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Wednesday, March 4, 1964
Phalgun 14, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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No. 18.—Wednesday, March 4, 1964 / Phalguna 14, 1885 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 4, 1964/Phalgun
14, 1885 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inter-University Board's Meeting at Varanasi

+

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishnachander Seth:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Vishram Prasad.
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

415.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the important subjects discussed and important resolutions passed by the Inter-University Board which recently met at Varanasi;

(b) whether the resolutions which concern Government have been considered; and

(c) if so, the result of such consideration?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Proceedings of the 39th Meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Varanasi from 29th

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to 31st December, 1963 have not been received by the Government of India as yet.

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

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the University Grants Commission or the Government in any way participates in the meeting of the Inter-University Board and, if so, what was the nature of the participation this year?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, the Ministry participates through an Observer; we sent an Under Secretary to observe the proceedings, and he has made a report to us as to what happened there. But we have had no official communication from the conference yet.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Ministry or the University Grants Commission suggested and subjects to be considered by the Board and, if so, what were the subjects?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of any subject suggested by the Ministry; I do not know about the University Grants Commission.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह मांग भी लाई गई है कि इंटर-यूनिवर्सिटी बोर्ड को स्टेचुटरी बाड़ी बना दिया जाए ? यदि हाँ तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या रुख है ?

Mr. Speaker: This is only about the meeting.

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

श्री विश्वास प्रसाद : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि २६ से ३१ दिसंबर के बीच मीटिंग हुई थी। मीटिंग में क्या क्या बातें हुईं, यह अखबार में तो आ जाता है लेकिन हमारे मन्त्री महोदय को पता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें जो कोमिटी के बारे में बातें हुईं थीं, वे कहां तक सही हैं और कब तक इस बारे में उसके निर्णयों को लागू किया जाएगा?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं कह सकता हूँ कि क्या क्या बातें हुईं थीं लेकिन वह आफिशल नहीं है। मेरे पास रिपोर्ट है जो हमारे आवृत्तिर ने दी थी। I have no official report.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is the hon. Minister in a position to inform the House, officially or unofficially . . .

Mr. Speaker: We do not want anything unofficially.

Shri Kapur Singh: Whatever the source of his knowledge, if he possesses the knowledge I would like him to place it before the House. Is he in a position to inform the House whether the problem of inter-communication between different languages of India came up for discussion before this meeting and, if so, with what results?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think that inter-communication between the different languages is one of the subjects. I have a report in which there are seven items. As far as I can see, that is not one of the items.

Shri Warior: Government sent an Observer to this meeting and got a preliminary report, although it is not considered as the official report of the conference. Can we know what important subjects were discussed there and what decisions they arrived at?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, certainly I can tell the hon. Member. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would be a long thing.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are seven items. If necessary, I can lay a statement on the Table.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The hon. Minister stated that an officer, a Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary participated and submitted a report. May I know what action Government has taken on his report—what recommendations were accepted and what recommendations were rejected.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I told the hon. Member that we have not received the resolutions of the conference. How can we take any action?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: On the report of the Government Officer.

Mr. Speaker: No action is to be taken on that; it is only for information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या उसमें इस बात की भी चर्चा हुई थी कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के छात्रों की मर्जी के खिलाफ एम० ए० संस्कृत का माध्यम अप्रेजी कर दिया गया है और इससे उनकी तादाद वहां कम हो गई है?

श्री मु० क० चागला : जहां तक मैं जानत हूँ वह बात नहीं है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the attention of this Parliament has been drawn by a question long before, could it not be possible for Government to get the official proceedings of the committee, when this question was before the Government for so long?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The conference was held not so long ago, as time is reckoned in Delhi! And we cannot force their hands. After all it is an independent body. They must send us their resolutions.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Three months have passed.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. N. Chaturvedi.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If they want any action to be taken, they must report to us.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Was it not possible. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No private conversations may be carried on. Unless I allow the question it need not be answered.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether a complaint of the same nature was made to the Inter-University Board, that it took such a long time, about seven years, for a university to revise its syllabus, that by that time it becomes out of date?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not find that as one of the seven items that I have got here.

श्री शिव नारायण : बोर्ड की मीटिंग में कुछ रूपया गवर्नमेंट ने भी दिया है खंच करने के लिए ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : जहां तक मैं जानता हूं गवर्नमेंट इसका कुछ रूपया नहीं देती है।

Hindi Medium in Union Public Service Commission Examinations

+

Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Daji:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

*418. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Shrimati Savitri Ni॒gam:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 637 on the 18th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the question of introducing Hindi as medium of U.P.S.C. examinations has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri Warior: Last time the Minister was pleased to say that he will con-
Mishra: (a) and (b). The question is the propagation of Hindi and come to a decision soon. May I know whether that action has been taken by the Minister?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir.

Shri Warior: With what result?

Shri Nanda: Well, we contacted some of the hon. Members interested in the subject, and they have been among themselves considering it, and some further consultations are to take place.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: When the Government is thinking of introducing Hindi as a medium of examination for the UPSC, may I know whether they have taken into consideration the various representations made that the regional languages also should be made media of examination for the UPSC?

Shri Nanda: That was considered, and it was not found to be feasible.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Ni॒gam; Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संविधान की मान्यता के अनुसार १९६५ में केन्द्र में हिन्दी मुख्य राजभाषा बन जाएगी। मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि क्या १९६५ के बाद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग में हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक माध्यम या किसी तरह का माध्यम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री नन्दा : विचार हो रहा है और इसके लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : १९६५ से जब मूल्य भाषा हिन्दी बन जाएगी....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आडंर, आडंर।
श्रो एच० एन० मुकर्जी।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the recommendation made by the Parliamentary Committee on Languages as early as 1958 that along with Hindi the other regional languages might very well be the medium of examination and that an expert examination of a system of moderation would be made before a decision is taken, may I know whether Government have completed that expert examination on the basis of which it is decided against the regional languages other than Hindi?

Shri Nanda: We have not completed the expert examination regarding Hindi.

श्री तिदेश्वर प्रसाद : परीक्षा के माध्यम अथवा वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए क्या कोई समिति नियुक्त की गई है या सरकार अपने तौर पर विचार कर रही है जिसकी वजह से इतनी देरी हो रही है?

Shri Nanda: There have been consultations with the Union Public Service Commission, and whatever requirements they have mentioned for the purpose of facilitating this change, we are trying to meet.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस सम्बन्ध में पालियामेंटरी कमेटी ने १९५८ में अपना निर्णय किया था और उसके दाद सन् १९६० में रप्ट्रोपति का इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश भारत निकला और हमारे भूतपूर्व गृह मन्त्री स्वर्गीय पंडित पन्त जा ने भा० इस सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन दिया था, शास्त्री जा० ने भा० दिया था? चार वर्ष इस बात को

व्यतीत हो चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस पर विचार करने में कितना समय और लगेगा?

श्री नन्दा : इस अर्थ में बहुत से प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं और उनका जवाब दिया गया है।

श्री विष्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या गृह मन्त्रालय ने कोई निर्णय किया है कि कब तक हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में लोक सेवा श्रायोग में लागू कर दिया जाएगा?

श्री नन्दा : मैं इसका जवाब दे चुका हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam rose—

Mr. Speaker: I called her. She did not stand up.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I could not hear.

Mr. Speaker: Either there is some fault with my voice or her ears! Shri Dwivedi.

श्री ए० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि गृह मन्त्रालय ने इस बारे में यनियन पटिक सर्विस कमीशन को जा० पत्र लिखा था वह गोल मट्टोल था और उसमें अब तक कोई स्पष्ट बातें नहीं नहीं गई जबकि उनको हिन्दी के माध्यम से परीक्षा लेने की नीतारी करने में एक साल लग जायेगा।

श्री नन्दा : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री ए० प्र० शर्मा : जैसा कुछ दिन पहले भूतपूर्व मन्त्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था इस सदन में, जो सवाइनेट सर्विसेज हैं, खास कर रेलवे में, जहां पर काम रीजनल बेसिस पर होता है, विदेशीकर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां कि शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है, सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है रेलवे के एग्जामिनेशन्स को हिन्दी के माध्यम से करने में।

Shri Nanda: It is beside the point.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर जो माध्यम अंग्रेजी है क्या वह इसके मार्ग में बाधक है। यदि हाँ, तो इस अंगर मन्त्रालय ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

श्री नन्दा : यह बाधक नहीं है।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government realise that the basic question involved here is that of organisation and distribution of political power and not that of the status of a link language and, if so, will the Government bear in mind this aspect of the problem before they come to a final conclusion?

Shri Nanda: I could not follow the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: I shall repeat it. It is a very important question. Does the Home Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: Ultimately, when all is said, it would amount to a suggestion for action.

Shri Kapur Singh: If you will permit me, I shall put it in my own way. It will not amount to a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: If he did not put it in his own way earlier, I am sorry.

Shri Kapur Singh: I had put it, but the Hon'ble Minister has not been able to follow me. It is not a suggestion for action. I ask for basic information with regard to the appraisals and attitudes of the Government, and without that, we cannot understand what is happening within the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Let him put the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: I will. My question is, does the Home Minister realise that in this problem which is before him, the real question involved is that of organisation and distribution of political power and not that of the

status of Hindi as a link language. Therefore, will the Government take this aspect of the matter into consideration before coming to a final conclusion?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Kapur Singh: With all respect, it is not a suggestion for action. Please permit him to answer it.

Mr. Speaker: He would kindly resume his seat. The question that he put, namely, will the Government take this into consideration when it comes to a final decision, is really a suggestion for action and nothing beyond it.

Shri Kapur Singh: The first part of my question is one which is exercising the mind of the whole country and the question is full of potentialities.

Mr. Speaker: I do not deny that.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether he is aware of it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Before coming to a final decision, may I know whether the Government will ascertain the wishes of the non-Hindi speaking people and call for a conference of the Chief Ministers of the non-Hindi speaking States so that their interests of the non-Hindi speaking people may not be affected?

Shri Nanda: This aspect is under consideration.

Citizens Grievances

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any proposals to deal with citizens' grievances against administration; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We understand from reliable press reports that the hon. Home Minister's personal experience of the administration at various levels, particularly high-lighted during the elections, is extremely sad and desperate. May I know what note he has taken of that experience and what steps they propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The first thing that I thought of doing was to institute an enquiry into the working of the district where I got that experience. Secondly, although the answer to the first part of the question is "No," that does not mean that nothing is being done; that is, the formulation has not been completed. The redress of grievances is to be dealt with in the department of administrative reform which is being set up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The first grievance of the citizens is about corruption, (a) of officials and (b) of those in political authority. If the hon. Home Minister has perused the papers of the last week he would have found in various assemblies what has been said on this account; it is disturbing news. May I know how he proposes to deal with effectively and promptly with such disturbing allegations against political authorities?

Shri Nanda: I can deal directly with the part that concerns us. The hon. Member knows that a scheme was placed before the House which is now in operation and the redress of grievances so far as the complaints about corruption are concerned is part of it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was against politicians in authority and about the grievances very recently ventilated on the floor of the House, which are of a very

serious nature. How does he propose to deal with them effectively?

Shri Nanda: I have already placed before the House some ideas in that connection also—some proposals, some decisions.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The Minister just now said that the proposals are under consideration, but they have not received formulation yet. I would like to know what those proposals are, which are under consideration by Government and whether the establishment of an Ombudsman is one of the proposals under consideration of the Government?

Shri Nanda: This has been dealt with. It is in two parts. One is complaints regarding corruption, which is now being tackled in one way. The other is grievances regarding delays. For that, the scheme is now being thought of and very soon some action is going to be taken about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in addition to complaints received regarding corruption and delay, the hon. Member is aware of the fact that the treatment which is meted out by officials and even by some Ministers to the citizens is not the normal human treatment, and if he will take that into account also when he is going to formulate his policies which take such a long time for formulation?

Shri Nanda: That is also one of the points for the purpose of redress of grievances. Regarding the delay, I may submit to the House that the chief difficulty now that I am experiencing is the selection of a very suitable officer for that purpose. I am in search of a suitable person, so that there may be no difficulty in the future.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जब भी सरकारी अफसरों के खिलाफ या सरकारी कारिन्द्रों के खिलाफ किसी करप्तान की कार्रवाई की जांच करने की बात होती है तो उसके लिये एक तारतम्य सा बंधा हुआ होता है ऊपर से

नीचे तक। एस० डी० ओ० की जांच कलेक्टर करता है, कलेक्टर की कमिश्नर और कमिश्नर की सेकेटरी जांच करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आगे से जांच करने के लिये क्या कोई सेपरेट आर्गनाइजेशन बनाया गया है। भविष्य में पहले वाले तरीके से ही काम लिया जायेगा या उससे अलग कोई इन्तजाम किया गया है।

श्री नन्दा : उसके अलावा भी इन्तजाम किया गया है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that in the present circumstances any demand or grievance made against any officer is routed to the same officer for enquiry, may I know what alternative proposals have been framed by his Ministry since his promise to give redress against grievances in 2 years, 8 months of which have already passed?

Shri Nanda: I am alarmed to know that 8 months have already passed. I think it is somewhat less than that. It is quite true that communication through the same channel will not suffice. Therefore, the arrangements do visualise other kinds of action.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if according to the proposals that are in the offing, concerted action in collaboration with the States is contemplated to reach all levels of the administration, in order to achieve the desired objective?

Shri Nanda: We have consultations with the States also. This department of administrative reform will have as one of its functions consultation with the States and to give such help as is needed for this purpose.

Shri Ranga: It is significant that the Minister has confessed today that he is finding it difficult to find one suitable officer, among all these tens of thousands of officers that they have in order to deal with this question. May I know whether Government

have under consideration any scheme by which it would be possible for them to receive the grievances that flow into our offices every day from various sections of the people dealing with various departments and ministries here, so that they would be able to sift those things and send them to the concerned departments and give satisfaction to the public?

Shri Nanda: Regarding the first part, it is because my ambition is rather high in the matter and the best people are already working. Regarding the other part of the question, of course, when the channel will be created, it will receive such information and complaints also.

श्री यशपाल तिहः : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गोरि किया है कि विजिलेंस कमीशन में जो फालतू आदमी भरे जायेंगे उन्हें क्यों न यह काम सौंपा जाए क्योंकि उनके पास कोई काम नहीं होगा ?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jashvant Mehta.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know when the formulation of the policy will be completed and when the policy level statement will come? May I also know, when that policy is formulated, whether the State anti-corruption bureau will also be under the Central Vigilance Commission or it will be an independent body?

Shri Nanda: As the constitutional position stands now, it cannot be directly subordinated; but suggestions have been made that these bodies should also be constituted on effective and proper lines.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask, Sir, whether the proposals under contemplation envisage a machinery invested with legal competence for redress of grievances or it is to be merely an advisory body and a non-governmental organ?

Shri Nanda: It will have all the competence that is required.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, it is not a very clear reply; if you are satisfied with it then I have nothing to say.

Mr. Speaker: It was asked whether it would have the competence of deciding things judicially or it would only be an advisory body. He says that it would have all the competence. It would include. . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: "That is required", he said.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the assessment of the Minister of this "that is required"?

Mr. Speaker: Would the Minister be more explicit?

Shri Nanda: So far as the Vigilance Commission is concerned there is already a set-up for investigations and for departmental enquiries which can take up some enquiries itself. It can have a commission for judicial. Then it can utilise the other machinery. Therefore, there will be legal assistance for this body, but it is not going to decide all the things that come to it. Everything that comes is not going to be decided by the Vigilance Commission.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Sir, grievances have been mounting up for the last 15 years and as time goes on they will mount up still further. May I know how long it will take before this machinery is ready to deal with the grievances?

Shri Nanda: This machinery has already been set up.

Shri A. P. Jain: Investigation of some of the grievances may require judicial or quasi-judicial procedure. Is it the intention of the Government to pass a statute for any type of investigation laying down the procedure and the powers of the investigating authority?

Shri Nanda: Already those powers are laid down in certain statutes.

पाकिस्तानियों का अवैध प्रवेश

+
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री विधाम प्रसाद :
 श्री देव द० पुरी :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
 श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :
 श्री कल्याण :
 श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य :
 श्री हेमराज :
 श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी :
 श्री बसुमतारी :
 श्री भगेश्वर नायक :
 श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी :
 श्री स्वैल :
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री तन सिंह :
 श्री जो० ना० हजारिका :
 श्री राम हरख यादव :
 श्री दी० च० शर्मा :
 श्री हेम बरुआ :
 श्री रा० बरुआ :
 श्री रामपुरे :
 श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माधुर :
 *

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

(क) क्या अवैध रूप से प्रवेश करने वाले पाकिस्तानियों को निकालने के मामलों को निबटाने के लिये और न्यायाधिकरण बनाने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या कुछ नये पाकिस्तानियों के अवैध प्रवेश के और समाचार मिले हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हजरतबोस) : (क) जी हां। प्रसम में

ऐसे छः और त्रिपुरा में एक न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं। आवश्यक होने पर और न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित किये जायेगे।

(ब) जी हाँ। कुछ रिपोर्टें मिली हैं। उन से यह पता लगता है कि अब अवैध प्रवेश बहुत कम मात्रा में हो रहा है। आगामी अवैध प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये तथा अवैध रूप से प्रविष्ट व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिये अधिक प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

(a) Yes: Sir, Six such tribunals are being set up in Assam and one in Tripura. More tribunals will also be set up, if found necessary.

(b) Yes, some reports have been received. They show that infiltration now is on a much lesser scale. Arrangements for checking fresh infiltration and for detection of the infiltrants have also been strengthened.]

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि असम में भारी संख्या में आए हुए अवैध पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के निष्कासन के लिए जो ये ६ द्राइवनल सरकार ने बनाये हैं, क्या सरकार को अनुमान है कि इन ६ द्राइवनलों को द्वारा कितने वर्षों में इन का निर्णय किया जा सकेगा और कितने वर्षों में उन को यहां से निकाला जा सकेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : यह ६ का ही सवाल नहीं है। जितनी और जरूरत होगी उनने और द्राइवनल बनाये जा सकते हैं। संख्या का मर्यादा नहीं है कि ६ ही होने चाहिये। जरूरत के मुताबिक ज्यादा भी हो सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस समय कुल मिला कर असम, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर और पश्चिमी बंगाल में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक अवैध रूप से आए हुए हैं और वहां रह रहे हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं ने उन के आंकड़े तो दिये थे। उन की तो काफी बड़ी संख्या है, कोई ढाई तीन लाख के करीब हैं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उन की ठीक संख्या तो सरकार की जानकारी में होगी क्योंकि वह उन के लिए द्राइवनल बना रही है। लेटेस्ट फीगर क्या है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री नन्दा : जो लोग कि इनफिल्ट्रेटर हैं और जिन को बाहर भेजना है उन की पूरी जानकारी नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that the appointment of the tribunals has not only slowed down the process of throwing out the illegal immigrants from Pakistan but has also by creating a stalemate increased fresh infiltration from Pakistan during these days and, if so, what special steps Government have taken to meet the specially serious situation arising out of the decision to appoint tribunals?

Shri Nanda: I do not agree with the hon. Member that the setting up of the tribunal is going to come in the way of the eviction of the infiltrants. On the other hand, it is.

Shri Hem Barua: But the police has stopped functioning altogether.

Shri Nanda: That may be a transitional stage. It has nothing to do with the increase in infiltration.

Shri Hem Barua: But the transition stage has opened the flood gate. Now they are coming in new waves.

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that infiltration has now slowed down.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The hon. Minister has stated that he has received further reports about fresh infiltration of Pakistani nationals. May we know the total number according to fresh reports and when was the last report received?

Shri Hajarnavis: In the course of January to September 1963 the border patrol party detected 237 people who were surreptitiously entering Assam.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to the available official figures there are 2½ lakhs infiltrants in Assam alone. What is the Government's programme and in what period of time do you think you would be able to throw out these 2½ lakhs people? For that, how many cases must be dealt with in an year's time? What is the Government's programme for that?

Shri Nanda: Regarding the first step, as I said already, it is not quite known because the people have not been located. Therefore, strengthening of the intelligence staff at the border and also in the interior districts to tighten up further the machinery for prevention and detection is one of the steps. There are several other steps.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is not at all my question. I want to know whether you have any programme or scheme and by what time you propose to throw out all these infiltrants.

Shri Nanda: I think the number would be adequate enough to meet with the cases of all those who are detected.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Government have any idea in their own mind that the number of tribunals should be such that the work might be completed within such and such specific period?

Shri Nanda: I have not received any such information from the Assam Government.

Shri Hem Barua: Because it is very important, may I submit for your consideration that since these tribunals involve judicial proceedings also in the course of 40 years the tribunals in Assam will be able to locate only 30 Pakistanis, not more than that?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: From the records of the Government itself it appears that between 1951 and 1961 the number of Pakistani infiltrants works out to 2,20,691 to Assam and 1 lakh to Tripura.

Mr. Speaker: He is giving information. What is the question?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I want to know whether such a large number can be dealt with by the six tribunals that have been set up in Assam. The hon. Minister has stated that he does not have the figures. I am giving him the figures that I have collected from the Government. Does he think that these 6 tribunals will do?

Mr. Speaker: It has been repeated twice that as experience is gained we will have more tribunals if the present ones are inadequate.

Shri Swell: The number of infiltrators into Assam and Tripura at present runs into a number of lakhs and the Government has just now admitted that more are coming every now and then. In view of that may I know whether the Government sincerely and honestly believe that these seven tribunals which it has set up will be able to grapple with the problem of this size and how long according to their computation will it take for the Government or for these tribunals to dispose of their business before the last infiltrant is cleared out of the country?

Mr. Speaker: That question has already been answered.

Shri Nanda: There are six now; there was one before this. This number of 2 lakhs or 2½ lakhs is not a list; it is a calculation from the census figures. It is not that we have got the names of so many people who have to be dealt with at once.

Shri Swell: My question is....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard it. It has been answered.

Shri Swell: Do Government honestly and sincerely believe that these tribunals can grapple with the problem.

Mr. Speaker: Honestly believe. Shri Vishram Prasad.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : यह बताया गया कि लाखों इनफिलट्रेंट्स इस देश के अन्दर आ गये हैं, उधर से रंपूर्जीज भी आ रहे हैं, और सीलोन ने भा आ रहे हैं, इधर खाद्य समस्या देश की जटिल हो गयी है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे कि यह प्रश्न संख्या ४२० है तो क्या यह इनफिलट्रेंट्स सरकार के साथ चार सौ बीस कर रहे हैं या यह सरकार देश की जनता के साथ चार सौ बीस कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is not fair. There was an assessment made in the House of Commons where they even used to cover 70 to 80 questions—it went up to 100 questions—in one hour. Now they too admit that the number has been reduced to 30 or 40 questions. The number of supplementaries for a question remains the same there. 1.2 to 1.5 is the average number of supplementaries that are allowed there. The causes as to why so few questions are covered now that have been traced there are that the supplementaries are long, involved and winding. So, I have to make the request to hon. Members that if our supplementaries were also precise, straight and brief and the answers also in the same manner, we could cover at least 20 to 25 questions. But we find that the supplementaries are involved and the answers also, necessarily, then are not precise and therefore mostly hon. Members get up and say, "My question has not been answered", "not precisely answered", "It is not the answer". But when the question itself is involved, it becomes difficult, at least for me, I should say, with limited intelligence to follow. Sometimes

I cannot retain the whole question that is asked.

Shri Kapur Singh: Treasury Benches should also answer sincerely and honestly.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit about what you have said just now. Our progress is slow because of other factors. One thing is that our Lok Sabha is much larger in size than the British House of Commons. Another is that we are a developing country and there are so many programmes. Thirdly, our questions might be involved but the hon. Ministers' replies are so vague that we have to repeat the question and have to seek your protection and guidance. That is why we cover less number of questions.

Shri Lahri Singh: May I know whether Government has fixed some time limit for finalising or for the conclusion of this work?

Mr. Speaker: I asked that question and it has already been answered.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मूलते हैं कि विदेशों में जब कोई सीमा पार कर के जाता है किसी राज्य में तो उस को गोली मार दी जाती है क्योंकि वह प्रच्छी भावना से नहीं आया तो क्या हमारी सरकार भी इस मार्ग को अपनाना चाहती है कि आने वाले विदेशी को गोली से मार दिया जाय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को सुन लिया ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: We have spent 12 minutes on this question.

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How many cases have been disposed of by these tribunals during the period that they have been in existence?

Shri Nanda: They were set up very recently.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I am being asked to move forward.

Training Programmes

***421. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to coordinate training programmes with educational planning on a massive scale with a vocational bias?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): In the formulation of educational plans, representatives of agencies concerned with training programmes are associated as members of the Working Groups concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are those Working Groups to which the hon. Minister has referred?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have set up (1) Working Group on General Education for the Fourth Five Year Plan, (2) Working Group on Technical Education for the Fourth Five Year Plan and (3) Working Group on Man-power. These are the three Working Groups that we have set up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that almost all the members of these Working Groups are officers from the Ministry and some persons who are occupying some Government post and that no representation has been given to any public educational organisation on these Working Groups?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is not correct. I have got the list of the members and the hon. Member would be satisfied that we have tried to make these Working Groups as representative as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Mahishi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would like to know the non-official persons who are there on the Working Groups.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have a long list with me. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would be a third question. Dr. Mahishi.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether any specific effort is being made to improve, consolidate and bring about coordination among the different vocational training institutes run by the different Ministries of Labour, Home Affairs, Community Development and Education and to give proper recognition for the same?

Shri Hem Barua: This question is involved.

