bring forward more taxation otherwise they cannot deal with the needs of the Plan? He has therefore given an invitation rather to increase taxation and we can also refer to such taxes which are being brought in by the States at his request or incitement.

Mr. Chairman: Even then it would be a State subject. It would not become a Central subject.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that that was discussed in the general debate? Now there is no question of a general discussion. Today it is on the Finance Demands, a particular Demand. Therefore it cannot be talked about. That is my view.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I agree with him. So, I need not refer to the taxation in Punjab, but as a whole in the country there is a movement going on against taxation. In Punjab I seek the protection of the hon. Finance Minister against the threat issued by the Chief Minister of Punjab to the effect that he is going to crush all political parties and individuals.

Shri Morarji Desai: I support the Chief Minister in recovering those taxes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Surely, he will support him, but he should not send the Army there. That is what I say. I am only saying that the Central Government employees are liable to transfer from place to place and I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider whether they should also pay the professional tax which is hard on them.

Shri Morarji Desai: They should.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then I am going to refer to certain recommendations of the Pay Commission. I hope that it comes under the Centre. What is hapenning in Simla? Previously the Central Government employees in

Simla were paid compensatory allowance according to the Simla Code. They have suffered as a result of the Pay Commission's recommendation. Their allowances have been reduced. They submitted a joint memorandum to the hon. Finance Minister on behalf of all Central Government employees that if these allowances could not be increased at least the *status quo* should be maintained and they should be given compensatory allowance according to the Simla Code. That is a thing which I am sure will be taken as an anomaly arising out of the implementation of the Pay Commission's Report and the hon. Finance Minister will kindly see to this.

The there are certain recommendations of the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission's Report was published some time in 1959. I think it was in November, 1959. We were assured in this House that almost all the recommendations had been accepted by Government and that these recommendations would be implemented. There were only some modifications in the Report which were also accepted ultimately. But there are many recommendations like leave to the industrial employees in Defence and other undertakings which have not yet been implemented. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that the remaining recommendations of the Pay Commission which have been accepted by the Government of India are implemented without any delay, otherwise these Pay Commissions recommendations have no value.

My hon. friend, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, suggested the appointment of another Pay Commission which should consider the pay scales of all, right from the President to an ordinary man. This was his suggestion, I believe. I do not say whether that Pay Commission will ever submit its report when this Pay Commission submitted its report after two years and we had to spend Rs. 10,74,000 on it, but I would surely suggest that a Pay

Commission should be appointed for teachers and other employees who were not covered by that Pay Commission. It is high time that we appoint that sort of a Pay Commission.

Then there is the question of holding the price line. Whenever we raise this question about holding the price line in the House, whenever we say that prices are going up, we are immediately told that prices are not going up and wholesale prices are quoted in this House. I submit that wholesale prices have no relation to retail prices in this country. If the hon. Finance Minister wishes to know the retail prices in each place, he will find that the difference between the retail price and the wholesale price is so much that it warrants that prices should be stabilised somewhere. The anticipation of the First Pay Commission was that the prices would be stabilised at 165 to 175 points. Unfortunately prices have not stabilised. As against this the Central Government servants have been granted a dearness allowance ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, inspite of the fact that prices are going up. I would request the Finance Minister to kindly keep this particular point in view and take immediate steps to see that prices are stabilised.

One more word and I have finished. When I speak of taxation, I may remind the hon. the Finance Minister that there is a growing feeling in the country about taxation and there is an agitation going on in almost all the States. I know that the agitations would be crushed. That is a different matter, but the feeling of the common man that in spite of the success of the First two Plans and the promotion of the Third Plan, whether he is born only for the Plans or whether he would derive any benefits out of the Plan. If they are convinced that the Plans are for them and the success of the Plan would bring them definite relief they would work for their success. Taxation has reached satura-

tion point. I would request the Finance Minister to look into this aspect.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Paul Haufman a distinguished economist said that the sixties are the most crucial decades and they are the most dangerous as well. In fact, we are feeling the impact of his observation when we see the Finance Minister reducing the level of limit of income-tax to Rs. 3,000. I remember, Sir, the first Finance Minister, James Wilson made a proposal that incomes above Rs. 2,000 should be liable to taxation, and I will not be surprised if our Finance Minister goes to the level of taxing incomes to the tune of Rs. 2,000. History after hundreds of years has taken a complete turn. We are in the sixties. We are thinking of levying income-tax to the level of Rs. 2,000, while we know that Rs. 2,000 is no appreciable level of income.

As regards economic working Prof. Galbraith has something to say about conventional wisdom when he said: "Maximisation of the returns and maximisation of employment should be the true criteria for efficient economic working". So far as maximisation of returns is concerned, we have the debacle of the rate of growth at 3.5 per cent per annum—rate of growth in income I mean. The increase of population is to the tune of 2 per cent. We have increased taxation by 14 per cent per annum and with this our increase of income of 3.5 per cent sounds ridiculous. The backlog of employment continues to grow. Even after the end of the First and the Second Plans this is assuming astronomical heights. We feel that the unemployment problem has to be tackled at a national level. From the purely economic point of view we have somewhat failed in the matter of maximisation of employment.

We feel that money supply which stood in 1958 at Rs. 28.8 crores has increased to Rs. 128 crores in 1959;

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Desmukh]

in 1960 our money supply has gone up to Rs. 246 crores. Therefore, if the sectors of our economy have to develop faster and work efficiently and produce the maximum results we have to put in maximum efforts, not merely efforts at imposition of taxation, but also efforts at collection of taxation, efforts at removal of evasion of taxation and efforts at collecting non-tax incomes. So far as non-tax incomes are concerned, we have to remember that States have almost no avenues of non-tax income.

We see in this country the spectacle of 72 public concerns where investments are to the tune of Rs. 700 crores, yielding Rs. 3.62 crores by way of profits. This is hardly 0.51 per cent. Only this day we have heard from the Commerce Minister that the public undertakings under his Ministry are earning a uniform profit of 15 per cent. We have also heard from another Minister that in certain Corporations like the State Trading Corporation our profits are 40 per cent. So, if the profits in some concerns are 40 per cent and in many 15 per cent, and still you find the spectacle of 0.51 return on our national investments, it is certainly a very sorry state of affairs, and something has to be done to improve this state of affairs.

So far as profits are concerned, 10 per cent of the limited companies account for 46 per cent of the capital. Giant companies, that is companies with an investment of Rs. 1 crore as capital or more are about sixty. More or less they control 50 per cent of the investment. The top ten business firms in this country have doubled their capital since 1950 to 1960, and they together account for 67 per cent of the capital investment.

This concentration of wealth in the hands of a few is certainly not the picture of socialistic pattern of society on which the people have voted us to power. The people have voted us to power with hopes definitely.

I agree with the Finance Minister when he says that patience is the last item to be taxed. This country has almost inexhaustible funds of patience. But can any one with impunity dare to tax the patience without having a revolt or what may be called strong opposition against such tax incidence? But man cannot live by hope alone, and people cannot be fed by hopes of a prosperous life. That prosperous life and the image of India which we want to place before the masses has to assume some day or other a concrete form.

If we see the picture here in India we find that 85 million agricultural labourers have a *per capita* income of 27 naye Paise a day which is hardly the cost of three Capstan cigarettes. We expect in this poor country an agricultural labourer to live on 27 naye Paise per day. No less an authority than Dr. Chandrasekhar has stated, perhaps in Calcutta, that 10 crores of people in this country do not get what may be termed as one square meal a day according to the American standards—never in their lifetime.

If this is the standard of our development, our Finance Ministry deserves drastic improvement. And if there is one person who can improve the Finance Ministry, I have no doubt that it is the present Finance Minister. But he has to show his talents in a more brilliant and more daring way. And we wish good luck to him.

Shri Nambiar: By imposing more taxes.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Possibly yes.

Shri Morarji Desai: You won't do anything better.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: So far as efforts at tax collection are concerned, we see in this country the unhappy spectacle of the Centre making all-out efforts for tax collection and the States evading their responsibility so far as tax collection is

concerned. We have seen that the dependence of the States on the Centre for financial purposes has increased so much that the provincial autonomy which we speak of from the housetops, in financial or economic terms or in respect of dependence on the Centre, has proved meaningless. And with this increased dependence of the States on the Centre, the States will be mere subsidiaries or appendages growing on the Centre. Something drastic has to be done to push up the tax-collecting efforts of the States.