Mr. Speaker: When it comes from an hon. lady Member, how can I call it involved?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If you would permit me, I would have made the same comment. But I would not make it to the hon. lady Member. The question is very widespread. The hon. Member has mentioned four Ministries. She can realise how difficult it is to coordinate the work of four Ministries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the Education Ministry is considering to have the same rate of progress with regard to the branch of junior technical schools at class VIII or IX level right throughout the country because at the moment it is not on a par in every State.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We want to increase the rate of progress. As I have said very often, we want more people to go to the junior technical schools at that level rather than put pressure on the University.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether in keeping with the spirit of the new Minister in not

allowing more and more committees, whether any time-limit has been fixed for the Groups to submit the report, or have they been allowed to submit the report whenever they like?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They are not to submit the report whenever they like. A constant watch is being kept and we are trying to see that the report is submitted as early as possible.

श्री शिव नारायण : जैसा आप ने बतलाया है कि वह एक लम्बी लिस्ट है जोकि आप के इस प्रोग्राम में शामिल हैं तो उस में जो नाम आफिशियल्म आप ने शामिल किये हैं उन के नाम बतला दाजिये ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : उस की लिस्ट तो बहुत लम्बी है मगर मैं बतला सकता हूँ कि कोन कोन सां वाडीज रिप्रेजेंटेड हुई हैं । मिनिस्टरी आफ एजूकेशन एंड सेकेटरीज आफ स्टैडिंग कमेटीज

श्री शिव नारायण : नाम आफिशियल्म के नाम बतलाइये ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : नेशनल कॉमिल आफ वॉमेन एजूकेशन है । यह नौन आफिशियल बोर्डी है । ज्लानिंग कमीशन, मिनिस्टरी आफ कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट, मिनिस्टरी आफ नेटर, मिनिस्टरी आफ इंस्ट्रीज एंड ऑल एजूकेशनलिस्ट्स फोम दी स्टेट्स उस में शामिल हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order? Is Planning Commission a non-official body?

Mr. Speaker: He has not said that. He has said that the Women's Council is a non-official body.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that Planning Commission is a non-official body.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Next Question.

सम्पूर्णनन्द समिति की सिफारिशें

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श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार :
श्री स्वेत :
श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मोना :

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क्या शिक्षा मंत्री, ४ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ११०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के बारे में सम्पूर्णनन्द समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या नियंत्रण है तथा उस को लागू करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

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

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला):

(क) से (ग). भारत सरकार इस मामले पर अभी भी विचार कर रहा है । सभी राज्य सरकारों की स्वीकृति तथा उन के ऐच्छिक सहयोग प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता हो इस विलम्ब का कारण है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । जब हिन्दी में कोई प्रश्न होता है, तो उस का उस उत्तर हिन्दी में सुनाया जाता है और उस के साथ ही इंग्लिश में भी सुनाया जाता है । इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि इंग्लिश में क्यों सुनाया जाता है, किन्तु जब इंग्लिश में कोई प्रश्न किया जाता है, तो हिन्दी में उस का उत्तर नहीं सुनाया जाता है । मैं आप को व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि इस का कारण क्या है?

श्रीपक्ष महोदय : इस का कारण यह है कि हम सारी कार्यवाही अप्रेजी में किया करते थे और अब आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हिन्दी की तरफ जा रहे हैं। इसलिए पुराने नियमों के अनुसार यह चला आ रहा है। अगले अधिवेशन से जब सिमलटेनियम ट्रांस्लेशन, इकट्ठा तर्जुमा, होगा, तो किसी को कोई तकलीफ नहीं रहेगी। उन्हीं एतिहासिक कारणों से इस बक्त यह स्थिति है। हम जल्दी से जल्दी सिमलटेनियम ट्रांस्लेशन लाने का यत्न कर रहे हैं।

डा० गोविंद वास : श्रीपक्ष महोदय, इस में एक सवाल यह भी उठता है कि अब लगातार अनुवाद तो होगा, लेकिन जो कागज अप्रेजी में आपे जाते हैं, जैसे प्रश्न और उन के उत्तर, उन की हिन्दी में छपाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

श्रीपक्ष महोदय : वह तो हो रहा है।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं अप्रेजी तर्जमा पढ़ता हूँ।

(a) to (c). The matter is still receiving attention of the Government of India.

The delay is due to the need to obtain the consent and willing co-operation of all the State Governments.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सम्पूर्णानन्द कमेटी की सिफारिशों का ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के क्या विचार हैं और वह उन को कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का विचार कर रही है।

श्री मु० क० चागला : यह मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। जब तक सब स्टेट सरकारें जवाब नहीं देतीं, तब तक पालिसी तैयार करना बड़ा मुश्किल है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की इस प्रश्न

के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति रही है और इस विषय में देर बयां हो रही है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know. In most matters, it is very difficult to get answers from the State Governments in time. I am very sorry to say that, but that is a fact.

Shri Swell: With regard to the national education policy, may I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remark made by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member of the Planning Commission, in charge of education, that the present education in India has failed in its fundamental task of promoting national integration, and if so, the steps Government are considering for reorientating and overhauling the present educational system?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Every educational authority in India is agreed that we should have a national policy with regard to education. Everybody is agreed that if necessary, constitutional changes should be made. They all meet in Delhi and pass resolutions. When they go back to the States, they do not implement them. That is my trouble.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जब तक इस के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के विचार नहीं आ जाते हैं, तब तक वह इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों को अमल में नहीं लायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चंकि काफी समय हो गया है, इसलिए क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय सभी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुला कर राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा के प्रश्न को शीघ्र हल करेंगे।

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं ने अप्रैल में सम्मेलन बुलाया है। लेकिन जनाब जानते हैं कि एजूकेशन कन्फर्नेंट सबजैक्ट नहीं है, बल्कि स्टेट सबजैक्ट है। मेरे पास कोई पावर नहीं है। मैं उन को बुला कर परस्पर कर सकता हूँ, फोर्स नहीं कर सकता हूँ, इम्पली में नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वह यह सम्मेलन बुलायेंगे ? वह परम्परेड करेंगे, यह प्रश्न नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बुलाया है ।

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether it is a fact that there are differences of opinion from State to State in the actual implementation of the recommendations of the Sam-purnanand Committee, and if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as the record goes, on the two salient points, there is no difference. The first is that there should be a national uniform policy of education, and the second is that some changes should be made in law to give effect to it. Those are the two salient features.

श्री विभूति भिश्च : महात्मा गांधी ने १९२० से असहयोग आन्दोलन शुरू किया और उस समय से देश की शिक्षा पद्धति में हेर-फेर करने की बात चल रही है । इसके अतिरिक्त श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द काशी विद्यापीठ के चांसलर रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और स्टेट सरकारों ने कोई निश्चित धारणा बनाई है कि हिन्दुस्तान में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा का क्या स्वरूप हो और क्या उस का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए सोचा है ।

श्री म० क० चागला : हम ने तो धारणा बनाई है, लेकिन, जैसा कि मैं कह चुका हूं, जब तक स्टेट सरकारें कबूल न करें, तब तक उस पर अमल नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : चूंकि देश में शिक्षा देने में शारीरिक श्रम को कम लेखा गया है, इसलिए क्या इस दृष्टि से शिक्षा में कुछ ऐसा बदल होगा, जिस से श्रम को ज्यादा कीमत दी जाये ?

श्री म० क० चागला : मैं मानता हूं कि डिग्निटी आफ लेबर पर जोर देना चाहिए और वह भी एक सवाल है, जिस पर हम गौर कर रहे हैं ।

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार देश भर में एक स्तर पर शिक्षा चालू करने का विचार कर रही है ।

श्री म० क० चागला : वही हमारा विचार है ।

डॉ गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि राज्य सरकारों के उत्तर नहीं मिल रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी राज्य सरकारों से अभी तक उत्तर मिल चुके हैं और कितनों से मिलने बाकी हैं ।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : सब सरकारों से आ गया है । सिर्फ भव्य प्रदेश सरकार से नहीं आया है ।

श्री म० क० चागला : स्टेट एड्यूकेशन मिनिस्टर्ज़ काफ़रेंस १९६२ में हुई थी, जिसमें यह कबूल किया गया था :

"In order that education may make its fullest contribution to the emotional integration of the country, it was necessary and desirable that the recommendations adopted by the conference on the pattern and content of education should be implemented effectively by all concerned and that no major change in the national pattern of education should be made without the conference having an opportunity to consider it".

Going by that, all the States have agreed. As I said, at the educational conference resolutions are passed, but the implementation is not there.

Shri Ranga: Here you impose your will, there they are free.

Shri Paliwal: In view of the vital importance of having a national edu-

cational policy and the difficulties to which the hon. Minister has just now referred, do Government think of amending the Constitution for taking powers to enforce such central policy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. As the hon. Member is aware, a Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Shri P. N. Sapru to consider two questions: what power the Central Government has got under the Constitution, as it stands, to carry out its national policy, and what alterations should be made in the Constitution. I am awaiting their report. As soon as it is out, we will take necessary action.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the main features of the proposals for a national educational policy to which the Minister proposes to persuade the State Governments and their Ministers to agree to as an immediate minimum programme at the Conference in April?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think the immediate and crucial problem is that of secondary education. We must have a uniform pattern of secondary education. If I can persuade the States to agree to it, I feel a great advance will have been made.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री रामेश्वरनन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछने दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं दूसरे सवाल पर चला गया हूँ। मैं आप से माफी चाहता हूँ।

Crimes in Delhi

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Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

*423.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the crime figures for 1963 in Delhi the cases of murder have shown an increase of 32 per cent;

(b) the comparative figures for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to take any special steps to bring about improvement in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1961	57
1962	53
1963	70

(c) Intensified patrolling, surveillance over bad characters; action against notorious rowdies, combing operation in areas infested by criminals, *nakabandi* at possible escape routes, scientific and systematic interrogation of suspects, etc., are undertaken to check the rise in the number of crimes in the capital.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Has any investigation been made by Government into the causes of this increase in the incidence of crimes?

Shri Hajarnavis: Each crime is an individual case, it has its own reasons. It may be that some of the crimes are due to some domestic reasons.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether any investigation has been made.

Shri Hajarnavis: The whole situation is constantly under our supervision,

and I think that there is no cause for undue alarm, because we have also compared these figures with other cities. For instance, Bombay, which is a well governed city . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it will be wrong to presume that the administrative machinery in charge of the law and order situation is not competently discharging its duties?

Shri Hajarnavis: As I said, there is no cause for undue alarm, but we are not complacent. Every effort is made to increase the efficiency of the service, to give them better aids and to adopt better methods of investigation.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether it is a fact that there have been thefts in M.Ps' flats in North and South Avenues; if so, how many and whether they have been traced or not?

Shri Hajarnavis: This question is about murders in Delhi, but surely if the hon. Member gives me notice, I shall allay any apprehension that may be there.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : दिल्ली में जो हत्यायें हो रही हैं, इनके पीछे क्या कुछ धनी लोगों का भी हाथ है और उनके साथ साथ क्या पुलिस का भी होता है? क्या इस बारे में आपके पास कोई शिकायतें आई हैं?

श्री हजरनवीस : जी नहीं; पुलिस का हाथ हो, एसी कोई भी शिकायत नहीं आई है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that the reason for the increase of crime in Delhi is economic unbalance and marital maladjustment also in the families of these people who indulge in crimes; if so, whether Government have enquired into this?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I had very recently a discussion with the officers regarding this situation some few days back. Although my colleague is not alarmed,

I was disturbed because I am not accustomed to seeing all these figures. When I saw the increase I was disturbed. I had discussions, and they referred to this aspect of marital maladjustment etc., being a larger factor than in the past. Crimes of other kinds, for example taxi crimes, that is crimes whose motive is gain, have gone down, they are less, but this kind of crime is somewhat more.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can bring forward a non-official resolution or Bill.

Shri Hem Barua: How to improve marital relations in the family?

Mr. Speaker: He can bring forward a Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस तरह का भी कोई विश्लेषण किया है कि इन बढ़ते हुए जराइम्ज की वजह भारत एजुकेशन की कमी है या भुखमरी और बेरोजगारी है?

श्री नन्दा : मैंने इसका जवाब कुछ तो दे दिया है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have considered or are considering the setting up of a separate and distinct anti-homicide squad for investigating and prosecuting cases of murders?

Shri Nanda: There is such a squad.

श्री रामेश्वरनन्द : दिल्ली के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि पुलिस द्वारा इस तरह की घटनायें करवाई जाती हैं या नहीं, परन्तु करनाल ज़िले की बात मैं बता सकता हूँ कि बदमाश लोग पुलिस से मिल जाते हैं और पुलिस वाले कह देते हैं कि तुम फला फला आदमी को मार आओ, हम केस दर्ज नहीं करेंगे। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो इस तरह की बातें मैं उनको बता सकता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: There was so much noise in the House that I could not follow Swamiji's supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: There was nothing to follow.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : हर साल पैसा सिविल डिफेंस पर जो संख्या होता है, वह बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और उसके साथ साथ पुलिस की संख्या भी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इधर पैसा और संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और उधर क्राइम्ज की संख्या में भी बढ़ दी होती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्राइम्ज का पैसे व संख्या से क्या कोई को-रिलेशनशिप है, अगर है, तो बढ़ते हुए जराइम्ज को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री नन्दा : यह रिसर्च अभी तक मैंने देखी नहीं है कि हुई हो।

Shri A. P. Jain: On a point of order. The hon. Member who was just complaining of disturbance is himself talking there, and he has changed his seat.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what he wanted to tell the House, that he is creating disturbance.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दिल्ली में बढ़ते हुए अपराधों की संख्या में वे अपराध भी शामिल हैं जो छोटे छोटे विस्फोटों के रूप में होते हैं या बम विस्फोटों के रूप में होते हैं। बम विस्फोटों की घटनायें पीछे हुई थीं। क्या सरकार ने उनका पता लगा लिया है कि कौन लोग उनके लिए जिम्मेवार थे, यदि हाँ, तो मुख्य रूप से किन को अपराधी पाया गया है? उसके लिए बाहर से भी पुलिस बुलाई गई थी।

श्री हजरनवीस : विस्फोट की घटनायें अभी तो बन्द हो गई हैं। कुछ देर से विस्फोट के अपराध नहीं हुए हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था (इंटरप्रेज़न्ज़)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके सवाल का जवाब देना बड़ा कठिन है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ये जो विस्फोट . . .

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या शास्त्री जी अपना प्रश्न करना नहीं जानते हैं जो आप उनको समझा रहे हैं?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं सहयोग दे रहा हूँ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मुझे भी तो सहयोग दे या आप सिफ़े एक दूसरे को ही सहयोग देते रहेंगे?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इसके लिए पुलिस भी बाहर की बुलाई गई थी। बम विस्फोट की जो घटनायें हुई थीं, उनके अपराधियों का क्या पता चल गया है यदि हाँ तो वे कौन थे, देशी थे, विदेशी थे? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ जानकारी दे सकते हैं?

श्री हजरनवीस : अलग से नोटिस मिले तो जवाब दे सकता हूँ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : समाज विरोधी तत्वों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे समाज विरोधी लोगों की कितनी संख्या है जिनके नाम पुलिस के पास रजिस्टर्ड हैं और उनके ऊपर क्या कोई निगरानी रखी जाती है?

श्री हजरनवीस : निगरानी जरूर होती है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कितने लोग हैं, इसके लिए आप अलग नोटिस दें।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: If this phenomenon of growing crimes in Delhi is a matter of great concern, I would like to know what has been done regarding association of the people for arresting these crimes and forming vigilance committees or mohalla committees?

Shri Hajarnavis: Periodically the police people in each locality do hold meetings with respectable people, and citizens are invited and their suggestions are welcomed.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. At least during the Question Hour I expect hon. Members to stick to their seats.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was displaced by my Colleague, because I came late, Sir.

Commission on Administrative Reforms

*424. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a high-powered Commission to examine the administrative set-up and suggest reforms;

(b) if so, the composition, broadly speaking, of the said Commission;

(c) its terms of reference; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). It is not proposed to set up a Commission, but it is proposed, for the present, to create a Department of Administrative Reforms in the Ministry of Home Affairs and to entrust it with the responsibility for having action taken on past recommendations and conclusions, and for taking the initiative generally in promoting administrative improvements in the interests of efficiency, economy and integrity. The Department will also prepare the ground for a further systematic inquiry into the administrative system.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Minister's predecessor, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who now seems to be the *de facto*, though not *de jure*, Deputy Prime Minister....

Mr. Speaker: What has it to do with the question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: . . . promised at a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Home Affairs Ministry six months or so ago and repeated that assurance at a Press Conference also, to the effect that he was

contemplating the setting up of an administrative reforms commission on the lines of the Hoover Commission in the United States and, if so, has that assurance been given the go-by by his successor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The answer does not contradict that assurance at all; it paves the way for such a Commission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that he said so?

Mr. Speaker: He says that this does not contradict that assurance but rather paves the way for its implementation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the administrative machinery which we inherited from the British has depreciated and deteriorated during the last fifteen years and is now creaking badly and, if so, in order to gear it up to the tasks of modern welfare State what are the ways and means the hon. Minister has in mind?

Mr. Speaker: Only the last portion need be answered.

Shri Nanda: The situation in this respect is continuously under review; there is the department for organisation and methods which keeps an eye on the working of the administrative machinery, there are committees which have already made recommendations and those recommendations are being implemented.

Shri Maheswar Naik: How many committees on administrative reforms have so far been set up since Independence and how many recommendations have been implemented?

Shri Nanda: It is difficult to produce a list of all the committees and those recommendations.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How does the Government expect, that it would be possible for the administration

which has been much responsible for corruption—I mean the administrative procedure—to indicate the same, when, in the past, they have not been able to do so?

Shri Nanda: It is wrong to assume that the administration is corrupt throughout.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I said the majority; I did not say the whole. I want an answer to that question.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Then I also do not expect an answer in that manner.

Mr. Speaker: When the Member puts a question, there ought not to be anger manifest in that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is not anger. (*Interruption*). I cannot bring a smile for such answers which are not clear and distinct but only evasive.

Mr. Speaker: Then at least if smile is not there, anger should not also be there.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You should not read anger in my face. It is not there. I also read sometimes anger in your face.

Mr. Speaker: I do not expect him to give me a smile but I cannot tolerate anger.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If you can read anger in my face, I can also read anger in your face. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Certainly he does read anger in my face when I call him!

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not. But you should not also read anger in my face.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot understand how this controversy can end. (*Interruption*).

Shri Nanda: I wonder why the hon. Member resents it. I had said it was wrong to assume that the whole machinery is corrupt. I think that was a clear answer.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion of Foreign Oil Companies

*425. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. U. Misra:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the question of giving permission to foreign oil companies in India to expand their refinery capacity has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The private sector refineries have already been permitted to operate at the maximum capacities available with them, and no further expansion appears to be called for.

Convention of Honorary Magistrates

*426. { **Shri Dhaen:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a convention of Honorary Magistrates was held in New Delhi on the 4th February, 1964;

(b) if so, how many countries from abroad participated in it;

(c) the purpose of the convention; and

(d) whether any decisions were taken by the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) There was a convention in New Delhi on the 4th February, 1964 but it was not officially sponsored.

(b) Only one, the United Kingdom.

(c) Exchange of ideas regarding mutual problem, the patterns of judicial administration in India and the United Kingdom and the role of Honorary Magistrates in the administration of justice.

(d) None.

Printing Presses from Federal Republic of Germany

*427. **Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federal Republic of West Germany has offered three printing presses to the Government of India for printing school text-books;

(b) if so, where these presses are proposed to be located; and

(c) when the presses are likely to start functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Chandigarh, Bhuvaneshwar and Mysore respectively.

(c) The agreement is awaiting ratification and thereafter the time schedule will be worked out.

Employment of Retired Officials

*428. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state Government's decision on the Santhanam Committee's recommendation to ban employment of retired officials in private sector for two years after retirement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The recommendation of the Committee is under examination by Government.

Clash between Border Force and People at Dawki

*429. **Shri Swell:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 8th February, 1964 there was a big clash between the border security force and the local people at Dawki area of the Khasi-Jaintia Hills bordering East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the number of casualties involved?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plots on Rent for Low Income Group

*430. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration have submitted to Government a scheme for providing plots with adequate civic amenities to low income group people in Delhi, on a nominal rent, under the Third Plan;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved; and

(c) the cost and the main features of the scheme?

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

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

Olympic Games

*431. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the preparations that are afoot to get the players and the athletes from this country being selected in time and the teams being thoroughly organised for the Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo in October, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Dar-

shan): The Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations are primarily responsible for preparing the Indian Contingent for the coming Olympics. In September, 1963, the Indian Olympic Association had made certain tentative suggestions about the strength and composition of the Indian Contingent and these were approved, in principle, by the All India Council of Sports. It is hoped that the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations concerned will spare no efforts in selecting and training the best available talent. The National Institute of Sports will also be available for training selected sportsmen.

Central Government Cooperative Stores

*432. { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
 { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 522 on the 11th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the decision taken on the question of bringing employees of Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee under the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Stores Scheme in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the number of additional stores since opened and the names of places where they were opened; and

(c) whether any new stores are to be opened in North and South Avenues and other localities in New Delhi where Members of Parliament reside?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Three more branches have since been opened as indicated below:—

Location of the Branch Store	Date on which opened
‘A’ Block .	12-12-1963
Kidwai Nagar	23-1-1964
Srinivaspuri .	23-1-1964

(c) No, Sir.

Student Indiscipline

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

(a) whether Government have taken any note of the recent serious cases of student strikes and violence at university level; and

(b) whether this problem of student trouble and indiscipline received any consideration and any instructions or advice was given to the authorities concerned?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No recent incidents have been reported to the Government of India by the State Governments and the Universities.

(b) Yes, Sir. The problem of student indiscipline has often been studied and the latest study was by a Committee set up by the University Grants Commission under the Chairmanship of Dewan Anand Kumar. The Committee went into the causes which led to incidents of student indiscipline and made a number of recommendations to remedy the situation. The recommendations of the Committee were brought to the notice of the State Governments, Union Territories and Universities.

Propaganda Material from Abroad

*434. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports have been received that anti-Indian and anti-Russian propaganda material fabricated by the Chinese Government is being mailed to India from Holland, Belgium and some other European countries;

(b) if so, whether such material has been intercepted and forfeited; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Sir, some such literature has come to notice and appropriate action has been taken by the Customs authorities

who are concerned with preventing such import.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade in Oil Products with Russia

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
*435. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to have a new agreement for the expansion of trade in oil products with Russia;

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

(c) whether Russia has shown interest in extending help for the exploration of oil in Assam; and

(d) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Indian Oil Company is negotiating a new agreement with the Soviet Export Organisation for the import of oil products. Details of this have not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is receiving assistance from the Government of the U.S.S.R. for exploration of oil in various parts of the country. Drilling rigs, other equipment and personnel from the U.S.S.R. are being utilised for exploration of oil in Assam also, as in various other parts of the country.

Reform of Examination System

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri G. Mohanty:
*436. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised their plan for reform of examination system; and

(b) if so, the nature and shape of reforms?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The scheme of examination reform involves detailed studies and continuous research which are still being undertaken. On the basis of the studies conducted so far at the school stage, emphasis is now being given on the maintenance of cumulative record of each student for internal assessment and the introduction of objective-based questions in the external examination.

As regards University education, the University Grants Commission set up a Committee to recommend improvements in the present system of examinations. The Committee has submitted its report which is under consideration. A statement indicating the recommendations made by the Committee was attached to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1112 asked in the Lok Sabha on the 4th December, 1963.

The question of having uniform standards of examination for degree and diploma courses in Engineering and Technology is also being examined by the All India Council for Technical Education.

Gauhati Refinery

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
*437. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) how far the Gauhati Refinery has been working to its rated capacity and whether any of its units developed trouble during the past 3 months;

(b) the total production of the refinery from each different unit during the past 3 months; and

(c) how much of gas from the refinery has been burnt out as waste during these months?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) During the months of November, December and January last, the Crude distillation unit worked at about 92 per cent of rated capacity and the Coking unit at 110 per cent of rated capacity on the average. The Kerosene refining unit worked as and when required. None of the units developed any trouble during this period.

(b) The total production of the refinery was about 1,30,000 tonnes, but it is not in the public interest to disclose details.

(c) A total of 3,266 metric tons.

Central Government Employees' Strike of 1960

*438. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases of Central Government employees involved in the General Strike of 1960;

(b) whether they are being considered and examined with a view to their expeditious disposal; and

(c) the criteria by which they are being examined and judged?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) According to available information, only three cases are reported to be still pending in which departmental proceedings originally initiated for participation in the strike have not yet been finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Instructions were issued by Government in 1960, according to which departmental proceedings should be taken only against those employees who were found to have committed grave offences such as violence, sabotage, intimidation, gross misbehaviour, etc.

स्कूल के बच्चों को मध्याह्न भोजन

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

प२४. श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री म० ला० हिंदेवी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन राज्यों तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में और कितने प्रतिशत स्कूलों में बच्चों के निःशुल्क मध्याह्न भोजन की व्यवस्था की जा सकी है;

(ख) किन राज्यों में गेसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उनमें कब तक गेसी व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भक्त वर्णन): (क) (१) स्कूलों में बच्चों को मुफ्त मध्याह्न भोजन देने की योजना आनंद प्रदेश, केरल, मद्रास, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान राज्यों तथा अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूहों और दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्रों में चल रही है।

(ख) (२) राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों में ऐसे स्कूलों की प्रतिशतता के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) ग्रसम, बिहार, गुजरात, जम्मू और काश्मीर, महाराष्ट्र, नागालैंड, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों ने, आधिक कटिनाई के कारण मध्याह्न भोजन की योजना अभी तक लागू नहीं की है।

(ग) इस विषय पर संबंधित राज्य सरकारें विचार कर रही हैं।

Revision of Salaries of Technical Teachers

825. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of revision of salaries recommended by the All India Council of Technical Education has not been implemented by some of the States;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) the reason for non-implementation?