Where the tax-collecting efforts are concerned, we have seen the spectacle of the Third Finance Commission taking a positive step towards discouraging tax collection by States at the maximum effort. Because, our Third Finance Commission was bold enough to recommend certain financial grants-in-aid to the States to meet their revenue deficit. But revenue deficit is because of the anxiety or the worry of the States to levy fresh taxes. If the States do not levy fresh taxes, the Finance Commission comes to their rescue by making good the revenue deficit which will accrue to the States. This recommendation of the Finance Commission is accepted by the Finance Ministry. With the result that States are further discouraged from making great tax efforts. In this respect, I wish to point out that there has been a definite injustice done to the State of Maharashtra. Maharashtra can modestly claim to be a financially better administered State. Maharashtra can modestly claim honest sincere efforts towards tax collection. It has no appreciable revenue deficit, not because it does not want to develop, not because its demands and requirements for development are less, but because Maharashtra goes by conservative wisdom of Finance administration wherein the revenue deficit should be the minimum. What is the result? The result is, Maharashtra State has been singled out by the Finance Commission and they have refused any grant for it in the form

of recommendation and this recommendation has been accepted at the Centre. The result is, Maharashtra State which can honestly claim to make honest efforts towards maximisation of tax collection, suffers at the hands of the Finance Commission and through that at the hands of the Finance Ministry at the Centre. Therefore, if something has to be done to boost up the tax collection of the States, States like Maharashtra which have placed their financial administration in the hands of experts rather than in the hands of politicians, States like Maharashtra which are honestly administered financially, which go by conventional wisdom, should not be punished, should not be allowed to be punished by the Finance Ministry. Something has to be done to revise the recommendations of the Finance Commission and allow the State of Maharashtra certain grants over and above the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

As far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned, the argument thrown at our face is that Maharashtra is a forward State. We have no accepted yardstick for gauging the backwardness or forwardness of a State. Maharashtra, certainly, by any standards, is not a forward State even compared to the most backward State like Assam. For instance, the total road mileage, which has something to do with the prosperity of the State, the position is this. Maharashtra has 3,070 miles.

	Route miles	Miles per
	per 100	Vehicle
	sq. miles	
Maharashtra	19	:1
Bihar	48.9	4.2

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): What is the per capita income of Bihar and Maharashtra?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Kerala 56.5 2.6

Shri Morarji Desai: That is because, there are many more vehicles in Maharashtra.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:

West Bengal

63.6.

Here, I should add that the national average is 21.3 miles per 100 square miles. Maharashtra has much below this.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Route mileage is not the only criterion for the backwardness or forwardness of a State.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Route mileage is supposed to be evidence of prosperity or well being or backwardness of a State. I wish to lay stress on the route mileage particularly from this point of view that by way of another recommendation of the Finance Commission, certain grants have been reserved for development of communications, and even in that chapter, Maharashtra has been neglected by omission. Not a single naya paise has been recommended towards the development of communications by the Third Finance Commission to the Maharashtra State. This also is a positive injustice which, though not inflicted by the Finance Ministry, is tolerated by the Finance Minister. I should say, resourceful Finance Minister.

Therefore, we wish that something should be done in order to augment the resources of the Maharashtra State. Maharashtra's finances have suffered from three largest setbacks in the near past. First is the bifurcation of bi-lingual Bombay. Because of bifurcation of bi-lingual Bombay, net cash was transferred to Gujarat. We do not say that it is any favour. The net result has been that Maharashtra's finances have been completely smashed; they have been depleted. See the spectacle of the Panshet disaster. One disaster of that sort would have been enough to wash off the strongest economy of any State in this country. But we have seen that in spite of the Panshet disaster, Maharashtra's economy is trying to struggle; it has not succeeded, but it is only trying to struggle. In that struggle, if the Centre does not come to its rescue, it will be only unfortunate.

I say that Maharashtra has taken the most revolutionary step of transferring certain avenues of income to the districts, with the result that every district council in Maharashtra has got Rs. 2 to 4 crores worth of budget, but the result on the State's finances, and its financial administration has gone worse, because a part of the Maharashtra Government's finances and certain avenues of taxation by the State have now been transferred to the district councils. And Maharashtra has to run its administration with very little sources of tax collection. Therefore, in this respect also, Maharashtra has got a very sympathetic case for consideration at the hands of the Finance Ministry.

Maharashtra has got three peculiar problems. It is not that Maharashtra's standard of living or *par capita* income is above the all-India average. It is much less than that. Maharashtra has got seven districts which are known as scarcity districts, and these scarcity districts have got their own problems which are to be tackled not at the State level but, I should say, at the national level. So far as the scarcity districts are concerned, they are Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad. The population affected is 34,16,259, and the area involved is over 17,000 square miles. In these scarcity areas, there is failure of the crops, almost a total failure of the crops in a good length of period. A scarcity and famine survey conducted by the State of Maharashtra says that in 32,005 square miles area, affecting 5,09,770 people, there is total failure of crops every three years, that is, once in three years. In the case of another classified area, where there is almost a total failure once in six years, the area involved is 5,741 square miles, and it affects 11,04,042 people. In certain other areas, where there is total failure of crops, or almost a total failure of crops once in ten years the area involved is 8,068 square miles, affecting a population of

18,02,447. These scarcity areas are a permanent backlog on the economy of Maharashtra, and these scarcity areas are so only because of lack of water, and only because the irrigation requirements of Maharashtra have been neglected by the Centre. No sufficient aid has been forthcoming for the uplift of these scarcity area. No schemes for the irrigation of these scarcity areas are forthcoming and if they are forthcoming, they are relegated by the Centre and not supported by the Centre financially.

The *per capita* expenditure of individuals in these scarcity areas is Rs. 12.15 per month. Can we imagine a man living for one full month on a paltry sum of Rs. 12.15? While the *per capita* expenditure of individuals in the entire State of Maharashtra does not exceed Rs. 15.46, at least slightly less than half of the total population of the scarcity areas just expend only Rs. 10 per month, and more than three-fourths expend Rs. 14 per month. 'Beg, borrow or steal' is what is usually said. But they cannot spend more than Rs. 10 per month at all. How could they exist then?

Certain more intensely scarcity areas have been further neglected by the Central Government, and no consideration has been paid for the backlog on Maharashtra's economy and the efforts needed, which Maharashtra alone cannot put forth, not for uplifting these areas, but for bringing them somewhere near the national level.

Then, Maharashtra has also got the Konkan, which is supposed to be an inaccessible part of India, and the most backward type of region in the whole of India. The Government of India had appointed an Inaccessible Areas Committee, and that committee has had something to say about Ratnagiri district. They say that Ratnagiri district is having a length of 300 miles and a breadth of barely 45 miles, and according to the 1951 census, had a population of 17.12 lakhs, of whom 90 per cent live in

villages. Able-bodied persons of the district have been transported to Bombay as industrial workers resulting in a big socio-economic problem in the district. Ratnagiri will be the only district in India where the percentage of females to males would be the highest, 122 females per 100 males.

Shri Morarji Desai: Because the men are in Bombay.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: They are in Bombay because they have nothing to eat in Ratnagiri. Something should be done for Ratnagiri so that they could comfortably live there. They have not gone to Bombay for a favour, but out of necessity.

Shri Morarji Desai: They send money orders to Ratnagiri.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The Inaccessible Areas Committee says in its report:

"Forces of nature and mankind have successfully conspired and acted jointly for the last two centuries in reducing countryside to a state of wilderness, leaving in it the very minimum possible potentiality for food production. The inaccessibility of this area, though pronounced, ranks second to the local problem of depleted production potential through prolonged soil erosion."

The Committee says that problems of areas like Ratnagiri should be dealt with on a national basis and special provision should be made in additional normal provision in the Third Five Year Plan.

We have seen that the Centre not only caters for the developmental needs of a State but for its extra plan expenditure. Maharashtra, because it does not undertake any extra plan expenditure involving an appreciable amount, is also the victim, and it does

[**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh**] not get any financial aid which other States get under one pretext or other. This also will have to be looked into.

Maharashtra has got most backward areas like Vidarbha and Marathwada.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: He may take a minute or two more and conclude.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: We feel that Maharashtra's genuine case for increased financial assistance, even if that means setting aside certain recommendations of the Third Finance Commission, stands on sheer merits and have to be sympathetically considered. As of right, we can claim that Maharashtra has been singled out for injustice, and that singling out has been, though not with the connivance of the Finance Minister, at least with his consent. Therefore, we feel that something must be done for increased aid to Maharashtra.