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

(b) Bihar, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The State Government, are still considering the matter.

Technical Education

826. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that programmes of expansion of technical education are not being implemented due to shortage of suitable equipment;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to procure them indigenously or from foreign countries; and

(c) whether any suitable agency is being constituted to deal with the procurement of equipment?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Because of shortage of foreign exchange, difficulty has been felt in equipping the laboratories and workshops of technical institutions on the requisite scale. The physical targets set in the Third Five-Year Plan, however, have not been affected.

(b) Every effort is being made to procure the equipment from indigenous sources as also from East European Countries under Trade Agreements. Arrangements are also being made to obtain equipment for some projects under Foreign Aid Programmes.

(c) No, Sir.

Secondary School Teachers

827. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mudaliar Commission on Secondary Education recommended that the teachers possessing the qualifications and performing the same type of work should have same grades of salary;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that even after a decade there is still discrimination between the grades of salary of teachers of the government and private schools;

(c) if so, how it varies from State to State; and

(d) the steps being taken to abolish such discrimination, if any?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The latest information about variations is not available readily.

(d) Central assistance amounting to 50 per cent is being given to the State Governments to improve salary scales and allowances of teachers.

National Council for Women's Education

828. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a National Council for Women's Education;

(b) if so, the object and scope of the Council;

(c) whether Government have re-constituted the Council; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the material changes?

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

(b) It is an Advisory Body and its functions are:—

- (i) To advise Government on issues relating to the education of girls at school level and of adult women.
- (ii) To suggest policies, programmes, targets and priorities for the expansion and improvement of the education of girls and women in the fields stated at (i).
- (iii) To suggest measures for utilising to the best voluntary effort in the field of education of girls and women as in (i).
- (iv) To suggest suitable measures for educating public opinion, in favour of the education of girls and women.
- (v) To assess the progress achieved from time to time, and suggest measures for evaluation of work done/being done and for watching the progress of implementation.
- (vi) To recommend collection of specific data on problems relating to the education of girls and women and to recommend sample surveys and research projects and/or Seminars as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Council was reconstituted because the term of the old Council came to an end early in January, 1964. There have been no changes in the constitution of the Council. The members of the Council are all representatives of the Parliament, concerned Central Ministries, and State Governments and, in the normal course, several new persons have been appointed on the reconstituted Council by the authorities concerned.

Universities

829. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities

in each State as on the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the names of the places (State-wise) where new Universities will be set up during 1964-65?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-2447/64].

(b) Since the establishment of new Universities is primarily the concern of the State Governments, decision in the matter rests with them. As far as the Union Government is concerned, it is taking active steps to establish a second University in Delhi.

Engineering Colleges

830. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Engineering Colleges in each State as on the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the names of the places (State-wise) where new Engineering Colleges will be set up during 1964-65?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2448/64].

Conversion of Scheduled Castes

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the conversion of the Scheduled Castes into other faiths since 1950;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes who have embraced Christianity, Islam and Buddhism in each State and Union Territory since 1950;

(c) whether causes for such conversions have been gone into by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

Oil in Jaisalmer

832. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of oil prospects in Jaisalmer;

(b) whether the drilling operations in Ramgarh, Khubla and Dewa Regions promise good signs of oil finds in the said areas; and

(c) if so, the details of the survey and its result?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (c). The available geological and geophysical data indicate that there are fair prospects of finding oil or gas accumulations in the Jaisalmer area. However, nothing can be said definitely until drilling is undertaken.

(b) No drilling operations have so far been carried out in the Jaisalmer region.

Vijnan Mandirs in Andhra Pradesh

833. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vijnan Mandirs at present working in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any benefit has been derived by farmers by these Vijnan Mandirs; and

(c) if so, the details thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Four.

(b) and (c). The exact benefits derived by the farmers cannot be assessed, but the farmers have shown keen interest in understanding the scientific principles and methods involved in soil, water and food testing, crop protection, village sanitation and other similar problems affecting their day-to-day life, explained to them through lectures, film shows, exhibitions, seminars, melas and

science clubs, organised by the Vijnan Mandirs.

Alcohol

834. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an overall shortage of alcohol in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to import alcohol from Hungary?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Discovery of Stone Age Implements in Bankura

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some stone age implements have been discovered in South Western Bankura in West Bengal;

(b) whether the historical importance of such discoveries has been studied; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The historical importance of the discoveries is under examination.

Fertiliser Factories

836. { Shri P. C. Borooh: **Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 502 on the 11th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the number of fertiliser factories the construction of which has since been completed and is likely to be completed by the end of 1964 and their respective capacity; and

(b) the number of such factories which are proposed to be set up in the Private Sector during the Third and Fourth Plans and their capacity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) One factory having a capacity of 90,000 tons of nitrogen is likely to be completed by the end of 1964.

(b) During the Third Plan period, seven factories were proposed to be set up in the private sector, having a total capacity of 558,000 tons of Nitrogen. Proposals for the Fourth Plan are under consideration.

National Coaching Scheme of Sports

837. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1886 on the 18th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the names of States which have implemented the National Coaching Scheme of sports; and

(b) the assistance given by the Centre to those States in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the names of States which have implemented the scheme and the assistance rendered to them by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Regional Coaching Centres opened by the State	No. of qualified coaches	No. of coaches employed by the State	No. of coaches supplied by NIS
1.	Punjab	17	29	9	
2.	Rajasthan	3	6	9	
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	1	
4.	Orissa	1	3	2	
5.	Maharashtra	1	3	7	
6.	U.P.	1	3	3	
7.	Gujarat	1	..	1	

Fertilizer Units

838. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1881 on the 18th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. have submitted the design and estimates for establishing three other fertilizer units; and

(b) whether all details have since been finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Association for Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge

839. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to form an association of scientists, linguists and writers to disseminate scientific knowledge through Indian languages;

(b) what will be the main functions of this association; and

(c) how far this will help scientific knowledge in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Stores

840. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of the different categories of staff employed under the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Stores in Delhi and New Delhi indicating their pay-scales;

(b) the basis on which the staff has been recruited and through which agency; and

(c) the recurring expenditure involved on the establishment and running of the Stores?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2449/64].

(b) In the case of senior posts in the Society, the Ministries/Departments were requested to recommend candidates with requisite qualifications and experience. The candidates were interviewed and selected by a committee consisting of senior officers.

In the case of subordinate posts, applications were called for from the Local Employment Exchange and from the public through advertisement in the local papers. The candidates were interviewed and selected by another selection committee.

(c) (i) Establishment charges, Rs. 24,772 p.m.

(ii) Other recurring contingent expenditure Rs. 4027 p.m.

All India Secondary Teachers' Meeting with P.M.

841. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 21

member deputation of All India Secondary Teachers met the Prime Minister and presented their memorandum;

(b) if so, whether the same has been considered by his Ministry; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of India have noted the views expressed in the memorandum.

Indian Institute of Petroleum

**842. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Petroleum has been established;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) its precise functions?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Hon. Members' attention is drawn to the reply given to Starred Question No. 696 and supplementaries thereon on 3rd April, 1963.

Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange

843. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishnachander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had invited a Soviet Musician to tour this country under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange;

(b) the number of places he visited and whether he also delivered lectures in the country; and

(c) if so, how far his visit helped India in the sphere of music?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Two Soviet Composers visited India under the programme;

(b) The first Composer visited Agra, Lucknow, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Santiniketan and Varanasi. The second Composer visited Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Jaipur and Varanasi. They did not deliver any lectures.

(c) It probably helped Indian musicians get better acquainted with Soviet music.

Basic Secondary Education

844. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the idea of Basic education upto Secondary or Higher Secondary stage has been abandoned;

(b) if so, the States which have shown any keenness to open such institutes;

(c) the names of the States which have advanced in this regard; and

(d) the response of the students for study in these institutes?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir—but it is under consideration.

(b) It varies from State to State.

(c) Gujarat.

(d) No study to find this response has been made.

Fertiliser Factory in West Bengal

845. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and

Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a conflict of opinions regarding the selection of place for setting up a fertiliser factory in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the names of the places which are under consideration; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The following proposals are being considered in regard to the development of the fertiliser industry in this region:—

(i) Location of a new factory at either Durgapur (West Bengal) or Haldia (West Bengal) or Barauni (Bihar); and

(ii) Expansion of the Sindri Fertiliser Factory.

(c). A comparative evaluation of the above proposals made by the Fertilizer Corporation of India is under examination by Government.

Vivekananda University

846. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme submitted by the Ramakrishna Mission through the Government of West Bengal for establishment of the Vivekananda University has been considered by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether any financial aid will be given; and

(c) the total amount asked for, for that purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. It was considered by the University Grants Commission in December 1963 but they did

not approve of the scheme. They felt that the best way to commemorate the memory and ideals of great men would be to set up specialist institutions in the field of their work and interests, which could on merits be accorded the status of a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, in due course.

(b) Neither the Central Government nor the University Grants Commission pay any grants for establishment of new universities.

(c) No specific amount has been indicated

Academic Mobility

847. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to encourage 'academic mobility' for enabling selected teachers of one university to teach or carry out research in other universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) how it is working?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2450/64].

Central Reserve Police at Neemuch

848. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether various battalions of the Central Reserve Police are stationed at far flung places on account of lack of accommodation at Neemuch; and

(b) whether construction of accommodation at Neemuch was sanctioned but has not been carried out so far?

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

(b) Expenditure sanction to the construction of the accommodation has not been given yet.

Acquisition of Land in Neemuch

849. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land has been acquired in Neemuch Municipal area for Central Reserve Police purposes;

(b) whether the land so acquired has been without compensation and has resulted in deprivation of grazing ground for cattle of the town; and

(c) whether the Government of India have ordered levy of fees from cattle grazers on this land and if so, under which provisions of law?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):
(a) Sir, the State Government has transferred the land to the Central Reserve Police.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh are considering the terms of the transfer. Grazing has been allowed so far.

(c) Yes, Sir, as owners of the land transferred by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Free Technical Books to Poor Students

850. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply technical books either on loan or free of charge to the Engineering Students, studying in various Technical Colleges in India, who are financially handicapped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme to provide technical books to poor students, but the

Central Government has given a grant-in-aid to a society which has set up a Textbook Lending Library for the benefit of poor students.

The Central Government is also giving large development grants to technical institutions including their libraries. The normal practice of the institutions is to provide in their libraries a sufficient number of copies of textbooks for the use of students.

शिक्षा संस्थाओं तथा उद्योगों के बीच सम्पर्क

पृ० १. श्री म० ला० हिंदेवी :
श्रीमती साहित्री निगम :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ४ जनवरी, १९६४ को बम्बई में पण्ड्या मेमारियल नेवर्चर्स में बाहर्हां भाषण देने हुए श्रीद्वार्गिक ऋण तथा विनियोजन निगम के सभापति श्री जी० एल० मेहता द्वारा दिये गये इस मुझाव पर विचार कर लिया गया है कि विश्वविद्यालयों और प्रविधिक संस्थाओं तथा उद्योगों के बीच निकट का सम्पर्क रखा जाना चाहिये ताकि शिक्षा संस्थाओं और उद्योगों के वास्तविक जीवन का अन्तर दूर किया जा सके;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने देश की शिक्षा संस्थाओं में वर्तमान पाठ्यक्रम के साथ श्रीद्वार्गिक शिक्षा देने की कोई योजना सोची है; और

(ग) देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए स्कूलों और विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम के साथ श्रीद्वार्गिक प्रशिक्षण देने के बारे में जैसा कि अन्य देशों में किया गया है, इस समय क्या स्थिति है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां। तकनीकी इंस्टीट्यूशनों और उद्योगों के बीच पास का संपर्क बनाने का काम लगातार जारी रहने वाला काम है, और आल इंडिया काउंसिल फार टेक्नीकल

एज्यूकेशन की सिफारिशों पर नीचे लिखे उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

पड़ाई के सिलेबस का रिवीजन, नवे कोसों का तैयार करना, छात्रों का व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण, उद्योगों से सहकार करते हुए विशेषीकृत इंस्टीट्यूशनों का निर्माण और उद्योगों के विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं पार्ट टाइम अध्यापकों के रूप में प्राप्त करना।

(ख) और (ग). नीचे लिखी योजनाएं लागू की जा रही हैं :—

- (१) १४ से १७ साल की उम्र के विद्यार्थियों के लिए जूनियर टेक्नीकल स्कूलों की स्थापना।
- (२) हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल में किसी शिल्प में अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षण और "टेक्नीकल स्ट्रीम" के साथ साथ मर्लीपरपरज स्कूलों की स्थापना।
- (३) ११ से १४ साल तक के बच्चों को श्री-बोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग।
- (४) देहाती इंस्टीट्यूटों द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले कोसों में ऐच्छिक विषय के तौर पर देहाती उद्योगों का प्रशिक्षण।

सहारनपुर का कागज प्रविधि विज्ञान स्कूल

पृ० २. श्री सरबजू पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहारनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कागज-प्रविधि-विज्ञान स्कूल की स्थापना स्वीडन की सहायता से होने जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त स्कूल कब तक खुल जायेगा और उस पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होगी?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) स्कूल का काम १९६४-६५ के एकेडेमिक साल से शुरू हो जाने की उम्मीद है। योजना का कुल अनुमानित खर्च निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) अनावर्ती — ६४.५० लाख रुपये
 (2) आवर्ती — ६.०० लाख रुपये

(b) if so, what is the investment involved?

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

(b) Quantum of investment and other details are being worked out.

Primary and Secondary Education in Punjab

853. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one or more among the teachers who recently received the President's award for the "best" teachers has or have been subsequently dismissed or removed from service; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have not received any information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Seismic Surveys

854. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether seismic surveys have been completed in Gujarat and in the eastern parts of the Gulf of Cambay; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Seismic surveys are still in progress in Gujarat and in the eastern parts of the Gulf of Cambay. The surveys carried out so far have revealed a number of structural features favourable for the accumulation of oil and gas, but more detailed surveys in Gujarat, particularly in the Northern parts and in Kutch, as well as in the Gulf of Cambay are yet to be carried out.

Wool Research Institute in Bombay

855. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a Wool Research Institute in Bombay; and

856. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the grants and loans advanced to the Punjab Government for primary and secondary education during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 and proposed to be given during 1964-65?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The following grants were given to the Punjab Government during 1962-63 and 1963-64 for Centrally Sponsored Schemes:—

	1962-63 Rs.	1963-64 Rs.
(i) Schemes under Primary Education	52,310	78,821.46
(ii) Schemes under Secondary Education	27,447.68	74,364

The amount of grant to be paid during 1964-65 will be decided after the necessary proposals from the State Government have been received and examined:

"Talking Books" for the Blind

857. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Association for the Blind in India have established a factory in Bombay to produce books on educational and recreational literature based on "talking books" for schools and institutions for the blind in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what sort of help, Government are considering to give to such association?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The National Association for the Blind are setting up production unit for producing talking books for the Blind.

(b) The Government of United States have donated to the National Association for the Blind equipment worth approximately 16,162 dollars for the establishment of this library. The equipment includes a Duplicating Machine, Two Tape-Recorders and 100 Tape Players. The library is being set up in a part of the building of the Workshop for the Blind at Bombay. When established, it will circulate all types of books to institutions for the blind recorded on an 18-track tape. The institutions will be able to play these tapes on the tape players provided to them by the library.

(c) The application of the Association for recurring and non-recurring assistance for the establishment and running of the library is being examined.

Iconographical Surveys in Nepal

858. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the iconographical surveys in Nepal were carried out jointly by the Nepal Government's Department of Archaeology and the Archaeological Survey of India in 1963; and

(b) if so, the report and findings of the team?

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

(b) A summary of the report is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2351/64].

Additional Universities in U.P.

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

(a) the up-to-date progress made regarding the establishment of three more universities in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether any financial aid has been assured to the State Government for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No final decision in the matter has yet been taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, sir. The University Grants Commission do not give grants for the establishment of new Universities.

Institutes of Education for Primary Education

860. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Institutes of Education for promoting the spreading of primary education in States have been established by the State Governments, and

(b) if so, whether Central Government will be giving grants for running these institutes?

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

Text Books

861. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sent any communication to the Government of Madras, and/or other State Governments regarding publication of passages preaching separatist ideas, in text books;

(b) if so, the details of the communication; and

(c) the circumstances that caused the issue of the communication?

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

(b) and (c). The communication was confidential and it will not be in public interest to disclose its contents.

University in Malabar area of Kerala

862. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for establishing a university in the Malabar area of Kerala State; and

(b) whether Government have considered the feasibility and necessity

of having one more university in Kerala State?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The State Government of Kerala have forwarded a proposal for establishing two new Universities in Calicut and Ernakulam. The proposal has been referred by this Ministry to the University Grants Commission for consideration.

University at Dibrugarh

863. { Shri J. N. Hazarika:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has been approached by the Government of Assam for financial assistance for establishing a University at Dibrugarh;

(b) the estimated funds that will be required for the University; and

(c) the amount of grant in the initial period to be made available by the University Grants Commission for the same and when?

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

(b) According to the estimates prepared by the State Government in 1961, the total non-recurring expenditure for establishing a University at Dibrugarh will be Rs. 125 lakhs, of which Rs. 75 lakhs will be required during the Third Plan Period. The recurring expenditure was estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs p.a. during the last two years of the Third Plan and Rs. 7.5 lakhs p.a. during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) The University Grants Commission does not provide any financial assistance for the establishment of new Universities. Grants for approved development programmes are, however, given to a University after it has been established.

Income of Scheduled Castes

864. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is true that the increase in national income has not benefited the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) how it is accounted for; and

(c) what are the specific remedies adopted by Government in helping this section of the population to better their lot?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). No studies in this behalf specifically in regard to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been made.

(c) The following special provisions have been made in the successive Plans for the implementation of special schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. with the object of improving their educational, economic and social conditions—

Rs. 39 crores during the 1st Plan.

Rs. 91 crores during the 2nd Plan, and

Rs. 114 crores during the 3rd Plan.

Fertilizer from Inferior Coal

865. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have examined the possibilities of converting inferior coal into fertilisers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, has developed two types of nitrogenous fertilizers from coal.

विस्तो के स्कूलों के अध्यापक

८६६. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के अधिकांश स्कूलों में हिन्दी और संस्कृत के अध्यापकों से दोनों ही विषयों के पढ़ाने का काम लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या अन्य विषयों के अध्यापकों से भी इसी प्रकार अंतिरिक्त विषय पढ़ाने का काम लिया जाता है; और

(ग) इस तरह में अंतिरिक्त विषय पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों के क्या कुछ सुविधायें भी दी जाती हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां, बशर्ते कि अध्यापक दोनों विषय पढ़ाने के योग्य हों और उसका कार्यभार एक सप्ताह में ३६ घंटों की निर्धारित सीमा के अन्दर हो।

(ख) जी हां, उपर्युक्त (क) की शर्तों के अनुसार।

(ग) कोई विशेष सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं।

Grants to Universities in Andhra

867. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Universities in Andhra Pradesh which have received grants from the University Grants Commission during the Second and Third Plan periods up-to-date; and

(b) the details of the grants given to each University during the periods?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

बरोनो-नहरकटिया के बीच तेल की पाइप लाइन

८६६. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरोनी में लेकर नहरकटिया तक एक लम्बी तेल पाइप लाइन का निर्माण हो गया है और पाइप-लाइन में तेल जाना आरम्भ हो गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके ऊपर किनना व्यय हुआ है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) जी हां, किन्तु केवल पहला भाग—नहरकटिया से गंगाधारी नक का ही चाल दृश्या है।

(ख) लगभग ४५ करोड़ रुपये।

Ford Foundation aid to Calcutta University

869. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ford Foundation propose to give aid to Calcutta University for its administrative and examination reforms;

(b) whether it has laid any condition for this purpose; and

(c) if so, what are these conditions?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A team of experts deputed by Ford Foundation is examining the administrative and examination system of Calcutta University. It has submitted an interim report which is under the consideration of the university. The question of financial assistance by Ford Foundation and the conditions for it will arise after the University has finalised its views on the report.

**Regional Institute of Technology,
Adityapur**

870. Dr. U. Misra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are giving any grant-in-aid or assistance to the Regional Institute of Technology, Adityapur (near Jamshedpur), Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the grave irregularities in the management of this institute as revealed in a special audit conducted by the Accountant General, Bihar; and

(c) whether Government propose to intervene in the matter?

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

(c) The matter has been taken up with the State Government of Bihar.

Third Ship for Andamans

871. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the present position about the acquisition of a third ship for Andaman/mainland service under the shipping scheme included in the Third Five Year Plan of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The specifications of a passenger-cum-cargo ship have been finalised and an indent with Director General, Supplies and Disposals has been placed. Acquisition of a ship would, however, depend on availability of foreign exchange, which is scarce.

Car Nicobar Trading Co

872. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 998 on the 20th March, 1963 and state the steps taken by Government to protect the inter-

ests of the tribal people in the Car Nicobar Trading Company and the Nancowrie Trading Co. against manipulation in sales and suppression of sales-proceeds of the Nicobarese copra and betelnut by the licensed firms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The Government have taken the following steps to protect the interests of the tribals in the Nicobar Trade:—

(1) The Minimum purchase price of Betelnuts, Copra and Coconut have been raised with effect from 1st July 1963.

(2) A special officer has been appointed to keep a continuous watch on the working of the licensed trading companies with a view to ensuring strict observation of the conditions of the trading licences.

(3) The administrative set up in the Nicobar Islands has been strengthened to organise the Nicobarese to take over and handle the entire trade themselves as soon as it is feasible.

African Students in India

873. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports, representations or complaints have been received to the effect that African negro students in India are discriminated against;

(b) if so, from whom;

(c) the reasons for the alleged discrimination; and

(d) the measures taken to remedy or improve the state of affairs?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). Some African students individually and through press have complained in the past of

alleged discrimination of the following general nature:—

- (i) That Indian students do not mix freely with them;
- (ii) They are not socially accepted in India; and
- (iii) They are discriminated against on account of their colour.

No specific reasons have been assigned. It is hoped that in course of time and with more education, the alleged discrimination, if any, will vanish automatically. The number of complaints has progressively decreased. However, the Government of India have taken the following measures in this direction:—

- (i) The Heads of all Educational Institutions concerned in India have been requested to instruct their staff etc. to show due courtesy to African students;
- (ii) Foreign Students' Advisers have been nominated (with increased honorarium) in all major Universities to assist overseas students in removing all their difficulties, as far as possible;
- (iii) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations organises summer camps and study tours and keeps the African students busy during their spare time;
- (iv) Three International Students' Hostels are being run by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations providing the African students with much needed hostel-accommodation and club facilities at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi;
- (v) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is also doing its best to get African students invited by Indian families at social functions etc.

Translation of "Bharathi Songs"

874. *Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any proposals to translate "Bharathi Songs" in other languages; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A selection of Subramanya Bharati's poems has been published by the Sahitya Akademi in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. A Hindi translation is ready for publication. Arrangements are being made to translate selected poems in other Indian languages also.

Workshop on Primary Education

875. *Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
I Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:*

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have organised a workshop on primary education at the Central Institute of Education, Delhi; and
- (b) if so, the details of the programme and its main object?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. A Workshop for the Principals and Vice-Principals of the State Institutes of Education is being held in the Central Institute of Education, Delhi since 10th February, 1964.

(b) The Workshop has been organised for preparing a programme for the State Institutes of Education.

Seminar of Principals of H.S. Schools, Delhi

876. *Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:*
Will the Minister of Education be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the month of February, 1964 at a seminar of Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi it was requested and recommended to Government for adoption of a 12-year Secondary School programme as against the existing 11-year one; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A seminar was convened, from 7th to 9th February, 1964, by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in collaboration with the Government School Principals' Association but the recommendations of the Seminar have not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Scientific Research and Industry

877. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an elaborate scheme has been drawn up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for coordinating scientific research programmes with industrial targets in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) what other schemes are proposed by the working group for scientific research in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for inclusion in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A Working Group has been set up for formulation of proposals of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Working Group has appointed a number of Study Groups including one on "utilisation of results of research and coordination of the C.S.I.R. with the

Technical Development Wing." The working papers and other data are under preparation.

(c) Other major proposals under consideration are:

- (i) Intensification and/or setting up project units for certain fields of research;
- (ii) establishment of new laboratories/institutes;
- (iii) intensification of design and engineering work; and
- (iv) survey and planning of research.

Kalol Oil Fields

878. Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the steps taken for increasing the production of oil in Kalol oil fields?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): Production of crude oil from Kalol Oilfield has not yet begun. More wells are being drilled in this field to ascertain its potentialities.

Dismissal of Officers on Corruption Charges

879. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Central Government Officers dismissed or suspended on corruption charges during the year 1963-64?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The relevant information, which is being collected, will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as collected.

Sahitya Akademi Award

880. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Sahitya Akademi Award was made in 1963-64 for any

literary work in Telegu language; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). 'Panditha Parameswara Sasthry Veelunama', a Novel in Telegu by the late Shri T. Gopichand, has been selected for the Sahitya Akademi Award for Telegu for 1963-64. The actual award will be made in the near future.

Synthetic Rubber

881. Shri Maniyagandan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of synthetic rubber production for which licence has already been issued to manufacturers with dates on which licenses were issued;

(b) the present installed capacity of factories for manufacture of synthetic rubber;

(c) whether any estimate has been made of the demand for synthetic rubber in 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(d) the prices of synthetic rubber produced in the country and the prices of corresponding imported products?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) A licence dated 20th October 1959, for 30,000 tons per annum of S.B/R Type has been issued to M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bareilly (U.P.).

(b) 20,000 tons per annum of S.B.R. Type.

(c) Demand of synthetic rubber has been estimated at 50,000 tons per annum by 1965-66.

(d) The sale price of indigenous synthetic rubber is Rs. 4.05 nP. per kg. The price of corresponding imported synthetic rubber is Rs. 2.75 per kg.

Public Schools in India

**882. { Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Schools in India (State-wise);

(b) the number of pupils in them; and

(c) the amount of grant under different heads given to them by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). As the Public Schools in India are not under the administrative control of the Government of India, the complete information asked for is not readily available.

(c) There is no scheme of regular grant-in-aid from the Government of India to the Public Schools as such.

Court of Wards Law

883. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enact an all-India legislation to unify the Court of Wards law; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). It is presumed that what the Hon'ble Member has in mind is legislation under entry 34 of the Union List which relates to Courts of Wards for the estates of Rulers of Indian States. A Bill dealing with this subject is under preparation and is likely to be introduced during the present session of Parliament.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-
TANCE**

**REPORTED HEAVY MILITARY BUILD-UP
BY PAKISTANI TROOPS ALONG CEASE-
FIRE LINE IN KASHMIR AND ALONG
FENI RIVER ON TRIPURA BORDER**

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported heavy military build-up by Pakistani troops along the cease-fire line in Kashmir and digging of trenches by them along the Feni river on Tripura-East Pakistan border.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir.

On the Jammu and Kashmir International Frontier and the cease-fire Line, digging has been resorted to by Pakistanis in the following two cases:—

(a) Pakistan tried to occupy a grave-yard area located approximately 20 miles south of Jammu on the international border. Our Police personnel moved forward to prevent encroachment into our area and a complaint was lodged with the U.N. The U.N. representatives intervened but no final solution has yet been reached. Pakistanis are still in occupation of a small portion of the grave-yard area. They are constructing bunkers and digging trenches in the neighbourhood.

(b) On the 23rd February an attempt was made by saboteurs to blow up a wooden bridge 4 or 5 miles south of Tithwal. The attempt was unsuccessful and there was only minor damage to the planks. When our police patrol went to investigate the incident on 26th February, it was fired upon by the Pakistanis.

Our patrol returned the fire in self-defence, and the Pakistanis went back leaving behind 3 lead bodies and some spent ammunition. I referred to this incident in this House on 27th February. In this area also Pakistanis are digging in, in the area of their post, opposite the wooden bridge.

We have received information about some movement of armed personnel and military vehicles on the Pakistan side. This is being carefully watched and necessary action to meet any threat that may develop is being taken.

On the Tripura—East Pakistan border there have been reports that trenches have been dug along the Feni River in Ramgarh Sub-Division on the Pakistan side and that Pakistani outposts in various areas have been re-inforced. The situation here is also being carefully watched and measures to protect the security of our Frontiers wherever threatened are being taken.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that these aggressive postures by Pakistan are a calculated move to strengthen and support her demand for the resumption of the debate at the Security Council over the Kashmir issue, and, if so, may I know from the Government point-blank what is the Government's reaction to this demand made recently by Pakistan, supplemented and supported by aggressive postures?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as aggressive posture is concerned, we can only give our reaction by making necessary preparations on our side.

Shri Hem Barua: If the Defence Minister is not in a position to say anything about it, may I request the representative of the External Affairs Ministry, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon or the Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Security Council, Mr. Chagla, to give us a positive reply to this demand made by Pakistan, because it has

[**Shri Hem Barua**]

been played back by Pakistan over television and also supported by some western papers?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would the hon. Minister like to supplement his answer?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can only say that so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, our reaction is to make the necessary defence preparations.

Shri Hem Barua: That is why I directed my attention to . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot ask all the Ministers to answer all those questions. It may be brought in a different form.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that this question arises from the statement made by him?

Mr. Speaker: He has put one question. If it arises out of this, he can ask somebody else now to put it. I cannot ask the Minister of External Affairs to answer it now.

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan is carrying on a vitriolic propaganda against India. . .

Mr. Speaker: I agree with him, but this is not the way in which it can be asked.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to take it that our Government does not have anything to say on this particular issue?

Mr. Speaker: He might have any inference.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Is it a fact that not only there is a military build-up on both our frontiers—east and west, in Kashmir and East Pakistan border, but that Pakistan air force is also carrying on reconnaissance flights unhindered in both these areas?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, Sir; I would not say that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has the Government received reports from military intelligence and are there reasons otherwise also to believe that Pakistani troops on the border in Kashmir and in the eastern border are being trained by Chinese military experts and technicians and also that the Pakistan Government is about to launch a propaganda offensive against the new State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, which is in favour of full integration with India?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the training of army personnel is concerned, we have certainly some information. About the other part, we have no information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is quite clear from the statement of the Minister that there is concentration of Pak troops on both borders. I would like to know whether it is a fact that Pakistanis are being trained in USA for the air force and for the navy and that they are supplying submarines to Pakistan, which may be used against us?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information on that at the present moment. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He cannot see the submarine. . .

Mr. Speaker: If he says, he has no information, what can be done? **Shri Venkatasubbaiah.**

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In view of the fact that Pakistan is building up its armed forces on our border, committing aggression and in collusion with China trying to intrude into our territory, may I know what arrangements have been made to strengthen our forces on the border?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have already said that we are making the neces-

sary preparations for that. I do not think this hon. House expects me to disclose all the details.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I know whether the new road which is proposed to be built between Peking and Rawalpindi is close to Indian border and if so, what is the distance between the Indian border and the proposed road? May I also know whether the Government have considered this as a threat to India's security?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think it is a matter of making a proper assessment about it. I have no information at the present moment about the distance.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether in this affair our forces have recovered any of the arms from the Pakistani intruders if so, whether those arms show any marks as to where they were made?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think in one instance some ammunition was found out, and that matter is under examination by the U.N. Observers. Unless I get the report from them, it is rather difficult for me to say anything.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala-puzha): In the past, the military allies of Pakistan, especially the western allies like USA and U.K. had assured our Government that their help to Pakistan will not be used against India. May I know whether in view of the recent developments our Government has contacted these governments and ascertained what their position at present is?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think Sir, this question will have to be addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs.

श्री यशवाल सिंह (कैराना): क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि जब से अमरीका और इंग्लैंड ने यह ख्याल जाहिर किया है कि काश्मीर में अलग से आटानमी दी जाय,

तब से बारडर पर ये घटनायें घटित हो रही हैं? अगर यह सच है, तो सरकार इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कर रही है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think these instances are happening continuously, and I have already explained last time when we discussed this question here that these are mainly meant to hot up this question about the Kashmir issue.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): The Defence Minister has just now stated that Government have received information of considerable military movement.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not said "considerable movement", I said "some movement".

Shri Swell: All right; he said about some military movement by Pakistan on our border in the eastern sector. May I know whether Government have also received this information that Pakistan's systematic eviction of tribal refugees from its five-mile belt of border with Garo Hills is to drive out all people from that area who are not religiously or ideologically part of Pakistan in order to have heavy military induction into that area; if so, are our Government having a watchful eye on that part of our border?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We are keeping a watchful eye on our border.

Shri Daji (Indore): What steps have we taken to forestall the possible sinister move by Pakistan by raising this question of troop movements and trench digging along the border with the UN Observers and foreign countries so that Pakistan may be forestalled from coming forward with the allegation that we have attacked them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: All these activities have been brought to the notice of the UN Observers. That is the only action we have taken.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE: PRICE OF COAL

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding price of coal. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2446/64].

12.13½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.13½ hrs.

RE. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing on which I want to seek the guidance of the House. There is a half-an-hour discussion sponsored by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I had said that it would be taken up at five o' clock today. I have received notices from Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Masani, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri H. N. Mukerjee expressing their desire that there ought to be a discussion on the statement that was made yesterday by the Law Minister. This half-an-hour discussion is already there. If the House so desires, we can have, instead of this half-an-hour discussion, an hour's discussion today or on any other day.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnor): Today.

Mr. Speaker: Then today all these notices and the previous notice will all be taken together.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The request that we had made was that apart from the discussion, the papers concerned be laid on the Table because of the unsatisfactory answers given. If that could be done today, then the discussion will be more fruitful and it will facilitate the discussion this afternoon.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि एक घंटे का समय पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिये इसके लिए दो घंटे का समय दिया जाय।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no motion before me. It was only a half-an-hour discussion. The other notices are only for the papers to be placed on the Table. If they want to stick to that, then we have got only a half-an-hour discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): Sir, what I would plead with you is this, that it is rather important that we have a look at the papers because without that we will not be able to refute many of the things which were stated by the Law Minister yesterday. That is why we had asked the Law Minister to lay them on the Table of the House. After that, if we have discussion for an hour, I think that will be a much more fruitful discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Then we cannot have the half-an-hour discussion today. The House should agree to either of these two propositions. The discussion might be postponed till we get the reaction of the Law Minister, or we have the discussion without those papers. I want to know from the Law Minister whether he has received the notice.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I have not.

Mr. Speaker: Is he prepared to place the papers on the Table of the House?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, Sir; for the simple reason that the whole matter is under investigation. I have ascertained that on the questions referred to by Dr. Lohia yesterday about the allegations concerning falsification of books, papers and so on after the opinion of the Law Ministry, the investigation is proceeding with regard to this particular charge and it is not yet complete. Therefore, it will be highly prejudicial to the interests of the investigation to place any paper on the Table of the House at this stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): After hearing the Law Minister, I would like to know whether it would be possible for the Government to lay these papers on the Table after, what he calls, the investigation is over.

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen afterwards. They cannot commit about it in advance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said he is examining it. Suppose the examination or investigation is over. . .

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be foreseen at this moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did he say examination or investigation?

Mr. Speaker: He said that the investigation is going on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, are we having a discussion today?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether. During the half-an-hour discussion we will see . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In that case, I have a request to make to you, Sir. Both the Home Minister and the Law Minister should be present in the House instead of delegating their functions to a deputy or somebody else. It is a very important matter. So, both should be present in the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: Today?

Mr. Speaker: During the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri A. K. Sen: Certainly. I shall be present, and I have always been present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Home Minister also should be present besides the Law Minister.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, on this matter you and the House may kindly consider whether the context in which the half-an-hour discussion was given notice of still holds good because certain replies were made and, after that, further statements have been given. So, half-an-hour discussion merely based on that earlier reply is, to my mind, not facing the realities.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I have a suggestion to make. You were good enough to make a suggestion about laying of papers on the Table, which would have been the most satisfactory procedure.

Mr. Speaker: That has not been agreed to.

Shri Ranga: You wanted to have one-hour discussion. While I do not want to attribute any motives, it is a fact that Government is not prepared to place all the facts on the Table of the House, those facts which are within their possession, elucidating what the Law Minister has stated and additional facts that were asked for by various members. In the face of the failure of Government to do that, naturally, we would like to present whatever other facts are in our possession to the House by raising this question and having some discussion. But, within half an hour we would not be able to do anything at all.

Mr. Speaker: Further discussion can be initiated by some member giving a notice. For the present, I have notice only for a half-an-hour discussion. The present notice is only asking the Minister to place all relevant papers on the Table of the House. On that, the Minister says that he cannot place them on the Table at this stage. So, we will have this half-an-hour discussion. So far as the observations of Shri Swaran Singh are concerned, certainly they would be kept in view as to what part can be discussed. It is certainly not possible to discuss what is under investigation. That will not be possible. We will see how the hon. Member initiates his discussion. Of course, I cannot allow anything that comes in the way or prejudices the inquiry or investigation. I will see to it.

—
12.20 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1964-65—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the General Discussion on the General Budget. Shri Banerjee.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल अपने भाषण के सिलसिले में यह याद दिला रहा था सदन को कि यह बजट जो हमारे सामने आया है उससे मालूम होता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने सोशलिज्म में से सोशल को निकाल कर केवल इजम रख लिया है और इस तरह से कैपिटलिस्ट्स को खुली छट दे दी है कि वह इजम के पहले अपने कैपिटल शब्द को जोड़ दें। यह मेरा ज्याल नहीं है। अभी बजट के सिलरिले में हमारे एक बहुत बड़े नेता श्री गाडगिल ने कहा था :

"Nothing of socialism in the Budget. Shri N. V. Gadgil, former Governor of Punjab in a press statement said today that there was nothing of socialism in the new Union Budget. A more favourable Budget to the capitalist

class could not have been presented, he said."

और फिर उन्होंने कहा है :—

"The Finance Minister did not believe in control nor in nationalisation of banks and seemed to have forgotten Bhubaneswar, he said."

अब गाडगिल साहब सेंटर में मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वह ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो कि सही ढंग से समाजवाद को देश में लाना चाहते हैं।

उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा इशारा किया है कि मिडिल क्लास को कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट हट जाने के बाद काफी रिलीफ मिली है। आखिर आज उसे क्या देना पड़ेगा? अभी हमारे सामने जो एक फाइनैशियल मैमोरेंडम आया है उसमें इस चीज़ की बतलाया गया है। ५००० तक जिसकी आमदनी है और २४१ रुपया जो देता था यानी १५० रुपया सी०डी०एस० और ६१ रुपये इनकमटैक्स और सरचार्ज देता था उसे आज ८४ रुपये देना पड़ेगे यानी २४१ रुपये में से सी०डी०एस० का १५० रुपये अगर निकाल दिया जाय तो ६१ रुपये रहते हैं। अब आज उसे ६१ रुपये के बजाय ८४ रुपये देने पड़ेगे। इसका भतलब यह हुआ कि उसे ७ रुपये का सालाना फायदा होगा और अगर इसे महीने के हिसाब से जोड़ा जाय तो ६ आने महीने का रिलीफ उसे मिलेगा। लेकिन वह भी जब १०,००० की तरफ जाते हैं तो वह रिलीफ भी खत्म हो जाती है क्योंकि ६३० रुपये में से अगर सी०डी०एस० निकाल दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह ७०६ रुपये से कम होता है। आज उसे ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी कुल चीजों का सही तरीके से इलाज करें। अगर कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट को उन्होंने रिट्रॉस्पैक्टिवली बिड़ा किया है तो क्या वहज है कि वह सी०डी०

एस० का पैसा लोगों को पांच साल के बाद मिलेगा ? कुछ ऐसान ऐसा हुआ था कि सी० ढी० एस० का रुपया लोगों को अभी नहीं बल्कि पांच साल के बाद मिलेगा । वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा इस बात के स्पष्टीकरण की ज़रूरत है । क्या यह सही है कि ४००० रुपया सालाना जिनकी आमदनी है उनको तो पैसा फौरन मिल जाएगा लेकिन ४००० से ज्यादा जिनकी आमदनी है उनको वह पैसा पांच साल के बाद मिलेगा ? मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें । यदि इस कामलसरी डिपोजिट रकीम को हटा दिया गया और सही तरीके से हटाया गया है तो वह पैसा जमा करने वाले लोगों को फौरन वापिस मिलना चाहिये । यह नहीं कि आज तो उससे जबरदस्ती जमा कराया जाय और वह इसके लिये क़ज़ लेकर पैसा जमा कराये और वह पैसा उसको वापिस पांच साल के बाद हो । मैं समझता हूं कि यह चीज़ गलत है और वह पैसा उनको फौरन वापिस होना चाहिए ।

इस के बाद वित्त मंत्री जी ने मोनोपलीज के बारे में कहा है कि वह ऐसा नहीं समझते कि देश में मोनोपलीज हैं । यह भी ठीक नहीं है कि देश में मोनोपली है, कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ कंट्रोल है, कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ आनरशिप है । दिज़ इज़ ओनली पारशिएली ट्रू । उन्होंने कहा है कि कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ आनरशिप और कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ कंट्रोल देश में ज्यादा नहीं है । वित्त मंत्री ने यह भी कहा है कि यह देखने के लिए कंसन्ट्रेशन इन चीजों का है या नहीं, मीनोपलीज की ग्राह्य है या नहीं, इस के लिये एक कमिशन की नियुक्ति की धाय । अब जहां तक एक और कमिशन बिठाने की जो बात मंत्री जी ने कही है तो मेरा कहना है कि एक इनकमटेक्स इनवैस्टिगेशन कमिशन जिसके एक चेअरमैन श्री विद्यनाथ शास्त्री थे, उस ने कभी की अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी हुई है लेकिन आज तक भी वह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने या देश की जनता के सामने नहीं आई है । इसी तरह से

मैं बतलाऊं कि विविधन बोस रिपोर्ट जो कि डालमिया जैन कंसन्ट्रेशन के बारे में थी उसको अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में ६ साल का समय लगा था । उस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने रखा गया लेकिन रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी नतीजा जो कुछ हुआ इस सदन को अच्छे तरीके से मालूम है । उसमें यह साबित हो चुका था और उस पर बहस करते हुए हम लोगों ने कहा था कि विविधन बोस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में यह एक इशारा है उस की तरफ कि इस देश में डालमिया जैन एक ही नहीं है बल्कि बहूत से डालमिया जैन हैं । दूसरे कई बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं जिनके कि मामले में ग्राहर व्यायान से देखा जाय तो वही चीजें यानी फालसीफिकेशन आफ एकाउंट्स, मिसेंप्रोप्रियेशन आफ बैंड्स और मिसमैनेजमेंट एण्ड ग्रौस इर-रेग्लैरीटीज डालमियां जैन की तरह उनमें भी मिलेंगी ।

इसके बाद पंडित जी के इशारे पर प्रो-फेसर महालोनीबीस कमेटी बैठी । उसकी रिपोर्ट को भी आये चार साल हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक वह रिपोर्ट हमें देखने को नहीं मिली है और सदन में वह रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है । ऐसी हालत में मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि दूसरा कमिशन जो बनाए जाने को कहा गया है उसकी ज़रूरत क्या है । क्या हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम नहीं है कि देश में कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ वैल्य है ? क्या उन्हें मालूम नहीं है कि राष्ट्र की जो आमदनी है उसका तकरीबन ६० फीसदी कुछ लोगों के हाथों में और कुछ परिवारों के हाथों में जाता है ? अब इस चीज़ को जानने के लिये जो वित्त मंत्री एक और कमिशन बिठाना चाहते हैं तो मैं उनसे कुछ सवाल पूछता चाहता हूं । देश में जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स हैं और पूंजीपति हैं उनसे क्या हम यह कहने वाले हैं कि देखो कमिशन की रिपोर्ट निकल जाने दो, उस के बाद हम तुम से बातचीत करेंगे ? मैं आपको साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि वह मोनोपो-

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

लिस्ट्स और पूजीपति उस रिपोर्ट के आने तक इंतजार नहीं करेंगे और यकीनी तौर पर वह अपनी मोनोपली और कैपाटल को बढ़ाते ही चलाये जायेंगे। वह तो पहले की तरह अपने आधिकारिकों को बढ़ाने की ही कोशिश करेंगे।

मैं यह समझता हूं कि आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने विदेशी पूजी को एक खुली छढ़ी दे दी है कि वह हमारे देश में आ जाय। उनका कहना है कि देश में विदेशी पूजी संगाने की जरूरत है। देश का जो आधिकारिक ढांचा है उसको देखते हुए हमें अपनी प्लानिंग को कामयाब बनाना है तो देश में विदेशी पूजी लगाने की जरूरत है, ऐसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है। मैं उन का ध्यान कल के अखबार “पर्ट्रियाट” के एक न्यूज आइटम की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं “ऐश्योरेस टू वर्ल्ड बैक टीम”। उस के बारे में शायद उन्होंने कल यह कहा है कि बल्ड बैक को कोई चिट्ठी लिखी है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं बाक़ई में कोई चिट्ठी इस बारे में लिखी गई थी या नहीं और यदि लिखी गई थी तो वह सदन की मेज पर रखवी जानी चाहिये। वह कोई ऐसा सीरिएट डॉक्यूमेंट तो है नहीं जो कि सदन के सामने न आ सके। मुझे मालूम है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसका खंडन किया है लेकिन अगर चिट्ठी लिखी गई है तो उसको सदन की मेज पर रखना चाहिये ताकि लोगों के दिमाग में इसको लेकर जो एक भ्रम व शक्ति पैदा हो गया है वह कम से कम दूर हो जाय।

दूसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि श्री एल० कै० ज्ञा० जो कंसोरटियम से बातचीत करने के लिए विदेश जा रहे हैं उन्हें सरकार ने क्या ब्रीफ दिया है? आखिर बातचीत वहां किस चीज पर होने वाली है? आखिर उनके पास कौन सा ब्रीफ है? मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम इन चीजों का स्पष्टीकरण हो जाना चाहिए।

देश में किस तरह से कंसन्ट्रेशन आफ बैत्य हो रहा है और यह इश्योरेस और बिजनेस हाउसेज क्या कर रहे हैं इस का एक नमूना मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। डार्लिंगमाया जैन इनक्वायरी रिपोर्ट के ऊपर जब बहस हुई थी तो मेरे दोस्त श्री दाजी ने रुबी जनरल इश्योरेस और न्यू ऐश्यार्टिक की आर्डिट रिपोर्ट की एक सम्मरी सदन की मेज पर रखवी थी जिससे मालूम होता था कि उन के जारीये किस तरीके से फ़ाक्सीफ़ाकेशन आफ एकाउंटंस, मिसेंप्रोप्रियेशन आफ फंड्स बगैरह किये गये थे। अब हम ने बार-बार इस की कोशिश की, मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी को इस के लिये लिखा और इसके लिये मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी दरखावारत की थी कि वह पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आनी चाहिये लेकिन वह नहीं आई है क्योंकि वह बिडला कंसन्ट्रेशन है और बिडला साहब से इस सरकार का चाली दामन का साथ है और इस बजह से वह पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखवी नहीं जा रही है। मुझे आफसोंस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे जो जबाब दिया उसमें यह कहा गया था कि किन्ही खास कारणों से यह सम्बद्ध नहीं है कि वह पूरी आर्डिट रिपोर्ट लोक-सभा की टेबल पर रखवी जा सके। आखिर को वह एक आर्डिट रिपोर्ट है, वह ऐसा कौनसा सीरिएट डॉक्यूमेंट है जोकि सदन की मेज पर नहीं रखा जा सकता है। अगर यह बात सही है जैसा कि दिखाई देता है कि बिडला साहब का इस सरकार के ऊपर इतना असर है कि वह पूरी आर्डिट रिपोर्ट सदन की टेबल पर नहीं रखवी जा सकती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह सरकार कोई भी ऐक्शन मोनोपोलिस्टिस को खत्म करने के लिए नहीं ले सकती।

हमारे सामने बड़े कम्पनी का नमूना है कि किस तरह से वहां गडबड़ की गई और किस तरीके से उन्होंने उन चीजों को दबाया।

लेकिन उनका हृष्णा क्या ? एक बड़े तो बिलायत चले गये और दूसरे बड़े को मिनिस्ट्री में अच्छी जगह मिल गयी । दूसरी ओर हम ने यह देखी कि बाजारिया की मैकलोड कम्पनी पर साढ़े १७ लाख रुपये का फ़ाइन हृष्णा लेकिन उस फ़ाइन को किस तरह से अदा किया जाय उसमें उनको इतनी सहलियत दे दी गई कि वह जैसे चाहे अदा करें और अगर अदा न करना चाहे तो उसको इवेंड भी कर सकते हैं । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह सही तरीके से इस बात को सोचें कि विंडो कैपिटल अगर हमारे देश में आ गया, उसमें आर्पांत की कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन उनको इस बात की सावधानी और सतकना अवश्य बर्तनी होगी कि समाजवाद कायम करने की कल्पना जो हम लोग करते हैं वहाँ ऐसा न हो कि वह महज एक कोरी कल्पना बन कर ही रह जाय ।

खासकर मेरे उन सदस्यगण से कहना चाहता हूँ, जो कि हमारे काग्रसी भाई हैं— विंडोधी लोगों को छोड़ दीजिए—, जो कि सही तर के से समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, जो देश में समाजवाद लाने की कल्पना करते हैं, कि यह बजट आने के बाद जिस तरीके से विंडोधी पूँजी हमारे देश में आ रही है और जिस तरीके से कन्सेशन उस को दिया जायगा, हो सकता है कि उस के कारण कुछ दिनों के बाद समाजवाद की हमारी कल्पना केवल कल्पना ही रह जाय और हमारे वित्त मंत्री उस को ताज महल बना कर छोड़ दें, जिस पर लिखा होगा :

“Foundation stone laid by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on 29th February, 1964.”

बाद में हमारे बच्चे आ कर समाजवाद के उस ताज महल को देखें और फातहा पढ़ेंगे और मर्सिया गायेंगे । आज मुझे यह ख़तरा मालूम होता है ।

ओ भागवत ज्ञा आजाद (भागलपुर) : देश जिन्दा है । माननीय सदस्य इतने निराश न हों ।

थी स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि कहीं उन का नाम उस पर न लगे ।

प्राइसिंज के बारे में उन्होंने साफ़ तरीके से कहा है :

“Essentially, the rising trend in prices is explained by the inadequate rate of growth in agriculture. After increasing by 1.2 per cent in 1961-62, agricultural production declined by 3.3 per cent in 1962-63. The problem is being examined at the highest level and with the greatest care.”