Now we are talking so much about non-tax incomes. I have an idea. There is an industry called the stevedore industry in India. The stevedores were the invention of the Britishers. When the Britishers could not get local labour for handling port traffic, the Stevedore Institute came into being 200 years ago. Now according to the Vasist Committee, appointed by the Government of India, the net income of a stevedore per ton of cargo handled is approximately Rs. 2—Rs. 1.75 to be exact. I have got figures for 3 ports which are governed by the scheme of Dock Boards. These Dock Boards are there for arranging labour required by the shipping agents. The stevedores play no role, or next to nothing, in labour supply. These stevedores with the help of one telephone and one clerk

manage to earn millions. If the Government pay their attention towards nationalisation of this stevedore industry, the net income to the State exchequer will not be less than Rs. 15 crores. The Calcutta port handles 35,029,528 tons of cargo.

Shri Morarji Desai: We are discussing Finance Demands, not Transport Demands.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I am putting this in the light of nationalisation.

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla together handle 77,689,766 tons. So at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton handled, the net profit to the exchequer will be Rs. 15,53,79,532. The cost involved in this taking over will be next to nothing. The benefits to the workers will be something substantial. With this amount of Rs. 15 crores per annum at our disposal, we can make a significant addition to our tax receipts. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to look into this question of nationalisation of this industry and do the needful.

18.50 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SECOND REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 12, 1962/Jyaistha 22, 1884 (Saka).

[Monday, June 11, 1962 Jyaistha 21, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject	9885-9927	S.Q. No.	Subject	9934-9951
1376.	Export promotion . . .	9885-89	1405.	Rehabilitation of migrants from East Pakistan . . .	9934
1377.	Rubber Board . . .	9889-90	U.S.Q.		
1382.	Export of iron ore . . .	9890-92	No.		
1383.	Collection of taxes by States . . .	9892-94	2870.	Welfare Centre at Palana Coal Field . . .	9934-35
1384.	Arrest of Naga Rebel Leaders . . .	9895-96	2871.	Cottage industries in U.P. . . .	9935
1386.	Trade Delegation from Pakistan . . .	9896-9901	2872.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in U.P. . .	9935
1388.	Barter deals with West German firms . . .	9901-02	2873.	Powerlooms in U.P. . .	9835-36
1390.	Flats for M. Ps. . .	9902-07	2874.	Hosiery industry . . .	9936
1391.	Unauthorised constructions in Delhi . . .	9907-08	2875.	Women candidates registered with Employment Exchange in Delhi . . .	9936-37
1392.	Broadcasting facilities to political parties . . .	9909-12	2876.	Sale of non-ferrous scrap . . .	9937
1393.	Strike of hotel workers in Delhi . . .	9912-13	2877.	Copper and Zinc for Maharashtra State . . .	9937-38
1394.	Price of yarn . . .	9913-16	2878.	Manufacture of watches . . .	9938-39
1397.	Wage boards for newspaper employees . . .	9916-17	2879.	Sulphur production . . .	9939-40
1398.	Trade with Tibet . . .	9917-19	2880.	'Silicosis' in mica mines . . .	9940
1399.	Chinese News Agency's charges against India . . .	9920-22	2881.	Export of sea salts . . .	9940-41
1400.	Clashes with Pakistani smugglers . . .	9922-23	2882.	Contract labour . . .	9941
1401.	Settlement of Sino-Indian Border Dispute . . .	9924-27	2883.	High altitude laboratory in Kodaikanal . . .	9941-42
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		9927-74	2884.	Lalmata and Hurra Collieries . . .	9942
S.Q. No.			2885.	Unemployment survey in West Bengal . . .	9943
1375.	Voting system in U.N.O. . .	9927	2886.	Khadi Board of Tripura . . .	9943-44
1378.	Foreign owners of tea plantations . . .	9927-28	2887.	Handloom products in Manipur . . .	9944
1379.	Goa . . .	9928-29	2888.	Showroom for Manipur handlooms . . .	9944-45
1380.	Propaganda Broadcasts of China . . .	9929	2889.	Powerlooms in Andhra Pradesh . . .	9945
1381.	Industries in Madras during Third Plan . . .	9929-30	2890.	Textile mills . . .	9945
1385.	Textile mills in Ahmedabad . . .	9930	2891.	Cadastral Survey . . .	9945-47
1387.	Provident Fund for contractors' labour . . .	9931	2892.	Industries in Kerala . . .	9947
1389.	College in Pondicherry . . .	9931	2893.	Import policy for Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	9948
1395.	Entry of Nepal Military Police into Indian village . . .	9932	2894.	Radio Station at Jodhpur . . .	9948
1396.	Wool industry . . .	9932-33	2895.	Scheme for Re-development of Timarpur Area Delhi . . .	9948-49
1402.	Handicraft industries . . .	9933	2896.	Cotton Textiles Export Incentive Scheme . . .	9949
1403.	Influx of Tibetan refugees into Darjeeling . . .	9933-34	2897.	Production of radio receivers . . .	9949-50
			2899.	Bogus passport office in Delhi . . .	9950
			2900.	Fraudulent emigration . . .	9950-51