हमारे कूड़ मिनिस्टर भी बार-बार कहते हैं, “हाइएस्ट लैबल एंड प्रेटेस्ट केयर ।” वित्त मंत्री भी कहते हैं, “हाइएस्ट लैबल एंड प्रेटेस्ट केयर ।” इस पार्लियामेंट में भी कहा जाता है कि उस समस्या पर हाइएस्ट लैबल पर विचार हो रहा है । आज ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस पार्लियामेंट से भी कोई बड़ी जमानत है, जहाँ वह विचार हो रहा है ।

आज चीजों के दाम बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं । आज एक मालूम इन्सान की हालत यह हो गई है कि कोई दलील उस को सहारा या भरोसा नहीं दिला सकती है । वह तो एक ही चीज जानता है कि किसी हालत में चीजों के दामों को बढ़ने से रोका जाय । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इस का इलाज क्या है । मंहगाई भत्ते के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि हम सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट एम्प्लाईज को मंहगाई भत्ता देने के सिये १० करोड़ रुपये ख़र्च कर रहे हैं । यह ठीक है कि १२५ तक न्यूट्रालाइजेशन हुआ है और दो रुपये, पांच रुपये, सात रुपये या दस रुपये दिये गये हैं । लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिल पर हाथ रख कर बतायें कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि १६६३ में जिस तरीके से मंहगाई के आंकड़े बढ़ गए हैं, उन के मुताबिक आज १३५ से ज्यादा हो चुका है । इस प्रवस्था में

[**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी**]

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की दूसरी किश्त क्यों न मिले ? मैं समझता हूं कि यह उन की जायज मांग है और उस पर पूरी तरह से विचार होना चाहिए ।

मुझे अफसोस है कि बजट भाषण या रिपोर्ट्स में हमारे उन एक लाख भाई-बहनों के बारे में जिक्र तक नहीं है, जो कि पाकिस्तान से कहते हुए, मरते हुए, पिटते हुए इस देश में आये हैं । मैं आशा करता था कि जब बजट की स्पीच को पढ़ते-पढ़ते वित मंत्री की आखों में बार-बार आंसू आ गए, तो शायद एक आंसू हमारे उन एक लाख बद-क्रिस्त भाई-बहनों के लिये भी बह जाता, जो कि हमारे देश में आए हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सत्ता की शराब में डूबी हुई सरकार ने इस देश को काटा और बांटा, लेकिन आखिर उस ने एक लाख आदमियों को बसाने की कौन सी जिम्मेदारी ली है । उस ने उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया है ?

बंगाल की सरकार ने कहा है कि एक पैसा भी उन के लिये खँच नहीं हो सकता है, एक इंच भी जमीन उन के लिये बंगाल में नहीं है । आसाम की सरकार ने भी यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हमें पैसा दे । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वित मंत्री मेहरबानी कर के सही तरांके से हमें बतायें कि उन लोगों के लिये कौन सा इन्जाम हो रहा है । पिछले राज से यह एलोकेशन कम है । लक्ष्मा जो ने बार-बार भाषण दिया और आवेश में आ कर कहा कि मुझे खुशी है कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर—वह एन्टायर कैबिनेट कहना भूल गए—ने मुझ को एशोर किया हुआ है कि पूरी मदद दी जायगी । लेकिन जब हम आंकड़ों के हिसाब से देखते हैं, किताबों में देखते हैं, तो वह मदद नजर नहीं आती है । तो क्या उन का वही हाल होने वाला है,

जैसा कि सियालदा स्टेशन पर बैठी हुई हमारी माताओं-बहनों का है, जो अस्मत बेच कर अपना गुजारा करती हैं ? क्या हम अपने देश में ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बढ़ाने वाले हैं ? इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में पूरी तरह से तय होना चाहिये कि किस तरीके से उन लोगों को बसाया जाए ।

चौंकों के दामों को रोकने के लिये बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहीरी है । एक व त बड़े आफिसर ने मुझे बताया कि मान लीजिए कि सिंहानिया या बजौरिया अगर अपनी कन्सन के लिये चार करोड़ रुपये मांगते हैं, तो इन्वेस्टीगेशन करने पर मालूम होता है कि उन वो केवल एक करोड़ रुपये की ज़रूरत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बृत्तम करने ता प्राप्त करें ।

[**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी**] : मुझे कुछ वक्त और दे दिया जाय । मैं भीख मांग रहा हूं आप से ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात मुनासिब नहीं है । यह मेम्बर साहब का अपना वक्त है । वह भीख क्यों मांगते हैं ? यह मेम्बर साहब का अपना वक्त है और वह अपना वक्त लेते हैं । मुझे तो मेम्बर साहबान के हुक्म के मुताबिक ही मल करना है ।

[**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी**] : मुझे दो तीन मिनट और दे दिये जाएं ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि वे अपनी कन्सन के लिये चार करोड़ रुपये मांगते हैं, जब कि दरअस्त उन वो एक करोड़ रुपये की ज़रूरत है । लेकिन शिल्पूल बैंक उन वो चार करोड़ रुपये एडवांस दे देते हैं । एक करोड़ रुपये वे अपने कन्सन को देते हैं और तीन करोड़

रुपये की सट्टेबाजी करते हैं। अगर यह सट्टेबाजी बन्द नहीं हुई, तो चीजों के दाम गिरेंगे नहीं।

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में कहा गया है कि हम बैंकिंग एमेंडमेंट बिल ले आये हैं और रिजर्व बैंक का उन पर काफ़ी कंट्रोल रहेगा। कम्पनी ला को हम ने एमेंड कर दिया है, लेकिन कम्पनी ला ए इमिनिस्ट्रेशन को खत्म कर दिया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण केवल एक स्लोगन बन कर रह जायेगा। और अगर वह स्लोगन ही बन कर रह जायेगा तो मालूम नहीं कि इस देश की क्या दशा होगी। कुछ आदमी इस कारण बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बिलाफ हो सत्ते हैं कि इस से उन का व्यूरोफेटाइजेशन होगा और नौकरशाही की बढ़ि होगी। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर समाजवादी तरीके से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा, तो नौकरशाही का बोल-बाला नहीं होगा।

जब भी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के बारे में कहा जाता है, तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि अभी हमारे पास समय नहीं है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करें। चीजों के दामों को सरकार नहीं रोक सकती है। जिन्हाँने गांधी जी के इशारों पर, गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठ कर राजनीति सीखी थीं, उन्हाँने कहा था कि आजादी के बाद रामराज्य आयेगा, लोग खुश होंगे, उन को रोटी, कपड़ा और नौकरी मिलेगी, लोग दिन का बाम खत्म कर के, दिन भर मेहनत करने के बाद, मजे से अपने घरों को जायेंगे और सारा देश “रघुपति राष्ट्र राजा राम” की ध्वनि से गूँज उठेगा। लेकिन आज इस सरकार की वजह से, जिस ने गांधी जी के आदर्शों का हनन किया है, उन को कुचला है, उन जगहों पर, जहां फ़ाकाकशी से हमारे बच्चे मर रहे हैं, “रघुपति राष्ट्र

राजा राम” के बदले “राम नाम सत्य है” के नारे लग रहे हैं।

धी राम सहाय पांडेय (गुना) :
“पतितपावन सीता राम”।

धी स० मो० बनजी : ठीक है, हम पतितपावन हैं — वे पतित हैं, हम पावन हैं।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये और जेनेरल इन्ड्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। इनकम टैक्स के बारे में उन्हाँने कहा कि डिफ़ाल्टर्ज के नाम पब्लिश किये जायेंगे। मसानी साहब ने उस का विरोध किया, क्योंकि इस बारे में उन का जगड़ा है कि हमारे मालिक टाटा अच्छे हैं या उन के मालिक बिला अच्छे हैं। पार्टी में इतना जगड़ा है कि जब मसानी साहब भाषण दे रहे थे तो रंगा साहब ने पहले कहा, “हियर हियर” और फिर कहा, “शेम शेम”। उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि इस बक्ता पार्टी में क्या हो रहा है— वह “हियर हियर” की पार्टी है या “शेम शेम” की पार्टी है। इस बारे में जो पोलाइटिकल कन्स्यूजन है, वह दूर होना चाहिए।

मैं इस सदन के तमाम सदस्यों से, और खासकर रूलिंग पार्टी के भाइयों से, एक नागरिक की हैसियत से, एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से, यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमें चीन का मुकाबला करना है, आज हमें पारिस्तान की घुड़कियों का मुकाबला करना है। जब इन दोनों देशों की तरफ से हम को खतरा नज़र आता है, तो अपनी आजादी को बरकरार रखने के लिये, अपने डिफ़ेंस को मजबूत करने के लिये, जरूरत इस बात की है कि आज हम इन समस्याओं को समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से देखें और देश को समाजवाद की तरफ ले जाने की कोशिश करें। वे भूल जायें कि हम विरोधी हैं और वे काप्रेसी हैं। आज एक राय हो कर, एक

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

झंडे के नीचे हम लोग खड़े हो जायें। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस समाजवाद की हम कल्पना कर रहे थे, वह सिर्फ़ एक कल्पना और तमन्ना बन कर रह जाए।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये और वह गरीब को कुछ न कुछ रिलीफ़ देने की कोशिश करें। अगर गरीब को थोड़ा रिलीफ़ भी दे दिया जाय, तो बुरा नहीं होगा। आज १३१ करोड़ रुपया इनकम टैक्स का बाकी है। वैल्य टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्स बढ़ाये तो जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर उन की वसूली ही नहीं होगी, तो क्या होगा? मैंने देखा है कि गरीब से सेल्ज टैक्स वसूल करने के लिए उस को जेल भेज दिया जाता है लेकिन वही सेल्ज टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्ज जब सिहानिया साहब की हवेली की तरफ़ जाते हैं, तो उन का गुस्सा सलाम मैं बदल जाता है और वे झुक कर, आदाव बजा कर, चले आते हैं। इस नीति को बदलना चाहिये।

मैं अपने तमाम मित्रों से दोबारा कहूँगा कि हम लोग समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण रखें और जो शक्तियां समाजवाद के खिलाफ़ खड़ी होती हैं, उन को कुचलने के कोशिश करें और सक तरीके से कहें कि उन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में स्थान नहीं होगा। आज सर्वभायादारों से सरमाया ले कर और गरीब की मेहनत ले कर हम को पक्का खूबसूरत और खुशाल हिन्दुस्तान बनाना चाहिये।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Discussion on the General Budget is an annual routine, but it is an important occasion for the House to review the economic policies and programmes of the Government and to examine the fiscal measures proposed to implement the same.

The task of the Finance Minister is not easy when he has to find revenues for the increasing expenditure of the State. It becomes more difficult when

he has to meet the dual demands of defence and development. More than this, the task of the Finance Minister needs special sympathy when he has to reconcile two apparently contradictory concepts, namely giving incentives to promote investment, and at the same time advancing towards the goal of a socialistic society.

The first task was made somewhat easier by the Budget of last year. As a result of that, an additional revenue of Rs. 380 crores was raised by his predecessor. This year the Budget proposes to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 40 crores. Looking to the additional revenues raised in recent years this modest effort in this Budget is a happy relief.

The Finance Minister is in a very unenviable position. If he levies tax, then the people who pay the tax criticise him; if he does not levy tax, those who never paid any tax criticise him. So, either way the Finance Minister has to face criticism. But the Finance Minister cannot frame his Budget on the basis of considerations of popularity, of what people would like or would not like. He has to face hard realities, he has to find revenues to defend the country and to develop the country economically.

As for the second task of reconciling the two incompatible objectives which I just mentioned, the Finance Minister, if I may say so with great respect, has done remarkably well. He has provided incentives for the corporate sector and for corporate investment, he has provided incentives for the much-needed foreign capital, and he has also provided some relief to personal incomes. Yet, he has not hesitated to raise the rates of death duty and the Gift Tax, he has not hesitated to reintroduce the Expenditure Tax. One may not agree with him about the actual extent to which these levies should be increased, but one cannot disagree or dispute the over-all strategy that he has planned.

In framing his Budget proposals, he has kept four guiding principles before him: to attune them to the needs of growth, to revive the capital market, to promote corporate and individual saving and to check unproductive spending. All these relate to direct taxes, and hence I propose to confine myself to an examination of the proposals of direct taxation.

The first is about the concessions to the corporate sector. Much noise has been made by the Members of the Opposition without understanding, if I may say so, and they say that a lot of concessions have been given to the corporate sector. May I say this, that before any criticism is made, they must realise that a result of the proposals in respect of the corporate sector, the Finance Minister has budgeted to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 11 crores? He may have given concessions in one direction, but he has also increased tax in another direction, and the overall position is that he has budgeted for an increase of Rs. 11 crores from the corporate sector alone.

The most important thing that he has done is to substitute the surtax for the existing Super Profits Tax. This surtax will give a little relief to corporations which are making high profits, there is no use denying that.

Shri Daji (Indore): Very good.

Shri Morarka: In order that these profits may not be frittered away by way of dividend, he has taken care simultaneously to impose a dividend tax of 7-1/2 per cent on the distribution of dividends. Secondly, he has exempted intercorporate dividends from the levy of super-tax. This is to encourage investment by one corporation in the shares of another corporation and yet it would prevent distribution of the dividend to the individual shareholders. The avowed object of the Finance Minister is to promote saving and encourage invest-

ment, and they are fully achieved so far as the corporate sector is concerned. In the selected industries, the development of which is considered to be of special necessity, he has given a further relief of 5 per cent in the super-tax. That is the third concession. At the same time he has increased the tax from 25 to 35 per cent on what are known as private companies or closely held corporations or companies coming under section 23A. The overall effect of all these provisions is an additional revenue of Rs. 11 crores. Let the critics, particularly the members of the Communist Party, not run away with the idea that the Finance Minister has given concessions at the cost of revenue. It is more a readjustment of the corporate tax structure in the interest of accelerating economic growth.

I will now come to the personal taxation. I heard the hon. Member from Rajkot, as I always do, with great respect. He said that there was substantial relief in the lower brackets of income and no relief in the higher brackets. I have studied the position carefully and I find the position is just the contrary. There is no relief at all; in fact there is a slight increase in the taxes in the income brackets up to Rs. 15-16,000. The misunderstanding or fallacy is like this. If you take the compulsory deposit also as part of the tax, then there is visible relief. If you do not regard compulsory deposits as tax but as savings—with great respect, I say it is a saving and not a tax—there is an increase in the lower income groups rather than any deduction. If you go beyond 15,000 and more, and when you reach the limit of Rs. 2 lakhs you will find that there is a relief of about Rs. 24,000. A person whose income is 2 lakhs was formerly paying a tax of Rs. 140,000 and he will now pay Rs. 115,000. The remaining Rs. 25,000 will have to be deposited under the annuity scheme. The annuity scheme is advantageous to those people who would have declining income in future; it is also good if the future rate of interest is going

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to be lower than the present one. It cannot be said to be good or bad by itself; it depends upon the personal income of the person concerned and also on the future structure of taxes. Therefore, it is wrong to say that people in the lower income groups have got any relief; it is equally wrong to say that people in the higher brackets have no relief. In my humble opinion the position is just the contrary.

The other budget proposal is for increase in the gift tax. I beg to submit to the Finance Minister that this increase is rather steep. You have increased the maximum rate from 40 to 50 per cent. I have no dispute about it. Formerly, the maximum rate of 40 per cent was attracted by a gift of Rs. 50 lakhs and above, but now, a gift of Rs. 3,75,000 and above would also attract that.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Rs. 3,45,000.

Shri Morarka: I stand corrected. A gift of above Rs. 3,45,000 would attract the highest rate. That, I think, is a very steep rise. Similarly, in regard to the estate duty, the slabs are revised; the exemptions are lowered and the rates are made very steep. The sum total of the personal tax proposals of the Finance Minister is this: if I earn I pay income-tax and super-tax; if I save, I pay wealth-tax annually; if I spend, I pay the expenditure-tax; if I give a gift, I pay the gift tax; if I die, I pay a death duty.

Shri Daji: A very dismal picture indeed.

Shri Morarka: What incentive is there for any honest man to work and earn?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No incentive to die!

Shri Morarka: It is quite nice! So, he cannot enjoy the fruits of his labour during his lifetime; he cannot

pass on the same to his son after his death. The Finance Minister, so far as personal taxation is concerned, has taken away all incentive including the incentive to die, as he says. (*Interruption*).

There is another point which I wish to make, and that is a point on which I wish to make an appeal to him. The present Finance Bill contains many important provisions for amending the various statutes. It seeks to amend the Income-tax Act, the Estate Duty Act, the Expenditure-tax Act, the Gift Tax Act, and the Wealth Tax Act, apart from customs duty, etc. Apart from the changes of a budgetary nature, there are changes proposed which are of a permanent and structural nature. Sir, it had been held by your illustrious predecessors that whenever a Finance Bill contains such provisions, then such provisions should not form part of the Finance Bill. I hasten to say this: while there is no technical difficulty, while there is no bar in the way of the Finance Minister for introducing the Bill, on the question of propriety and practice and procedure, the Speaker previously has been pleased to hold that any such change of a permanent nature must be brought before the House in a special amending Bill, so that the House can examine it more carefully and more leisurely. I do not say this thing just for the sake of saying it. There are important provisions, as I said, which are contained in the Finance Bill. One of the provisions reads as follows. It is in clause 33 of the Finance Bill. It proposes to amend the Income-tax Act. It says:

"Where a person makes an application to the Commissioner in the prescribed form and pays the prescribed fee for any information relating to any assessee in respect of any assessment made under this Act or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Commissioner may, if he is satisfied that there are no circumstances justi-

fying its refusal, furnish or cause to be furnished the information asked for.”

This, according to me, is a very important change which has been introduced. If the information is being given about persons who have defaulted and about those who have been penalised and who have been declared guilty of concealment and evasion, etc., I can understand. But, under this provision, it would be possible for anybody to ask the Commissioner to disclose who are the creditors of a particular person, who are the debtors of a particular person, from where the assessee is buying goods, to whom he is selling them, etc. A provision of this type.....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That information about buying and selling is not with the Commissioner.

Shri Morarka: It is. If the income-tax officer does not want it, it is a different matter. But he is entitled to ask for it and he has got all the books from which he can get it. How are you helping, and whom are you helping by a provision like this? The object of the Government is to expose to the public the people who are guilty of evasion of tax; punish them by all means; expose them to the public. But otherwise, every day, we hear that it is not in the public interest to disclose this and that. So too, in a modest, and limited way, it is in the interests of the business not to disclose information concerning its affairs to its competitors. The Government is the custodian; the Government and the Government officials have all the information they require. To pass on that information—as my hon. friend said yesterday—to the yellow journals or to competitors or to cantankerous blackmailers and so on would not help business. In any case it would harm them.

Similarly, there is another provision that a person must file his return, and within 30 days he must pay the full tax. If he does not pay the

full tax within 30 days, there would be a penalty up to 50 per cent. This provision would create unlimited practical difficulties. The people who have no knowledge of income-tax law, the people who have not paid income-tax—they do not know the difficulty of paying the income-tax.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): They also know the ways of evaders.

Shri Morarka: They know; they have to make contributions to stop it. (Interruption).

My only appeal to the Finance Minister about this provision is this. I do not say, do not have this provision. I say, let the House examine it carefully; and then let them bring in a separate Bill for that purpose. Then only we must give our consent. Otherwise, a provision like this, in our enthusiasm to achieve a smaller objective, may defeat that objective. Therefore, it is very essential that we must give full attention and greater care to a provision like this.

Another point, which is comparatively a small one, and about which I shall make an appeal to the Finance Minister, is his announcement about the development rebate. If he thinks that the rebate is unnecessary in certain industries or that people have taken wrong advantage of it, by all means, let him remove that development rebate and notify those industries. But to make a general announcement that this development rebate may not be available after 1966—this announcement applies to all industries—would create a great doubt, vagueness and uncertainty in the minds of the people, and the very purpose of the Finance Minister which is to accelerate growth, to give an impetus to the formation of new companies, will be defeated. Therefore, I hope the Finance Minister would find it possible to make some announcement about it.

Then I come to the question of prices. The Finance Minister has

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shown great awareness of this deep-seated malady. If I may say so, the most damaging feature of our economy today is this rise in prices. The reasons for the rise in prices are many. First, there is the failure on the agricultural front; the expansion of the money supply. We invest every year Rs. 2,000 crores and our production increases by Rs. 400 crores. Then there is the failure to restrict consumption; population growth; under-utilisation of the existing capacity; high rates of the cost of production.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): What about the freedom of the middle-man?

Shri Morarka: My hon. lady friend is very much worried about the middle-man. Then there is the commodity taxation. But the most important reason, as the hon. Finance Minister pointed out, is that our production is not commensurate with the demands of the consumer. I regret to say that the hon. Finance Minister, in his budget speech, did not indicate specific steps to increase the production of consumer goods. He has very rightly given his views about controls and I must congratulate him. Price control, without distribution control, helps nobody, except in creating black money or pushing the money out of the account. As the Finance Minister has said, under such circumstances, since there is no legal recognition of those prices, the profit is always pocketed by the middlemen, and the exchequer loses the revenue. Our control machinery being what it is, our trade channels being what they are, and with the human material with which we are endowed, I think it would be futile to expect that the benefits of any control would be passed on to the consumer; they would be absorbed by the trade channels or the middlemen, as the hon. Lady Member said just now. Therefore, without succumbing to the temptation of cont-

rol or without in any other way hampering the production, the only sure remedy against price rise is to increase production.

13 hrs.

I cannot agree with the theory which is propounded that in a developing economy price rise is inevitable. That is not so. In the last decade, both in Germany and Japan, the national income increased by 12 per cent and the prices there rose only by 2 per cent. In Italy, the national income rose by 8 per cent and the prices actually fell by 1 per cent. Take our own case. During the first Five Year Plan, our national income rose by 18 per cent, but the prices actually went down by 3 per cent. In America during the last six years, the prices have been stable, though every year increase in production and national wealth and economic growth is taking place.

In this context, may I say, there has been a demand for the reduction of excise duties on consumer goods. Maybe for national satisfaction, the Finance Minister may reduce them. But the benefit of any reduction of excise duty in the present context, when there is scarcity of the commodity, would not be passed on to the consumer. Any increase in the excise duty would be passed on to the consumer straightway, but in a scarcity economy, the benefit of reduction of excise duty would never be passed on to the consumer.

Shri Daji: Very right.

Shri Morarka: I would like to say a few words about the corporate sector. The hon. Finance Minister said that there are three things—ownership, control and management. He says that he is going to keep a careful watch and bring necessary measures to control the situation. I wish

him well. With great respect, I fully agree with him that ownership and management are divorced from one another in the modern corporation. The bigger the corporation, the lesser would be the voice of the real owners in the management of the corporation. For that purpose, the Companies Act has been amended several times in the past and it would be amended again in the near future. But there are so many provisions in the Companies Act which are too detailed, discriminatory, discretionary and irksome. On the one hand, people feel that they are controlled everywhere. At the same time, the real control which the Finance Minister wants to have is still elusive.

I suggest, therefore, that the Finance Minister should now classify the corporations not according to their character of being public or private, but with reference to their paid-up capital, or with reference to the amount of production that a corporation controls or with reference to the number of people it employs or such other criteria. That would be a more realistic way, a more positive way, of controlling bigger corporations. The bigger the corporation, the higher the obligations it has to society, and a stricter watch is necessary from the Finance Minister. Suppose there is a big corporation and another ordinary corporation with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 lakhs and doing a business of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 lakhs. If you subject the two corporations to the same degree of control and restriction, the main purpose is defeated.

I would say a few words about the economy. Corruption is a stronger word. But as our expenditure on defence and development has increased from time to time, the wastage, leakage and extravagance in public funds also have increased in direct proportion. Despite the various checks and counter-checks and safeguards provided in our financial procedure, one finds that the public funds are managed

with a certain levity and laxity. This type of non-seriousness in the handling of public funds always leaves a feeling in the mind of the tax-payer that his money is not properly utilised. I have no time to give you specific instances. But I would only refer hon. Members to the various findings of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, whose reports serve as a reference catalogue of these instances. On a previous occasion, not dissimilar to the present one, I had made an appeal to you, Sir, namely, that you must devise some way of discussing these reports or making the findings of the committees more effective. Today what happens is the report is made, and it is sent to the Ministry. The Ministry sends some reply. Some action is taken and in rare cases some scapegoats are found. The responsibility is never located; the real culprits are never brought to book. The result is that repetition of the mistakes is not prevented. In fact, it is perpetuated. I think the time has come, when Government are taxing the people to this extent, when they make them sacrifice everything in the name of defence and development, for you to devise some way by which the findings of these reports could be made more effective and a fear could be instilled in the people responsible for this sort of administration and functioning.

I would like to say a few words about the public sector. The hon. Finance Minister said in his budget speech as follows:

“Our present arrangements for the choice of specific projects and programmes after a detailed examination of the technical and economic aspects of practical alternatives leaves much to be desired; and it is my intention to strengthen this aspect of the work of my Ministry during the months to come.”

[Shri Morarka]

This is a very re-assuring statement and a much-needed statement. Many of our public sector undertakings have been in existence for over a decade. They have gone into production. They have an assured market. Whatever they produce is sold. The price is fixed by them or by the Government. Yet, year after year, they make bigger and bigger losses. I think there is something wrong which merits the special attention of the Finance Minister. There is no reason at all why such undertakings like Bhopal Electricals, Sindri Fertilisers, etc., which are almost a monopoly should make any losses.

Before I conclude, I would like to read two quotations—one from the Estimates Committee's report and the other from the report of the Public Accounts Committee, which concern two public sector undertakings. One is from the Estimates Committee's report on the National Coal Development Corporation—NCDC, as it is called. Here what happened was:

"The contract entered into with Japanese firm was also defective as it did not provide for the performance guarantee of the integrated plant and hence they could not be held responsible for ensuring the rated throughput. Repairs and maintenance costing as much as Rs. 1.19 crores during the 2 years had to be carried out at the cost of the Corporation. It is significant to note that the total cost of the washery itself was Rs. 1.72 crores only. In addition, a period of over three years was spent in getting the defects and deficiencies removed resulting in loss of production and earnings. Even after this, the annual production is expected to be 3 lakh tons less than the original rated capacity."

The other one is from the recent Public Accounts Committee's Report—Nineteenth Report. It concerns the Tea Board. It says:

"The Committee doubt whether such an elaborate building costing Rs. 39.36 lakhs (more than Rs. 150 per square foot of built area) is consistent with the basic requirement of the Tea Board and justified by the prevailing standards of living in the country.

They feel that Government should take some concrete steps to curb the general tendency on the part of autonomous, semi-autonomous or departmental bodies to spend extravagantly on buildings."

I hope the hon. Finance Minister would definitely give his attention to these things and his statement:

"Economy in administration is fully compatible with efficiency; and it shall be my constant endeavour to ensure that the administrative machinery of the Government is reorganised so that it is fully responsive to this need."

Sir, this is somewhat on the same lines as what recently President Johnson in America said:

"Economy in such circumstances becomes the companion of progress."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, when one goes through these budget papers, Bills etc., two things strike one's mind. One is, either the emergency does not exist or, if it exists at all, it has become a normalised emergency. The second thing is, there is nothing in

the budget proposals which can be regarded as significantly socialist in character.

I do not accuse Shri T. T. Krishnamachari for not referring even to the word 'socialism' anywhere in his speech, because if his statement of 16th December had been taken into consideration it would have appeared that his mind was working more and more for purposes which he had indicated.

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

He had stated that these economic proposals, whatever they are, have been designed to promote economic growth "I believe, with social justice." That was his belief. Therefore, he scrupulously avoided any mention of the word 'socialism'. And, you will find that neither in the President's speech nor in the reply that was given in the House by the Government on the debate on the President's Address, was any indication given to show that some concrete measures are being taken by the Government to shape its economic policies in the manner as would generate forces to break the present status quo and pave the way for socialism. That is where the Government differs from the party. The Government professes something and practises something. The party passes resolutions and the Government goes quite in a different direction. That is good in a sense, because the public are in a position to know to-day that so far as socialism is concerned, however much the Congressmen may shout, the Government is not prepared to take any positive steps in that direction.

My hon. friend, Shri Masani, while speaking on the budget, congratulated Shri T. T. Krishnamachari for sound thinking. But he disagreed so far as his conclusions are concerned. I might

assure my hon. friend, Shri Masani, that whether it is the financial brain of the Government or it is the brain of the Swatantra Party, their destination is the same. They may travel here and there, but ultimately they both reach Madras because they hail from Madras. Therefore, he should have no suspicion, no anxiety in that regard, that ultimately, whatever is done, however hesitatingly he may start, the ultimate purpose is that it will establish in this country a society which will be more to the liking of Shri Masani and other Swatantrites in this country.

Sir, when the Finance Minister was delivering his speech the "Kamrajed" Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, was present in the House—I am sorry he is not here now. And, often, when any reference was being made to the CDS, the expenditure tax and other matters like that, naturally the attention of the hon. Members in this House was drawn to Shri Morarji Desai. There have also been comments in the Press that it is an "anti-Morarji Budget". But I must say that the objective of Shri Morarji Desai's budget was sound although its methods were wrong and foolish.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): You did not say so last time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I did say that. The measures suggested, I would say, were ill-conceived and oppressive. But what is this budget? The objectives have been given a go-by. As I stated earlier, I do not accuse him, because in the preface to his speech he has stated:

"The budget bears testimony to our determination to strengthen our defences without slackening our developmental efforts or without resorting to unbridled deficit financing."

So the budget is more a reflection of his own philosophy, and this is nothing new. This country, for the last 17 years, has always faced this problem

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

that with the change of the Finance Ministers the entire budgetary policy is also changed. There is no steady budgetary policy, because the economic policy also changes according to the whims and fancies of the Finance Ministers. What happens is, it causes considerable dislocation. It is a sound principle of any taxation policy that there should be the least dislocation so that there is a steady development and the country's economy and the administration goes in a certain direction where it is stabilised and fruitful results are obtained. I would like the Government to give this House a report as to how much expenditure has been incurred by the Government by these frequent changes of the proposals by different Finance Ministers.

As I said, Sir, he has given emphasis more and more on economic growth. That is the imperative need today, according to him, and he has not bothered about what would be its impact on social justice. You will, therefore, find that there is increasing unemployment in this country and it is bound to increase further. He has not indicated anywhere whether any steps are going to be taken in this direction.

About the price policy much has been said. It has been disputed rightly by my hon. friend Shri Morarka that there is no question that in a developing economy you will always have a rise in prices. But there is the rise in prices; he says it is disturbing and he is concerned about it. But I want to know, is there any limit to this rise, is there any stability even at this highest level? Is the Government in a position to take any steps to have stability even at this present level? No; he has only repeated the oft-repeated slogans that they are doing this, there is no production etc. etc.

Therefore, to my mind this budget is more or less a budget which wants to encourage economic growth and not give social justice to the people. And,

how is this economic growth to be achieved, in what respect and who will give this economic growth? Naturally, his attention has gone more to the corporate sector, to the private sector, to the industrialists. I say after a close study of the budget proposals, and I hope Shri Morarka will agree with me when I say that, that as a result of this new policy that is now operating the saving potential would naturally be more and more at the higher levels of income. As a result, there will be greater concentration in a fewer hands. Even the Mahalanobis Committee Report says "that there can be no doubt that in part at least the working of a planned economy has encouraged the process of concentration by facilitating and aiding the growth of big business in India". The report is not yet out, it has not been presented to Parliament, yet it has leaked out. I have no doubt about it that this policy will create greater imbalance in the society.

Let us consider the new devices that the Finance Minister has proposed. One among them is exemption of 10 per cent of gross capital at book value, which is called surtax. I do not want to discuss rebate etc. which are meant obviously for the purpose of encouraging economic growth. I say that his 10 per cent is very high. Even in the Fair Profits Committee of 1948-49, which was a tripartite committee, the industrialists wanted only 6 per cent. In the Bonus Commission, whose report was available yesterday, the industrialists wanted 8 per cent at the utmost. So, why is it that Government, whose sympathies are with socialism, giving them 10 per cent? This will again help people at the higher level of income in the country.

Then I will refer to the abolition of super profits tax. It was stated that it was an oppressive tax which

hampers industrial growth, there is psychological resistance and so it has been removed. This tax has been removed from inter-company investments. What is the result? The report of the Company Law Administration says that there is greater scope for interlocking that is going on, which has created a problem for us. On the one hand, we say that we are breaking monopoly. On the other hand, we remove all these taxes so that there is greater monopoly. Even in regard to monopoly he has distinguished between ownership, proprietorship, management control etc., and the steps proposed are halting and hesitant in nature. I do not think any greater proof is necessary about the existence of monopoly because even at Bhubaneswar they have said about monopoly:

"that these have a considerable bearing on the concentration of wealth, growth of disparities and of monopolistic trends, and which through its corrupting influences are tending to undermine the social and political life of the country and posing a threat to democracy and socialism."

So, what was wanted was not investigation but concrete action. Government should have taken some positive measures in this regard, but it has completely failed. Even in a capitalist economy, the Managing Agency System is an anachronism. Here he has not touched that system and so during these years of investigation the monopolies would continue to grow. The only assurance he gives is that:

"fiscal policies should lead to weakening of the devices, such as managing agencies and improvised selling agencies, through which dynastic domination of private industry is permitted."

This is a pious wish because these tendencies would have enough room to expand and grow.

Take, for instance, unaccounted money about which so much shouting was done. It has been estimated by various people as Rs. 3,000 crores or 1,000 crores. From the time Shri T. T. Krishnamachari took charge he has been shouting so much about it by saying "I am going to do this and that". An atmosphere is created that by the measures that he now proposes on all the unaccounted money, whatever be the figure, he will lay his hands on. But what are the proposals? It is just issuing threats and giving them advance notice, I should say. They say: we are going to take the powers of search. They are nothing new. They are there under the Defence of India Rules. It is not as if more powers are needed. Why are you not using them?

After that, what happens? If the unaccounted money is not accounted for or explained, it will be treated as income which will be taxed for the financial year. Why? Why not confiscate that amount? Then you give notice that you will search the lockers as if after this news has appeared they will keep everything in their lockers! Therefore, to my mind, he is creating a situation in which it would appear to the outsider as if he is going to take very stringent measures so far as this matter is concerned, while allowing them to function as they are doing till now. So, from this point of view, it is my considered opinion that for the sake of economic growth they have introduced measures which will lead to greater concentration and domination by the richer industrialist class in this country.

Now, many people have welcomed these proposals. The CDS has gone, which will give a little relief to the small income group; the expenditure tax is introduced, there is no imposition of fresh taxes; all these things are there. That is all right. But he has not done this because, so far as the people belonging to the low income group are concerned, their taxable capacity is limited; he has done it

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because already with the estimated revenue his pockets are full. Therefore, he has been little considerate in this matter; not that he wants to help poor people, not that he has rationalised the whole tax structure in such a way that the burden will not fall on the common man. Again, so far as the rationalisation is concerned, if you take into account the benefits that would accrue, it will go to the upper classes. So far as the lower middle class and the peasantry are concerned, has he given any concession? No, nothing to the weaker section of the community, nothing to the peasantry, the lower middle class and the fixed income group. They are only consoled that if there is rise in prices it will be compensated by dearness allowance. We know very well what is happening as a result of it. Rs. 2 compensation is given, which is called a social security measure, which has no relation to the high cost of living which prevails today. Therefore, the common man is destined to suffer for the high prices and the distortions of the national economy.

I would say that people would have welcomed it and Shri T. T. K. could have done a great service to this country if in this emergency, even if he had failed to give any relief to the lower strata of the people, he had given at least an assurance to this country that he was going to take positive steps to stop wasteful expenditure, corruption and bring in economy in administration. Now, only a pious desire has been expressed at the end of his speech.

Sir, as you know, on 23rd November, 1962, I had the privilege to move a resolution in this House, urging for economy in administration, and reduction of the size of the Ministries. I also advocated the abolition of the post of Governor because in this emergency there is no need for such an institution. Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru, who replied to that resolution, said:

"I think that it is desirable at this moment that there is economy but economy and efficiency must be considered together and democracy must be in a position to prove that it is more efficient than any totalitarian country in facing the emergency."

He was in basic agreement with the resolution that I moved, but he was not in a position to accept the resolution as such. Now, what steps have been taken in that regard? He appealed to me to withdraw the Resolution and I withdrew it with the hope that since Government agrees with me basically, probably some steps would be taken to give effect to them. But no such thing has been done. I will give you one instance. What are the Governors for today? In an emergency, a Governor has no function to perform. We are spending lakhs of rupees on Governors.

And who are the Governors today? Most of them are either defeated Congressmen or Congressmen whose presence in their own States is not desirable or superannuated officers who are being appointed as Governors. They dance to the tune of the Chief Ministers; otherwise, there is a danger to their employment. Some of the Governors are acting almost as special technical advisers. In my own State the Governor has not forgotten that he was once in the service of Government. He still has that in mind. He is now chairman of certain control boards. He has an officer in the Secretariat. By all means have all these things. But why then this paraphernalia of Governors? He advises the Government and his advice is not criticized because he takes immunity as he happens to be a Governor. A controversy is going on over the completion of the project called Tikkerpara.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think we can discuss Governors.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am asking: What is the usefulness of the posts of Governors during this emergency if the Governors do not discharge the duty for which they were meant, if some of the Governors act in a manner which appears to be just like that of other Government servants of the State? That is my position. I say, there is no need and it is high time that we amend the Constitution, if necessary, for this purpose and abolish these posts.

Then, I am glad Shri Morarka also referred to corruption. There will be further scope to say about it when we will discuss corruption. But this problem does not exist at all for Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. About wasteful expenditure and corruption he does not bother; they do not exist. They do not find any reflection whatsoever in his budget. But I put it to you that people will have no faith in your Government. Because of the price policy and because of the high incidence of taxation people's patience today is taxed to such an extent that they are feeling desperate and if these things are not removed, I do not think you can accuse the people if organisedly they try to resist taxation and not pay a single pie to this Government which does not assure removal of wasteful expenditure and does not effect economy in administration.

Take the Finance Ministry itself. As you know, the Bird and Company matter has been referred to and investigation is going on. There are reports that violation of foreign exchange to the tune of lakhs of rupees has taken place. There are also reports that some of the hon. Ministers and ex-Chief Ministers are involved in this matter. Letters are in the possession of the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Ministers' sons are also involved.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yet, when you ask a question, nothing can be divulged because investigation is still going on.

Take Skoda and Company, a foreign company, about which so much is published outside, that it indulged in practices with the connivance of Government supporters in one State which nobody could ever believe that in this country things could go to that extent.

Take the Serajuddin affair. After the reference was made in the House it has almost opened the floodgates of corruption and has also brought to light the alliance between big business and the Congress and Government. The first case was detected because of foreign exchange violation, income-tax evasion etc. But they took four years. After the reference was made in the House the search was conducted in 1959. I made a reference in 1963.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): About what?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then only the cases were started. Even today in this House I have been trying to impress this on the Government that this matter should not be allowed to drift like this. There is sufficient proof. One by one it is coming out that in this matter some Ministers are still involved. There are entries against persons who are holding high authority in Government even today. I have with me, in my possession, a letter from the hon. Prime Minister which says that the present Chief Minister of Orissa took Rs. 2 lakhs in cash and kind from Shri Serajuddin, but it has been explained by no less an authority than the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa. He says that he took only Rs. 1,49,000. Therefore I asked that day whether all the books of Serajuddin had been examined. The reply was, 'Not yet'. My information is that the total

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amount taken by this gentleman will be about Rs. 17 lakhs. Is it for charity? Was jewellery meant for charity? You say, "Why throw dirty linen outside?" Then, why not refer this matter to a Commission of Inquiry. Such things are there and you take no steps in this regard unless it is pressed in the House. Then only something happens. If these affairs continue, do you think that people in this country will ever tolerate these things and have this Government?

Therefore I will suggest this if you want real co-operation. We have given you co-operation. We are not against taxation. We are not against planned economy. We want that during the emergency we must act unitedly. But in an emergency the main requirement is creation of confidence in the Government machinery. Since you are failing in that people have to react and have to say, "We will not give a single pie to this Government unless they take some concrete measures to remove these things". People will do it and will create a situation in the country when the Government will be completely paralysed. Even taxes would not be paid unless the Government positively take some steps in this regard.

It is said that if production is there then only things will improve. What are you doing about production? It is said that agricultural production is getting into bottlenecks. But all that the hon. Finance Minister has said is all about industrial production. He has repeated the same things for agricultural production, namely, that there will be the Agriculture Control Board, this and that—the same thing which Shri Swaran Singh here has been repeating times without number. You may increase the grants to the States, but that will not solve the problem. Where is the bottleneck? I think, the time has come, if the entire economy is being affected on account of low agricultural production, when the Centre should come forward and

take courage to ensure not only distribution but must take powers to ensure systematic agricultural production in the country. If the entire economy is going to be affected on account of this, it is necessary that that is done.

We find that in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 the amount of money diverted from agriculture and co-operative programmes was about 11 and 15.3 per cent respectively in the States. Shri Bhagat will corroborate me, I think. You give them money. You give them more money. But what would happen? They will divert it to some other purpose. So, mere provision of money will not give you more agricultural production unless there are land reforms. Land reforms still remain on paper. When we ask here, the Planning Commission says, "What are we to do? The States do not implement it". Nobody can assure us when they are going to be implemented. So, if even the other agricultural practices which are needed for agricultural production are not properly being executed in the States, have you any machinery beyond the co-ordinating body which sits at the highest level with the Ministers and the Agriculture Minister to see to it that all plans are properly executed at the village level and all money is utilised? That is not being done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he taking the full time allotted to the Party

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How much time have I taken?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 30 minutes out of 46 minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will conclude within five minutes or even less than that.

So, Sir, even the agricultural production, as I was saying, would never come to our expectations unless we take concrete measures to see that at the State level and the village level all programmes are properly carried

out. Nothing has been indicated in that regard. You must have seen that according to the Reserve Bank Report the rural indebtedness has increased. Even the Mahalanobis Report says that out of the benefits that we are having on account of planned economy, most of the people who suffer are the rural people. Even in the tax proposals which he has indicated, the Finance Minister has not touched the urban people. The urban tax earning is through the capital gains tax which is nothing. It is creating more imbalance. The rural sector is suffering and the rural industrialisation just remains on paper because electricity does not reach the people, it does not reach the villagers, it does not reach the agriculturists. The rates are high. When the rates are high, naturally they cannot use it. You should have found out some means by which you should have charged more on the industrial units and given a subsidy to agriculturists so that electricity is also utilised in the agricultural sector to step up production. No such steps have been taken. I feel, the economic position of our country and the situation as it is developing is rather gloomy. With the increase of civil administrative expenditure, with corruption, with wasteful expenditure and extravagance and with high prices, with the imbalance between the urban and the rural sector, with the increase of private capitalist sections in this country, there is going to be greater and greater imbalance in this country which would ultimately lead us to a society in which, as I started saying in the beginning, you can never even create conditions for the socialist order which we want to achieve.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई राजनीतिशास्त्री नहीं हूं, न अर्थशास्त्री हूं, न उद्योगपति या पूंजीपति हूं और न किसी कारखाने में काम करने वाला मज़दूर हूं। मैं हूं एक छोटा सा साहित्यिक, और इस दब्टि से मैंने गत पचास

वर्षों दुनिया को और अपने देश को देखने का प्रयत्न किया है। यह बात केवल कुछ विद्वानों ने नहीं, बल्कि विद्वानों के सर्वमत ने स्वीकार की है कि यदि किसी समय के समाज के मध्ये चित्र को आप देखना चाहते हैं तो वह आप को साहित्य में ही मिलता है। आज दुनिया की क्या अवस्था है, हमारे देश की क्या अवस्था है। मैंने दुनिया में धूम कर दुनिया की इस अवस्था को देखने की कोशिश की है। इस देश में रहता हूं और चालिस वर्षों से इस सदन का सदस्य भी हूं। इस देश को भी देखने का प्रयत्न किया है। आज दुनिया के कुछ देशों के पाम विपुल धन है, जिसका कोई और छोर नहीं। अमरीका जैसा देश। वहां के लोग भी मझे मुखी नहीं दिखे। जहां गरीबी है, जैसे इस देश में या चीन में, वहां के लोग भी मझे मुखी नहीं दिखे। अमरीका के लोगों को स्वामी विवेकानन्द, स्वामी गमतीर्थ और इसी प्रकार के अन्य अध्यात्मिकों की आवाश्यकता महसूस है। हमारे देश में जितना बड़ा प्रभाव गांधी जी का पड़ा उतना किसी दूसरे का नहीं पड़ा। आखिर इस सारे दुख का कारण क्या है। यदि केवल गरीब दुखी होते अपने अभावों के कारण तो भी मेरी समझ में आ सकता था, लेकिन जितने गरीब दुखी हैं उससे ज्यादा अमीर दुखी हैं। गरीबों को यदि अपना पेट पालने की चिन्ता है तो अमीरों के पास जो कुछ है उसे किसी न किसी प्रकार, कोई भी पाप कर के, कोई भी वडयन्त्र करके, रखने की चिन्ता है। अमीरों के मुख जब मैं देखता हूं, एक साहित्यिक के नाते, तो उन पर मझे केवल दुख नहीं, पाप दब्टिगोचर होता है, और अपने धन को किसी न किसी प्रकार अपने पास रखने के लिये जो कर्म उन्हें करने पड़ते हैं उन कर्मों की छाया दब्टिगोचर होती है।

श्री कमलनाथ बजाज (वर्धा) : पालिटीशियन्स को जब आप देखते हैं तो आप पर क्या असर पड़ता है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : पालिटीशन्स के बारे मैं भी यही है, जो आप कहते हैं, लेकिन चूंकि यहां अर्थशास्त्र की बात हो रही है इसलिये मैंने पालिटीशन्स की बात नहीं कही। मैंने मजदूरों और धनवानों की बात कही, अमीरों और गरीबों की बात कही। मेरा यह मतलब है कि अधिभूत का यह भव्य भवन जब तक आध्यात्मिकता और नैतिकता पर खड़ा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक। गरीब सुखी हो सकते हैं न अमीर सुखी हो सकते हैं। गांधी जी ने यह बात कही थी, हमारे बड़े बड़े महात्माओं ने, सन्तों ने, भक्तों ते, ऋषियों ने, मुनियों ने यह बात कही थी। मुझे आज यह दिखता है कि हमारे देश में सब से अधिक कमी इस बात की हो गई है। गांधी जी के बाद उन के जो सिद्धान्त थे उन पर हम ने कोई विचार नहीं किया। नैतिकता हम समाज में किस प्रकार से लावें यह हम ने कभी नहीं सोचा। आध्यात्मिकता की भी हम को अधिभूत के साथ आवश्यकता है इस पर हम ने कभी विचार नहीं किया। इसलिये इस बजट पर बोलते हुए भी सब से पहले मैं इस बात की आवश्यकता समझता हूं।

यह बात सत्य है कि ६६ भूखों मरे और एक व्यक्ति गुलछरे उड़ाये, ऐसी सामाजिक रचना नहीं रहनी चाहिये। कोई मतभेद इस से नहीं हो सकता, और जो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति हैं, उद्योगपति हैं, उन का भी इस से कोई मतभेद नहीं है। मैं आप को एक व्यक्तिगत संस्मरण बतलाऊं। हम लोग जमींदार थे, हमारे पास जमीनें थीं। माल-गुजारी गई। उसके बाद जमीनें जाने की भी जब बात हुई तो मेरी माताजी, जो कि राण श्रीया पर थीं, उन्होंने मुझे में कहा कि यह मालगुजारी चली गई, अब यह जमीनें भी चली जायेंगी। मैंने उन को एक ही उत्तर दिया कि ६६ व्यक्ति भूखों मरें और एक व्यक्ति गुलछरे उड़ाये, यह सामाजिक व्यवस्था रह नहीं सकती। एकाएक वे बोलीं, ६६ तो

भूखों मरते ही रहेंगे, यह एक और भूखों मरने लगगा। यह हो सकता है। लेकिन ६६ भूखे रहें आर्थिक दृष्टि से और एक सुखी रहे, यह अर्थ व्यवस्था नहीं रह सकती। इसलिये समाजवाद का नारा आया। आज भी समाजवाद की इतनी चर्चा है। हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह बजट जो पेश हुआ है वह समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण का बजट नहीं है। भुवनेश्वर में जो कांग्रेस ने इस कांग्रेस सरकार की जो आज्ञा दी, कांग्रेस सरकार के वित्त मंत्री ने उस प्रकार का बजट पेश नहीं किया, जो कि समाजवाद के अनुसार होना चाहिये था।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सब से पहले एक निवेदन है कि समाजवादी ही नहीं, साम्यवादी समाज की जहां जहां व्यवस्था है वे सब देश भी क्या एक में हैं। उन देशों में क्या साम्यवादी व्यवस्था एक प्रकार की है। रस की आप ले, चीन की आप ले, यूरोप में वालकन राज्यों की व्यवस्था को आप लें। क्या वहां पर एक प्रकार का साम्यवाद है? नहीं। किर समाजवाद लाने का तरीका भी तो एक नहीं रहा। हम ने जिस तरीके से अंहिसा के द्वारा स्वराज्य की स्थापना करनी चाही, उसी तरीके से हम समाजवाद भी लाना चाहते हैं। और समाजवाद के सम्बन्ध में आवड़ी कांग्रेस में या भुवनेश्वर कांग्रेस में ही प्रस्ताव पास नहीं हुए, हमारा सदा से वह दृष्टिकोण रहा है। जब हम स्वतंत्र नहीं थे तब भी हमारा वही दृष्टिकोण था। आप देखें हम ने उसका बराबर प्रयत्न किया है। जब अंग्रेज यहां से गये तो ६०० से ज्यादा राजे रजवाड़े थे। क्या हम ने प्रयत्न नहीं किया कि राजे रजवाड़े न रहें? उस बबत ताल्लुकेदारी थी, जमीदारी थी, मालगुजारी थी। क्या हम ने इस बात की कोशिश नहीं की कि ये सब चली जायें। उद्योगों के डपर क्या हम ने बड़े से बड़े इनकमटैक्स नहीं लगाये? और इस बजट को आप देखें। हम ने इस में

आर्थिक दृष्टि से समाजवाद लाने और एक के पास बहुत जमा न हो इसके लिए क्या क्या प्रयत्न किया है। हम ने वंश परम्परा से प्राप्त होने वाले धन को बहुत कम कर दिया है। जितना कम हम ने इस बजट में किया है उतना कम पहले कभी नहीं किया था। एक खास स्तर के बाद धन का संग्रह न होने पाये इसकी कोशिश भी हम ने की है। क्या ये दोनों बातें समाजवाद लाने की दिशा में नहीं हैं।

फिर हम ने बजट में समाजवाद लाने के माय ही इस बात का भी प्रयत्न किया कि हमारे उद्योग धन्ये भी बढ़ें। इस समय की स्थिति में भी, जो कम्पनियाँ हैं, उनको महालियतें दीं। हमारी इस बजट आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी न होते हुए भी हम ने मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों का बोझ कम किया। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री के विरुद्ध इतने भाषणों में यह बात कैसे कही गयी कि समाजवाद लाने की दृष्टि से यह बजट बोया है। मैंने आप से अभी निवेदन किया कि हम ने अपना यह लक्ष्य केवल आवड़ी में या भुवनेश्वर में ही स्थिर नहीं किया था, समाजवाद हमारा सदा से दृष्टिकोण रहा है, और हम बराबर इस बात का प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं कि यह जो समाज में इतना बड़ा अभीरों और गरीबों का भेदभाव है उसको कम में कम किया जाये, और इस बजट में भी हम ने यहीं बात की है।