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.***

COLUMNS

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	9974—82
2901	Amount for Second Plan Project . . .	9952		
2902.	Accounting of expenditure on Second Plan projects . . .	9952	(i) Shri A. K. Gopalan called the attention of the Minister of Health to the situation arising out of the Tuberculin test reaction at Enath near Quilon in Kerala	
2903.	Export of Benzine to U.K.	9952-53		
2904.	Oil cake . . .	9953		
2905.	Establishment of a Central Instructor-Training Institute, Ludhiana .	9953-54		
2906.	Gauhati Station of A.I.R.	9954		
2907.	Buffer Stock Association	9954-55	The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D.S. Raju) made a statement in regard thereto. . .	
2908	B.I.C. Concerns, Kanpur	9955-56		
2909.	All India Radio Engineers	9956		
2910.	Machinery equipment for tea gardens and factories	9957	(ii) Shri P. K. Deo called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported derailment of the Nagpur-Tatanagar passenger train on June 8, 1962. . .	
2911.	Grant of loans by Tea Board . . .	9957-58		
2912.	Import of Barium Chemicals . . .	9958		
2913.	Manufacture of Barium Salts and Chemicals .	9958-59		
2914.	Manufacture of Barium Titanate . . .	9959	The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto	
2915.	Use of sub-soil water in Delhi . . .	9959-60		
2917.	Haryana Dialect Programme from A.I.R. .	9960		
2918.	Oil ghani in Punjab .	9961		
2919.	Handloom industries in Punjab . . .	9961-62	A statement regarding ratification of the I.L.O. Convention (No. 110) concerning conditions of employment of plantation workers. . .	
2920.	Green tea . . .	9962		
2921.	“Swatantra Samachar”	9962-63		
2922.	Import of dyes and chemicals . . .	63-64		
2923.	Refugees in Tollyganj Railway Colony, Calcutta	9964		
2924.	Brewery Project in West Bengal . . .	9964-65		
2925.	“Yogna” . . .	9965		
2926.	Quarters at Timarpur, Delhi . . .	9966-69		
2927.	Price of iron ore . . .	9969		
2928.	Import of big cars . . .	9969-70		
2929.	Closure of Hopkin and Williams Factory in Kerala . . .	9970-71		
2930.	Export of Ilmentite to Japan . . .	9971		
2931.	P.F.X. Pereira Ltd. . .	9972		
2933.	Government bungalows	9972-73		
2934.	Export of tea . . .	9973-74		
2935.	Indian Foreign Service (B) . . .	9974		

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

9982

A statement regarding ratification of the I.L.O. Convention (No. 110) concerning conditions of employment of plantation workers. . .

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE Sittings
OF THE HOUSE—PRESENTED**

First Report was presented. . .

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS **9983—10115***
10116—64

(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry concluded, and the Demands were voted in full. . .

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance commenced. The discussion was not concluded. . .

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED

Second Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
JUNE 12, 1962 JYAIISTHA
22, 1884 (Saka)

Further discussion on Demand's
for Grants in respect of the

10164

Ministry of Finance and
voting thereon ; also voting
on Demands for Grants
relating to the Department
of Atomic Energy, Department
of Parliamentary Affairs,
Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
and Secretariat of the
Vice-President