जहां तक हमारे व्यय का सम्बन्ध है, मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री को इस बात पर बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए सात अरब से भी कुछ अधिक स्पूया रखा है। हमारा देश गरीब होते हुए भी, सुरक्षा के व्यय पर कभी ऐतराज नहीं करेगा। हमारे देश की सुरक्षा, हमारी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा, यह सब से पहले आवश्यक है। उसके लिए चाहे हम को अपनी पंच वर्षीय योजनाएं समाप्त कर देनी पड़े, चाहे हमारे देश को भूखा मरना पड़े, चाहे चालीस करोड़ में से केवल एक ही व्यक्ति इस देश में रह सके,

हमें उसके लिए सारे बलिदान करने को तैयार रहना चाहिए। इसलिए सुरक्षा के ऊपर यह व्यय बहुत ही अच्छी बात है।

चाऊ एन लाई की इस समय की बातों के फेर में हम को नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। चीन ने हमारे साथ बड़े से बड़ा धोखा किया, उसने हमारी पीठ में लुरा भाँवा है। पाकिस्तान चीन के साथ है। इस समय एक नाजुक परिस्थिति हमारे देश के सामने हमारी स्वतंत्रता के सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित हुई है, और इस परिस्थिति में हम को चाहे कुछ भी क्यों न करना पड़े, हमें अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए बड़ी से बड़ी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

फिर योजना की सफलता के लिए भी इसमें काफी धन दिया गया है। इस योजना को मौटी दृष्टि से देखता हूं तो मुझे प्रधानतया इस योजना में दो बातें दिखायी देती हैं। एक तो योजना आर्थिक बातों से सम्बन्ध रखती है, हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति हो, और दूसरे हमारे बौद्धिक स्तर से सम्बन्ध रखती है।

जहां तक आर्थिक उन्नति का सम्बन्ध है, यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां एक विशेष प्रकार की कृषि है, यहां जमीन का एक विशेष प्रकार का बटवारा है। मैं सदा कहता रहा हूं, आज भी कह रहा हूं और जब तक यह प्रश्न नहीं सुलझेगा तब तक कहता रहूंगा कि हमारी कृषि गोधन पर अवलम्बित है। आज भी गोधन की अवहेलना हो रही है। आज भी अच्छे से अच्छा गोधन कलन होता है। बम्बई के कसाई खानों को देखिये, कलकत्ता के कसाई खानों को देखिये। नस्ल सुधार के लिए जितनी योजनायें बनती हैं वे कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं होती। इसलिए जहां तक आर्थिक उन्नति का सवाल है, वह हमारे देश की कृषि पर अवलम्बित है, और कृषि, अग्रणी सम्पूर्ण रूप में नहीं तो

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

बहुत दूर तक, हमारे गोधन पर अवलिम्बन है।

जहां तक बौद्धिक मामला है, वह भी मेरा पुराना विषय है। उस पर भी मैं हमेशा कहता रहा हूं, आज भी कह रहा हूं और जब तक यह प्रश्न नहीं सुलझ जायेगा कहता रहूंगा कि जहां तक बौद्धिक स्तर की उन्नति का सवाल है वह भाषा की उन्नति पर अवलिम्बन है। अप्रेजी के द्वारा हमारा बौद्धिक स्तर ऊँचा नहीं हो सकता। हम क्या कर रहे हैं उसके लिए? डा० लोहिया जी मेरे बेग डम विषय में थोड़ा मनमेद है।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि जितनी भाषाएँ हमने अपने संविधान में स्वीकार कीं वे सब हमारी राष्ट्र भाषाएँ हैं। उन सब की उन्नति हम को करनी है। लेकिन यदि हम इन बाकी भाषाओं और हिन्दी को एक स्तर पर ले जायें, तो यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। संविधान सभा में इस पर काफी चर्चा हुई थी। मैं भी संविधान सभा का सदस्य था। इस देश को एक सूक्त में वांधे रखने के लिए एक भाषा की आवश्यकता है। इसी को मान कर के हिन्दी को केन्द्र की राज भाषा का रूप दिया गया है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि केन्द्र का काम १४ भाषाओं में चल सकते हैं? क्या आप समझते हैं कि केन्द्र की नौकरियों के इमित्हान १४ भाषाओं में ही सकते हैं? मैं यह मानता हूं हूं कि जिन राज्यों की मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, वहां की शिक्षा का माध्यम वहां की भाषा हो, वहां की भाषा वहां की अदालतों की भाषा हो, वहां के सचिवालय का काम वहां की भाषा में चले, लेकिन केन्द्र का काम १४ भाषाओं में नहीं चलाया जा सकता। केन्द्र की जो नौकरियां हैं उनके इमित्हान चौदह भाषाओं में नहीं हो सकते। वह एक भाषा में ही हो सकते हैं, और वह भाषा हिन्दी ही रहेगी और कोई नहीं हो सकती।

हिन्दी इस देश के ४२ प्रति शत लोगों की मातृभाषा है। मैं यह सरकारी रिपोर्टों के आधार पर कह रहा हूं। यहां के प्रधिकांश लोग हिन्दी समझते हैं। जब हम ने बाद-विवाद करने के पश्चात् यह बात तैयारी की है कि हमारे देश को एक सूक्त में वांधे रखने के लिए एक भाषा की आवश्यकता है, और वह भाषा हिन्दी ही हो सकती है। तब बार बार इस प्रश्न को उठाने का प्रभाव अच्छा नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन इस ओर सरकार बहुत धीरे चल रहे हैं। आज ही नन्दा जी ने उत्तर दिया कि सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए हिन्दी बैकलिपक माध्यम रखा जाये, इस प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। क्या विचार कर रही है? सन् १९६० में इस विषय में राष्ट्रपति का आदेश निकल चुका है। हमारे जो भूतपूर्व ग्रह नंदी, श्री गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त, थे उन्होंने भी हिन्दी के लिए कहा, शास्त्री जी ने भी इस बात को कहा। ये सन् १९६० की बातें हैं, जिस को चार वर्ष हो गये, और अभी तक सरकार विचार कर रही है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है। इस बात का निर्णय होना ही चाहिए।

जहां तक हिन्दी की उन्नति का सवाल है, जिस दिन हम ने हिन्दी को राज भाषा माना था यदि उस समय से योजना बना कर हिन्दी की उन्नति सरकार करती तो गये अप्रैल में जो एक बुरा काम हुआ कि अप्रेजी को अनिश्चित काल तक के लिये बलने देने के लिये विधेयक पास किया गया, उसकी आवश्यकता न होती। सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना नहीं बनायी। क्या कारण है कि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना नहीं बनायी? बैर कमीशन के सामने कोई योजना नहीं रखी गयी। जो संदीय कमेटी उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए बनायी गयी, उसके सामने कोई योजना नहीं रखी गयी। सरकार अपना हर काम योजना बना कर

करती है। फिर क्या कारण है कि इस ने हिन्दी के लिए योजना नहीं बनायी? योजना तो प्रमुख चीज़ है। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में आज सरकार की क्या योजना है यह मालूम तो हो। आज तक उस बारे में योजना नहीं बनी, और आज भी सरकार योजना बनाने को तैयार नहीं है। ऐसा बयां है यह समझ में नहीं आता। इसलिए मैं ने स्वयं एक योजना बनायी है इस विषय में। मैं नहीं जानता कि मुझे इतना बक्त है कि मैं उस योजना को आप के सामने रखूँ। लेकिन उपायक्ष महोदय, यदि आप आज्ञा दें, मैं संक्षेप में मैं उस योजना को सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह योजना यह है

उपायक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : पहली बात यह है कि हिन्दी को प्रयोग में लाने के विषय में अब तक जितने सरकारी आदेश निकले हैं उन सब का पालन कराना नितान्त आवश्यक है। यह सब आदेश पड़े हुए हैं लेकिन उन का पालन नहीं होता है। इसलिए जहां उन आदेशों का पालन सही रीति से नहीं हो रहा हो, उन कार्यालयों का ध्यान तुरन्त उस और आकर्षित किया जाय। हिन्दी अपनाने के बारे में जब तक गृह मंत्रालय स्वयं आदर्श उपस्थित नहीं करता तब तक अन्य मंत्रालयों तथा कार्यालयों से कुछ भी आशा करना व्यर्थ होगा। जहां तक गृह मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है सब से पहली बात यह है कि गृह मंत्रालय को केन्द्रीय सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक माध्यम तुरन्त घोषित कर देना चाहिए। प्रत्येक सरकारी कार्यालय में कुछ उपकरण बहुत आवश्यक होते हैं, जैसे टाइपराइटर। मैं ने कुछ कार्यालयों पर देवा है। उन की शिक्षायत यह है कि वह हिन्दी के एक भी टाइपराइटर मौजूद नहीं है। बिना हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के वे कार्यालय हिन्दी में कैसे काम कर सकेंगे? एक भी भारत सरकार का कार्यालय ऐसा

नहीं रहना चाहिए जहां कि इस प्रकार के उपकरण काफी सह्या में उपलब्ध न रहे। भारतीय राजपत्र में इस समय तक थोड़ी सी अधिसूचनाएं अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में निकल रही हैं। गजट के जिस भाग को द्विभाषी रूप में निकालने का सरकार निश्चय कर चुकी है, उस भाग के लिए सरकारी मुद्रणालय में कोई भी सामग्री केवल अंग्रेजी में स्वीकार नहीं होनी चाहिए। अभी से लेकर जनवरी १९६५ के मध्य तक सरकार के कई कामों को द्विभाषी रूप में करना आरम्भ किया जाय जिससे जनवरी १९६५ तक सरकारी कर्मचारी उन कामों को हिन्दी में करने के अन्यस्त होते जायें। किसी भी कार्यालय में हिन्दी की गति इस आधार पर रखने न दी जानी चाहिए कि वहां हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी कम संख्या में हैं। उस कमी की पुर्ति मुख्य रूप से उन को हिन्दी कक्षाओं में हिन्दी सिखा कर होनी चाहिए परन्तु जब तक वे हिन्दी का अच्छा ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते तब तक के लिए वहां हिन्दी अनुवादक रखे जाएं। जिन राजपत्र अधिकारियों को हिन्दी नहीं आती उन को हिन्दी सिखाने में प्रोयमिकता दी जाय। विभिन्न विभागों में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए जो परीक्षाएं होती हैं, उन सब का माध्यम तुरन्त वैकल्पिक रूप से अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी भी मान लिया जाय जसा कि मैं बार बार कह चुका हूँ। आज मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह उस योजना का अंग है और तुरन्त हिन्दी कर्देनी चाहिए।

मैंने इस योजना को बनाया है और मैं इसे श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा और शिक्षा मंत्री के सामने पेश करने वाला हूँ।

अन्त में मैं एक छोटी सी बात अपने जबलपुर नगर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जबलपुर नगर के विषय में जो मझे कहना है वह वित्त मंत्री की धोषणा से सम्बन्ध रखता है। वित्त मंत्री की धोषणा के अनसार उसी नगर को बी० क्लास की श्रेणी दी जाती है जिसकी

[डा० गोक्न्द दास]

कि आबादी चार लाख या उस के ऊपर होती है। गत मरदमश्मारी में जबलपुर की आबादी ३ लाख ६७ हजार लिखी हुई है। इस का पहला कारण तो यह है कि जिस समय जनसंख्या की गई उस समय जबलपुर में एक साम्प्रदायिक दंगे के कारण वहाँ के लोग डॉर, उधर चले गये थे। दूसरा कारण उसका यह है कि वहाँ पर जो गन करेज फैक्टरी है और खमरिया फैक्टरी है जहाँ कि आबादी लगभग ५०,००० के है, उस आबादी को उसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है। अगर उस आबादी को उस में शामिल कर लिया जाय तो वहाँ की जनसंख्या ४ लाख के ऊपर हो जाती है। मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में दो उदाहरण दूँगा। पूना शहर का जब वर्गीकरण हुआ था तब किंवद्दि आम्रमेंट फैक्टरी की आबादी को उसमें जोड़ दिया गया था इसलिए उसकी आबादी चार लाख के ऊपर हुई थी और उसको बी० श्रेणी में स्थान दिया गया। इसी प्रकार बंगाल में ईशापुर फैक्टरी की आबादी के साथ कलकत्ते की आबादी को जोड़ा गया। जबलपुर में कार्डी बड़ी सैनिक छावनी है। मुख्या का वह स्थान है। इसलिए इन सब बातों को देखते हुए जबलपुर वालों को इस बात की बहुत बड़ी धिकायत है कि जबलपुर की इस तरह की स्थिति रहते हुए भी जबलपुर बी० श्रेणी के नगरों में नहीं आया क्योंकि वहाँ की आबादी कुछ कारणोंवश, एक तो वहाँ की कुछ आबादी शामिल नहीं की गई, दूसरे वहाँ दंगा हो गया था इसलिए वह चार लाख नहीं हो सकी। मैं आप से निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए और जबलपुर का स्थान बी० श्रेणी में ले जाया जाना चाहिए।

इन सब बातों के साथ मैं वर्तमान परिस्थिति में, जितना भी अच्छे से अच्छा बजट रखा जा सकता था, उस बजट को पेश करने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ।

थी ब० प्र० सिंह (मुर्गेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने संतुलित बजट लाकर एक नया आदर्श हमारे सामने रखा है और उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि कुछ राज्यों में संतुलित बजट पेश हुए हैं। दूसरा सब से ज़रूरी विषय खाद्यान्न की विशेष उत्पत्ति का है और उके जो साधन बताये गये हैं सरकार द्वारा, उन साधनों से हमारा अभीष्ट सिद्ध न हो सकेगा। कृषि उत्पादन में बढ़होतरी के लिए अच्छे औजार और अच्छी खाद परम आवश्यक होते हैं। आज देश में फटिलाइजर्स कम्पनियां बहुत सी कायम की जा रही हैं और लोग ऐसा अनुमान करते हैं कि फटिलाइजर्स के जरिये पैदावार में बढ़ि होगी लेकिन यह गलत बात है। फटिलाइजर्स का प्रयोग करने के पहले सरकार को ऐसे संस्थान कायम करने चाहिए जहाँ मिट्टी का परीक्षण करके किसानों को इस बात की सलाह दी जाय कि किस तरीके ने और कौन सी खाद उसमें प्रयोग की जाय। जिसमें कि पैदावार बहु सकती है। केवल उत्तरक खाद के प्रयोग मात्र से पैदावार बढ़ाने की जो बात है वह अंधे के शिकार के समान है। जहाँ की मिट्टी अनुकूल है वहाँ पर इस का लाभ हो जाता है और जहाँ पर मिट्टी अनुकूल नहीं हुई वहाँ पर उसका लाभ नहीं होता है। सलफेट एमोनिया का प्रयोग सरकार द्वारा किसानों को करने के लिए कहा जाता है। वहाँ पर उनकी जमीन की जांच नहीं होती है। किसान देखता है कि सलफेट एमोनिया के प्रयोग से पौधा बढ़ता अवश्य है लेकिन उसके जरिये पैदावार में बढ़ि नहीं होती है। जब किसान कई बार उसका प्रयोग कर चुकता है और जब उसकी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ती है तब उसे असंतोष होता है और वह उसे इस्तेमाल करना छोड़ देता है।

कुछ दिनों पहले मैंने पालियमेंट में एक प्रश्न किया था जबकि बिहार के एप्रीलकल्चर के डाइरेक्टर ने एक मीटिंग में कहा था कि हम ने इतने फटिलाइजर्स का प्रयोग किया था।

उस समय हमने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि इतने फटिलाइजर्स का प्रयोग करने के समय क्या आपने किसानों की जमीन की मिट्टी की जांच कराई थी तो वह चुप हो गये थे । इस शंका समाधान के लिए जब हमने यहां प्रश्न किया तो हमें यह उत्तर मिला था कि पहले वर्ष में १२,००० टन का प्रयोग किया था, दूसरे वर्ष में ६,००० टन का प्रयोग किया और तीसरे वर्ष ७,००० टन का प्रयोग किया । यह तमाम खपत दक्षिण बिहार में हुई । लेकिन जब किसानों को उसका कटू अनुभव होने लगा तो वह उससे दूर होने लगे । उसको किसान छोड़ने लगे । इसलिए अगर सरकार फटिलाइजर्स के प्रयोग द्वारा कृषि की पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहती है तो उसको जगह जगह पर ऐसे संस्थान कायम करने चाहिए जहां कि मिट्टी की जांच की जाया करे और किसानों को इस बात के लिए सलाह दी जाया करे ।

साथ ही साथ जब ट्रैक्टरों का प्रयोग होता है और उनके जरिए जो खेती होती है तो उस जमीन की उर्वरा शक्ति कम हो जाती है । उसके लिए वहां पर अच्छे बैल ही साधन हो सकते हैं । हमें उत्तम वैलों की आवश्यकता है जिनके जरिए हम अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा सकते हैं ।

आज अखबारों से पता चला कि सरकार दस मंत्रियों की एक कमेटी बैठाने वाली है जो कि बाड़ों को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श करेगी । अभी जो प्रोटेक्टिव बंध बनाये गये हैं उनके जारी हमारी पैदावार में कमी हुई है । अब उनके जरिए फसल की रक्षा भले ही हो जाय लेकिन जमीन की उर्वरा ज्ञान कम हो जाती है और परिणाम-

स्वरूप उन जगहों पर हमारी पैदावार कम हो रही है और बाड़ के पानी का जहां फैलाव बहुत जगहों पर था उसके मंकुचित होने पर जब वह बांध टूट जाते हैं तो किसानों की जान व माल की काफी क्षति होती है । इसलिए यदि आप पैदावार को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो किसानों से सम्मति लेनी चाहिये । आप भले ही प्रोटेक्टिव बांध बनाकर यह संतोष कर लें कि हमने हजारों एकड़ कृषि भूमि की रक्षा कर ली लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में आप उस तरीके से पैदावार नहीं कर सकते हैं । जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप गांवों को प्रोटेक्टिव बांध से बचायें लेकिन खेतों को खुला रहने दीजिये ।

जो आपकी भूमि नीति है वह दोषपूर्ण है । उसके द्वारा आपने किसानों के जीवन को अस्तव्यस्त कर दिया है । आपने जो सीलिंग कायम की है, उस सीलिंग से कहां तक लाभ हो सकता है इसके ऊपर आपका ख्याल नहीं गया है । मैं इस चीज को आज दस वर्षों से बराबर दुहराता रहा हूँ और आज फिर सरकार और आपने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप जीवन मान स्थिर करें और उसका अनुपात ठीक करें । आप किसान के बास्ते एक रीजेन्सेबुल स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लाइफ की गुंजाइश करें । जब तक किसी का दिमाग शान्त नहीं होता है, चित्त शान्त नहीं होता है तब तक वह अच्छे तरीके से काम नहीं कर सकता है । आपके पास कोई संतुलित योजना नहीं है जिसके कारण किसानों का जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो रहा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितनी जमीन है, सरकार उसका उपयोग नहीं कर रही है । हमारे यहां ३७ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में पैदावार की जाती है । उस में से केवल चार करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है, जो दु फसली है और वाकी की ३३ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है, जहां पर सिचाई की व्यवस्था करके और दूसरी मुविधायें देकर अन-

[श्री ब० प्र० निह]

की पैदावार बढ़ायी जा सकती है। लेकिन ये बाते सरकार के सामने नहीं हैं। सरकार तो किसानों के जीवन को अस्त-व्यस्त करना चाहती है।

आज हमारे देश में इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि पैदावार बढ़े। सरकार स्टैर्ड कलटीवेशन करके पैदावार बढ़ा सकती है। जो किमान अपनी जमीन पर पूरी मेहनत करके पूरी पैदावार नहीं करता है, सरकार डंगलेंड की तरह उसकी जमीन छीन ले। इसके माय ही साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि किसानों के गले का इन्डोरेस किया जाये। किसानों को किननी मजदूरी देनी चाहिए, वह तो सरकार ने निश्चित कर दिया है, लेकिन उस ने यह निश्चित नहीं किया है कि जब बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण किसानों की खेती नष्ट हो जाती है, तो उसको प्रोटेक्शन करने के लिए उसको क्या करना चाहिए। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था सरकार ने नहीं की। है जब बाढ़ या सूखे से किसानों की फसल नष्ट हो जाती है और उसकी सारी पूँजी गायब हो जाती है, तो उस व्यवस्था में सरकार उनका लगान भी माफ नहीं करती है।

सरकार ने आधे-आधे के आधार पर लगान लगाया हुआ है, जो कि ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने निश्चित किया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मनु के समय में जमीन पर लगान की व्यवस्था शुरू हुई और मनु के समय में पैदावार का १२वां हिस्सा राजा को मिलता था। गौतम ने उसको घटा कर १०वां हिस्सा किया और चाणक्य ने छठा हिस्सा किया। विशेष परिस्थिति में मनु के समय में छठा हिस्सा और चाणक्य के समय में तासरा हिस्सा राजा को मिलता था, लेकिन इस सरकार की बुनियाद, इसकी रेशों, पचास परसेंट के ऊपर है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) सरकार ७० फी सदी ले रही है।

श्री ब० प्र० सिंह : यदि सरकार पुराने आधार पर लगान तय करे, तो किसानों को राहत मिल सकती है।

क्या सरकार चाहती है कि अनपढ़ लोग हो खेतों का काम करें, या पढ़े-लिखे युवक भी खेतों का काम करें? यदि वह चाहता है कि पढ़े-लिखे युवक भी खेतों का काम करें, तो उसको सेंट्रेट्रियट में काम करने वाले और खेत में काम करने वाले के जीवन में समता नानी चाहिए। सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि सेंट्रेट्रियट में काम करने वालों का उच्चतम वेतन तीन हजार रुपया हो। लेकिन उसने किमान के लिये क्या तय किया है? उस ने कैमिली होलिंडग द्वारा प्राप्त एकड़ रखी है। क्या वह बता सकती है कि एक एकड़ में किननी बचत होती है? मेरा ख्याल है कि एक एकड़ की ऐवरेज आय चारीस रुपये है। सरकार के पास जो फार्म है, वहां पर वह प्राइवेट कास्ट काट कर देवे कि किमान को क्या बच सकता है। सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान भी खेतों के काम में जायें।

यदि सरकार चाहती है कि किसानों का जीवन सादा हो और उनको कोई प्रलोभन न हो, तो शासन में जो लोग हैं, उनको भी अपने जीवन में सादगी लानी चाहिए। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि मेरा सन्देश मेरा जीवन है। यदि हम सादगी का जीवन अपना लें, तो हमारी बहुत सी समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है और विदेशों से हम जो बहुत सा गला मंगते हैं, उस में भी कमी हो सकती है।

यदि हम चावल का मांड न निकालें, तो मन में तीन सेर की बचत हो सकती है। उसी तरह यदि आठा खाने वाले लोग उसका बोकर न निकालें, तो उसमें भी बहुत बचत

हो सकती है। इस तरह से अपन की समस्या का समाधान बुझ हद तक हो सकता है।

सरकार बगावर विद्यास दिलाती रही है कि इनने समय के बाद वह विदेशों से नगल्ला नहीं मंगायेगी, लेकिन किर भी वह बगावर मंगाती जा रही है। खेती की पैदावार में जो उन्नति हुई है, वह नगण्य सी है और उसको उन्नति नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह भी समझ में नहीं आता कि पैदावार में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह एकड़० के बड़ने से हुई है या किसानों के काम में वृद्धि होने से हुई है। सरकार के पास यह जानने का कोई साधन नहीं है।

सरकार गरीबों से भी कर नेना चाहती है। वह कहती है कि किसान की पर-कैपिटा इनकम २६३ रुपये है। लेकिन एक किसान की आमदानी केवल ११० रुपये है। मैं डा० नोहिया के आकड़े नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मैं सरकारी कागजात के आकड़ों के आधार पर कहता हूँ कि एक खेत-मजदूर और किसान की आय चार आने है। इस देश में एक खेत मजदूर और किसान की आय चार आने हैं और फिर भी सरकार सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न की बात कहती है। इस अवस्था में शासन में काम करने वाले का बेतन कितना होना चाहिए? जो आदमी गांधी जी के आश्रम में ७५ रुपये में काम करता था, आज केन्द्र में ६५०० रुपये में उसका काम चलता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार किस तरह से समाजबाद का निर्माण करना चाहती है। सरकार में बैठे लोगों को अपने जीवन की सादगी से लोगों को प्रभावित करना चाहिए।

सरकार विदेशी पूँजी बढ़ा रही है। वह विदेशी पूँजी को अपने देश के कारबानों में लगाना चाहती है। वह विदेशी क्रण लेकर देश का उत्थान करना चाहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विदेशी पूँजी और विदेशी क्रण बहुत भयावह और हानिकारक हैं।

हम इनसे कैसे बच सकते हैं? अगर सरकार के लाग शासन में भितव्यर्थिता लायें और अपने जीवन में सादगी लायें, तो यह देश विदेशी पूँजी और विदेशी क्रण से मुक्त रह सकता है और आगे बढ़ सकता है।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया, सरकार के बादों पर लोगों का विद्यास कम दो रहा है। उसपा करण यह है कि वह अपने बादों की पूर्ति नहीं करती है। सरकार ने संविधान में कहा कि १९६५ के बाद हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा हो जायेगी। आज वह कहती है कि जब तक नान-हिन्दी स्पीकिंग लोगों की राय नहीं होगी, तब तक अंग्रेजी बनी रहेगी। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब रस्स में बारह भाषाओं में सरकारी कागज छप सकते हैं, स्विट्जरलैंड में एक से अधिक भाषाओं में सरकारी कागज छप सकते हैं तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान में भी ऐसा क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? जब तक यहां पर हिन्दी के बारे में मर्दैक्य नहीं होता है, जब तक देश के सब लोग हिन्दी को नहीं अपनाते हैं, तब तक जितनी प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं, उन सब को हिन्दी की सहयोगी-भाषा मान लिया जाय और उन सभी भाषाओं में सरकार की रिपोर्ट्स निकलें।

जहां तक पालियामेंट में बोलने की बात है, यहां पर अभी लोग हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं। अंग्रेजी को हटा दिया जाये और हिन्दी के साथ दक्षिण भारत की एक भाषा रखी जाये। जिस भाषा को वे लोग चाहें उसको यहां पर हिन्दी के साथ इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया जाये और पालियामेंट में बोलने की स्वाधीनता दी जाये।

मैं बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक अपने मंत्रियों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे १७ बरस से शासन में हैं, उन्होंने संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाया है, लेकिन वे आज तक हिन्दी नहीं सीख सके हैं और हिन्दी ही में

[श्री ब० प्र० सिंह]

नहीं बोल सकते हैं। यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सीखने का सवाल नहीं है। अंग्रेजी भूल नहीं पा रहे हैं।

श्री ब० प्र० सिंह : आज उत्तर भारत के लोग हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त एक भाषा सीख रहे और उस भाषा का पार्लियार्मेंट में प्रयोग कर रहे। लागे कहते हैं कि यह भाषा सरल नहीं है और मोटी नहीं जा सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शासन चलाना श्री परिवार चलाना बराबर होता है। मैं जिला परिषद का अध्यक्ष था। अध्यक्ष होने के बाद मैंने ग्राउंडर दिया कि तीन महीने में सब लोग हिन्दी सीख लें। हमारे नव काम करने वालों ने तीन महीने में हिन्दी सीख ली और हिन्दी को जारी कर दिया गया गया। एक बरस में हमने हिन्दी में बजट पेश कर दिया। जहां कोई शब्द समझने में दिक्कत होती थी, वहां अंग्रेजी का पर्याय-वाची शब्द रख दिया जाता था।

हिन्दी की जो प्रगति नहीं हो रही है मैं उसका दोष अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषियों को नहीं देना हूँ, बल्कि उसके लिए हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी दोषी हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारें लोगों के सामने यह आदर्श नहीं रख सकीं कि वे हिन्दी के जरिये अपना मारा काम-काज चलायें। यदि इन चार राज्यों के लोग हिन्दी में भारी कार्यवाही करने लगें, तो दूसरे राज्यों में भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

मैं अंग्रेजी हटाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। अंग्रेजी रहे, लेकिन एक इन्टरनेशनल, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में और अपने देश में प्रयोग के लिए हिन्दी भाषा रहे। जब तक अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोग केवल हिन्दी को

स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं, तब तक अहिन्दी-भाषा-भाषियों की भी एक भाषा का प्रयोग हो। जब स्मृति में वार भाषाओं में रिपोर्ट स निकल सकती है, तो हिन्दुस्तान में भी चौदह भाषाओं में रिपोर्ट स निकले और इसमें किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।

शराबबन्दी के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यदि एक धंटे के लिए शासन का भार मुझे मिले, तो सबसे पहला काम मैं यह कहूँ कि शराब बन्द कर दूँ। सबह बरस के बाद भी सरकार नशाबन्दी नहीं कर सकी है, क्योंकि शराब के जरिए से उनको पैसा मिलता है और उसको शासन चलाने में महालियत होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार गरीबों के नाम पर और स्वास्थ्य के नाम पर इतना खर्च करती है, लेकिन गरीबों का बीम मैकड़ा रूपया शराबबोरी में जाता है। अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि केवल शराबबोरी के जरिये ही उसकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी, तो मैं उसके भासने बन्दी का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर शराबबन्दी करने से सरकार को जितना पैसा कम मिला, बिक्री-कर के जरिये से उतना ही पैसा उसके पास आ गया। जब गरीबों के पास पैसा होगा, तो वे बाजार में सामान खरीदेंगे और उससे सरकार को नाभ होगा और देश की उन्नति होगी।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार के लोग अपने जीवन में सादगी लायें, शराब-बोरी को बन्द करें और गौरका की तरफ ध्यान दें। यदि सरकार चाहे कि ट्रैक्टर के जरिये से खेती करेगी, तो पैदावार में कमी होगी। उसके लिए उसको गौ-संबंधन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और अच्छे अच्छे बैल उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए। सरकार

शराबद्वारी बन्द करे और इस प्रकार गरीबों के बच्चों के मंह से रोटी छोनने की व्यवस्था बन्द करे । संविधान में जो वायदे किये गये हैं, सरकार को उनकी इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा करनी चाहिए, वर्ण संविधान का कोई मल्य नहीं रह जाता है । सरकार संविधान के जरिये से कुछ बातें बहती हैं, प्लेटफार्म से कुछ बातें कहती है, लेकिन जब व्यहार की बात आती है, तो वह मुकर जाती है । जनता का विश्वास आप खो रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने जीवन में सादगी लायें । माथ साथ शासन के खर्चों में मितव्यता लायें । आप विदेशी पूजी से और विदेशी झणों से देश को बचायें । इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है ।

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during my career in the first Parliament I was frequently intervening on behalf of the peasantry and my performance used to be sufficiently vitriolic; I am returning to the charge after a long break. Many Members of the Congress side have made an attempt to find some trace of socialism in the Budget but their attempts have failed like the attempts of the Arabs lost in the desert to find a water-oasis. I am not prepared to say that this is a Congress Budget, because there is hardly any connection between the Budget and the Avadi or Bhubaneshwar resolution. It is essentially a personal Budget of Mr. TTK. He is a man of personal convictions and does not require confidence to be borrowed from any foreign country. Naturally he has put forward a Budget which tries to concretise his own conception that the ways of capitalism must be encouraged in this country. The way to glory goes through the graveyard. His way to socialism goes through the sphere of capitalism. My submission is that it is wrong to suppose that this is a Congress Budget and Opposition Members who criticised it on that basis did a grievous mistake. It is a budget of the rich and for the rich. It is a budget

for the appeasement of the vested interests who were infuriated by our declaration at Avadi and Bhubaneshwar and our talk about the nationalisation of banks and other matters. We were very vitriolic and very enthusiastic about our socialism but there was hardly any meeting of minds between the Congress leaders and the mind of TTK; he is not prepared to change his spots. This is an attempt to please the capitalist and I do not see anything wrong from his personal point of view. There is hardly any connection between the Congress deed and the Congress words. Naturally we may be exposed to the fury of the masses. Some of the communist friends have tried to threaten us: the masses will rise. I believe the masses have to rise in the life history of every country and I would rather welcome the day when the masses are able to rise but not at the instance of the Communist Party, because when the masses rise, they rise constructively, not for the purpose of slaughtering. My communist friends never think of constructive socialism or even constructive communism.

The Budget is a clever Budget. It removes all the soft corners which in the former two budgets used to prick the capitalists. The cleverness of Mr. TTK lies in the fact that he has removed the soft corners so as to make the Budget soft and cosy as a ball of wool to the capitalists. In my part of the country there are certain weekly bazars held and the head of the family goes to those bazars. When he returns he will bring gifts for every child in the family and the moment he returns all the kids in the family surround him and start asking for some gift. Here Kaka Krishnamachari has brought gifts for every sector of the capitalist economy. He has some gifts for the corporate tax payers, some gift for the individual tax-payers, some gift for this industry or that industry. But what about the peasant? My greatest complaint about the budget is that it leaves a great void

[Shri S. S. More]

there is no room for the peasant. Our manifesto says that the peasant is the crux of our economy. This Budget goes not only against the Bhubaneshwar resolution but against our manifesto in 1962. Our manifesto says:

"Industry and agriculture are closely connected and on the development of each depends the development of the other. It is through widespread industrial growth that higher standards in production and consumption can be reached. But industrial growth itself depends upon the improvement in agriculture. Agriculture is thus today and will continue to be the most important factor of our economy, and on its expanding production will depend progress in industry and other fields. Therefore, modern methods and techniques have to be applied in increasing measure, always keeping in view the conditions existing in India."

But the Budget of Mr. TTK is not prepared to take even notice of the peasantry. There are one or two short sentences saying that we wanted to lay emphasis on agricultural production but somehow we have not done so. He has mentioned that there is inadequate growth in food production. During the British days, the agriculturists suffered. British industrialists wanted to rob Indian agriculturist for raw materials for their own mills and fiscal instrument was the only instrument used against them. Prices were not allowed to rise. The Indian capitalists who have come to power are doing the same thing. They want to keep the peasant in depressed condition so that his raw material can be available to them. My submission, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is that unfortunately the fate of the agriculturist is in the hands of persons who belong to the middle-class. The middle-class and the trading and industrial classes have been the traditional enemies of the peasantry. They have all along

robbed the peasant and taken advantage of his ignorance. The peasant is ignorant and unsophisticated and does not know to hoard his grains or money. He has no money. He does not know how to evade tax. Naturally, he has become the victim of the nefarious policies of the middle class who have come into our administration. Our administration and our Government is a Government of the middle-class and for the middle-class and they are giving the tune to the Government what should be done in the case of agriculturists and what should not be done. Therefore, my submission is that the peasantry is suffering like anything. It has been said that women are born to suffer. I would change the proverb to: peasants are born to suffer. Panditji himself once said: our peasant is the most neglected creature. The most neglected creature deserves our greatest sympathy. Agriculture is the largest, but most neglected, industry. If it is to be rehabilitated and put on proper footing, certain prerequisites are to be done to help the peasant. Past experience of western and developed countries shows that agricultural revolution must precede industrial revolution. But Mr. TTK is out to have an industrial revolution, forgetting that agricultural revolution must precede industrial revolution so that industries can get a steady supply of raw materials. So, agricultural revolution has to come to this country and for that we must give him the essential prerequisites. Take for instance, the western countries. Even Israel is travelling by the same route; Japan is travelling by the same route, and we too will have to go the same way.

What are the prerequisites for an agricultural revolution? A rich soil, a well-fertilised soil, good seeds, an assured water supply and mechanisation of the agricultural processes. By the end of the 19th century, the late Mr. Gokhale, speaking in the British

budget, once said, when depicting the plight of agriculture:

"The yield of the soil has been steadily diminishing excepting in irrigated tracts—about the lowest yield in the world."

It is the same plight now. The land has been completely exhausted; the peasant has been much more exhausted. Unless we supply fertilisers to the peasant, so that he can give full doses to the land, it is wrong to assume that the land can give us the yield we want.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): What about the land policy?

Shri S. S. More: I am coming to that. My submission is, the whole land policy is lopsided and is much more in the interests of the feudal lords or landowners or money-lenders. The land reforms are being delayed by the States because it is going against the interests of some of the influential persons. Land reforms has to be first on the agenda. Unless the tenants are assured complete control over their land, not only barren land or arid land but all the land, they cannot yield even a blade of grass. But the land must be fertilised. Mr. Khrushchev has very lately said that land must be chemicalised and they are producing thousands of tons of fertilisers. Unless we follow what Israel has done, we cannot go ahead. They have conquered the desert by rich, abundant use of fertilisers. We will have to go the same way.

We are producing fertilisers in our country. The fertilisers, however, are going without a customer; the rates are so high, and due to the middlemen or greedy traders the agriculturist is not in a position to apply fertilisers

to his land. A man who is so economically poor that he is not able to give a full morsel of food to his own child, is not expected to purchase fertilisers for using them on his land. So, we must look upon whatever the peasant does is in the interests of the nation and as a national enterprise we must supply him fertilisers at the cost of the State. We must assure him possession of land. We must also supply him with good seeds. We must also supply him with all the modern implements and the means of mechanisation.

Take, for instance, electricity. Electric power is of paramount importance. I may quote from the Congress manifesto which says that "electric power is of paramount importance not only for the growth of large-scale industry but also for the development of agriculture and small and village industries." Now, like our middle-classes, our electricity has been completely urbanised. The villagers do not get electricity for their motors; they do not have electricity for their pumps. Not only that. In the budget I have found that the excise levy on diesel oil continues unabated.

An Hon. Member: It is the worst.

Shri S. S. More: My hon. friend says it is the worst. But there are many things which are much more worse than what he is thinking of. In this budget, there is no room for the peasant and unless we take the peasant by his boot-strings and lift him from the abject misery and penury, I do not think there is any future for the country.

It has been stated in the Mid-term Appraisal that agriculture is most rapid economic growth. This word "key to growth" is taken from

[Shri S. S. More]

Panditji's quotation. Panditji once said that agriculture is the key and base of all progress. We dare not to be slack, if we do not fail in agriculture it does not matter what else we have got." It is the right attitude which has been reflected in the budget, but my submission and my sorrow is that our professions are not heeded to by the Finance Ministers, and as Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said, our budgets continue to be the personal budgets of Finance Ministers who do not take notice of what the Congress has promised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. S. More: My further submission is that we, the Congress people, are interested in keeping the peasantry alive. The peasant has been the backbone of the Congress. During the Independence fight, the peasant has been the only prop of our electoral campaigns. We came to power thrice and the peasant is the only person who continues to suffer. If, by our adverse or apathetic policies, we alienate the peasant, naturally he will be in the hands of somebody else who will use him as a sop for his own ends. So, my submission is, even in our party interests, we should be very sympathetic and favourable to the peasants. Why should we leave it to others? Unfortunately, the peasant does not happen to be sufficiently revolutionary to attract the attention of the communist party, because they feel that the peasant is wedded to property, and if he is wedded to property he cannot be a good instrument of revolution. The moment they realise that the Indian peasants have certain potentialities, very useful for revolutionary purposes, my submission will be that we shall lose the prop on which we have been depending for so many elections.

Since you have rung the bell, Sir, I would rather say that we should be

sympathetic to the peasants, in short. The peasant should be the base and the foundation of our whole economy and unless we modernise agriculture, it will be no good. We have to turn or convert the economy of the peasant which is now subsistence economy into a market economy. This transition from subsistence economy to a market economy is a long path, an arduous path, and we must go on that path unhesitatingly.

Another point which I would like to make is this. Unfortunately, our Finance Minister has not realised the gravity of the mistake that he has done. Ignore the peasant, and you do not get abundant food supply, and starvation will face us. We will have to go through the valley of death. You do not help the peasant, and you do not get sufficient raw materials. You antagonise the peasant, and you do not get enough sugar for sending it out. You displease the peasant and the result is that there is food deficit and you have to go to the doors of others with a beggar's bowl in your hands. Therefore, the peasant is bound to be the source and fountain of our good things of life and it will be the primary need to help him in our own interests as far as we can.

It is no use pleasing the industrialist; with all their tax evasion, and with all your provisions in the law, I do not think they will be prepared to pay you the taxes. There has been some increase in the estate duty. But I am quite sure that those who are versed in the art of evading taxes will evade death also and will not allow you to reap the estate duty. Instead of going after such fleeting elements, is it not much better to rely on the peasant? Therefore, I want to contend that it is high time that we revolutionised our agriculture. Unless we revolutionise our agriculture, revolution of some other sort may come our way with a nasty bang. Therefore, I submit with all humility that the peasant is most important. I have stated

something which has been topmost in my mind, seething and simmering in my heart. I thank you for the opportunity you have given me.

Shri Daji: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this budget has been variously called, but the most apt description was that it was a jigsaw puzzle. That seems to be rather a correct description. I tried to piece together the jigsaw puzzle, and the version that emerged out of it shows the hideous face of an Indian and foreign monopoly grinning in a broad smile and showing its thumb to the common man and to the Congressmen for the puerile attempt at socialism at Bhuvaneswar. That is the picture that emerges.

An Hon. Member: Is it only at them?

Shri Daji: Both the common man and the Congressmen. The danger inherent in the budget is, not that it does not lead us to socialist development, about which I have no illusions, but the dangerous pattern it reveals is that this budget strikes at the very root of the independent democratic development of our country.

Let us take the tax proposals. It would be wrong to discuss the tax proposals each one separately. This estate duty could be picked up and it may be said that 85 per cent is the duty on the highest slab and is it not socialism? That is not, I submit, the correct way of looking at this budget. We must take the totality of the tax proposals and see what picture emerges. Each tax proposal we shall examine separately later, when the respective Bills come up.

There are certain good proposals like the estate duty, gift tax, wealth tax and all that. But what impact do they have on the economy as such? The total yield from all these increases—so-called socialist postures of the Finance Minister—are only Rs. 6.5 crores a year. That was why I called it a goods train to Bhuvaneswar socialism. If the goal of socialism is to

be reached at the rate of Rs. 6.5 crores per year, you will take a hundred years even to socialise the houses of Tatas and Birlas—only two houses. At this rate, I am afraid it is not only a goods train to Bhuvaneswar, but it is an attempt to scale the moon in a bullock cart. You will never get at this rate anywhere near socialism and anywhere near breaking up concentration, to which partial acceptance has been accorded by the Finance Minister.

Credit has been taken that no new tax has been levied. True, but no credit can be taken for that, because as the mid-term appraisal of the third Plan showed, even on the existing level of taxation, you have taken Rs. 400 crores more than what you had budgeted in the third Plan. Therefore, the common man has the right to ask for the return of the Rs. 400 crores that he had taken. So, the point is that there are no new tax proposals, but there is no relief which is much-needed. Of course, the CDS has been withdrawn, again haltingly. I do not know why. I am sure the Finance Minister will have a second look at it, because you withdraw it retrospectively, but you make the payment only after five years.

The crux of the tax proposals is no relief to the common man and no break in prices. In fact, their responsibility of holding the price-line has been abrogated in a spurious economic theory that the question of prices has got to be integrated with growth, investment and everything. That means, Government is ready to shoulder no responsibility on the question of price increase. The result is even after the increase in Dearness Allowance recently given, the Central Government employees are getting, compared to what they were getting in 1947, only Rs. 87 instead of Rs. 100. That is, the real wages have fallen today because of the price rise and yet the budget says, no responsibility and no control.

[Shri Daji]

Wasteful expenditure and spending continues. There are no social welfare measures and all reliefs come to capital, as if only capital was the sufferer and the common man were not the sufferer. My quarrel is with the philosophy of the budget that there is stagnation in the growth because capital is not adequately rewarded. I quarrel with this philosophy and that is the main burden of my quarrel against the philosophy that economic growth is held up because capital does not have adequate fillip. The mid-term appraisal has clearly showed that investment targets of the private sector were more than fulfilled, but the pattern was not fulfilled. The investment which had to be made in basic industries necessary for national development was not made. Instead, the same amount was invested in light industries with quick returns. That is what the mid-term appraisal says. So, to say that capital requires any further incentive is absolutely wrong reading of the economic situation. That is my quarrel against the budget which seeks to give more and more concessions to capital, Indian and foreign.

I am repeating the Finance Minister's own description of the man-eaters. Man-eaters are never quenched by giving blood. Once they taste blood, they want more blood. Similarly, the capitalists are never satisfied with the profits they get. Ultimately the man-eater that has tasted blood will not rest till it tastes man himself. Any attempt to placate the man-eater by giving more blood will only stimulate his appetite and that is what the budget has done.

Let us take the whole pattern now. I am not going to discuss the individual proposals. This is not the time for that. Mr. Morarka very cleverly argued that what was given by one hand to the corporate sector was taken away by the other. I say, this is not relevant. It is not the Rs. 10 crores relief that is given that is relevant, but relief in what direction. Here I

say that the totality of the tax proposals goes against the very grain, the spirit of Industrial Policy Resolution, against the philosophy of the Plan and against everything that our national movement up till now stood for. What was the pattern envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution? It was, public sector to grow and private sector to be restricted to certain industries; and, foreign capital, when it is a must. We can have quarrel with speed of socialism—evolutionary socialism or revolutionary socialism. But if socialism is to have any meaning worth its name, it does mean continuous narrowing of the base of the private sector and continuous growth of the public sector.

My quarrel with the budget proposals is, first it gives a fillip to that very sector of the corporate sector which should have been reserved for public sector, namely, basic industries. 14 basic industries have been given concessions and the direction should have been to take over those industries absolutely from the private sector to the public sector. Then, a rebate has been given to inter-corporate investment. We have been talking about concentration of power. The eminent Professor Hazari has clearly shown that inter-corporate investment will not serve the economic purpose. They are only a vehicle for more and more concentration of control over industries. If you really wanted to break concentration of control, there was no case at all for giving a rebate on inter-corporate investment. By making inter-corporate investment more easy and more attractive, you have given up the premise of increased control over concentration of wealth that is going on.

I am not surprised at this. It is not for me to review the whole economy of the last. But let me review very rapidly what has happened in the last 8 months. The first point is, whom

does this Finance Minister represent? The *Eastern Economist* says, he is a man of profound thinking. Yesterday, the Finance sneered when Mr. Gopalan cited the *Patriot*. I think *Eastern Economist* is his friend, which praises him as a man of profound thinking, because the Finance Minister has stimulated the climate for foreign capital, both public and private.

May I remind the House that on the very day of his appointment, Tata steel increased by Rs. 5.5 and Century shares increased by Rs. 14? The *Capital* of December 19th says:

"There has been a spectacular rise in share prices since the return of TTK. Whatever one may say of the Kamaraj Plan, the stock market has been greatly benefited."

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: It is known that the share bazar has gone down.

Shri Daji: I am talking of his return to power. Have the Congress Members ever known that the Kamaraj Plan will be beneficial to many including the stock market?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Their hopes have been falsified.

Shri Daji: I do not think so. I will show you. The index of share price in 1963 was 111.1. On 14-1964 it was 119.9. That means an increase of 8.8 per cent within one year. This is a spectacular increase compared to any other period of the year. Sir, the *Commerce Annual* says "His policies have enured him to stock exchange". Why do they say so? Let us go through his policies—liberalisation of bank credit, over Rs. 150 crores more given to private sector between November and January, no use of any controls and have decontrol, no control over price rise, Development Bank and Unit Trust formed for aiding the private sector as has been owned by the Finance Minister himself in his speech, raising of exemption limit in licensing industries, sanctity for normal channels of

trade, philosophy of control given up and so on. What does his speech show? What does his statement say? He says: "control for distribution I do not believe; control for avoiding excess demand is the only type of control I believe." So the door is open to all Indian and foreign capital. This is his economic philosophy.

May I just recall, Sir, in passing, the interview given by the Finance Minister to the *London Economist*? What does he say? Six Chief Ministers spoke in Bhuvaneshwar in favour of bank nationalisation. Whether the Finance Minister agrees with it or not is a different matter. The question is, how he sneers at bank nationalisation. When the foreign correspondent of the *London Economist* asked him a question as to whether there is a growing public opinion in favour of bank nationalisation, he said: "No". "In the first place", says the Finance Minister, "the demand is being raised by a very small section". So, all those who spoke in favour of it at Bhuvaneshwar including the six Chief Ministers represent only a small section of public opinion in the view of the Finance Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Why don't you speak about your own meetings? Why do you speak about Bhuvaneshwar?

Shri Daji: Why is the hon. Minister so touchy if I speak about Bhuvaneshwar?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: You have to speak about China and Russia.

Shri Daji: Why is he so touchy about it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is our business. Speak about your politics, and your politics are very wide.

Shri Daji: I will be satisfied for the present if you implement the policies adopted at Bhuvaneshwar. My quarrel is that you have thrown over-board even the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is my business and not yours.

Shri Daji: Certainly not. The ruling party's policies are national policies and it is the business of every citizen to see that they are put into effect.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Your policies are those of other nation's. The ruling party's policies are national policies, the Communist Party's policies are those of other nation's. We agree.

Shri Daji: Sir, if my remarks hurt the Finance Minister, it only means that they are going home.

The Finance Minister has propounded a new theory. There are three elements in industries: ownership, control and management. He says there is no concentration of ownership. I challenge him on this, and I challenge him based on figures not from any Communist journal but from the Reserve Bank bulletin of May, 1962. Therein it is said that out of the total shareholders 0.5 shareholders control 56 per cent of the total share value. If this is not concentration of ownership, what is? There is half a per cent of the total shareholders owning 50 per cent of the share holding.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Do you desire that the directors should have more shares, more than 50 per cent of the shares?

Shri Daji: It is the other way round. I will repeat what I said. Out of the total amount of shareholders 0.5 own more than 56 per cent of the total share value. If this is not concentration of ownership, what is? I have got many other figures about banks and other things in connection with the ownership concentration, but I will skip over them. Secondly, the Finance Minister has accepted—this is what the Reserve Bank of India says and not my verdict—that at least there is concentration of control. I want to ask, what concrete steps he has come forward with to check even this con-

centration of control. The rebate on inter-corporate dividend will only increase concentration of control. Admittedly, it will increase.

The only solution suggested is a Commission of Enquiry. I give all palms to the Finance Minister. He has out-Churchilled Churchill himself. Churchill said: "If you want to avoid an issue, refer the matter to a Committee". We have already had a committee sitting for more than three years. The report has not yet come. I know that the report of the Mahalanobis Committee is the most damaging to the Government, to the financial and economic policies of the Government. That is why he wants to shelve that report. That is why even before that report is placed on the Table of the House, he wants to place before the country and the House a promise for a further Enquiry Commission headed by a Judge. It will take another three years to submit its report. The Government will take a year to consider it. The House will then debate it for three days and then the Government will take its own time to implement it. Till that time, this concentration will continue. I want to know what steps the Government have taken on the known, exposed concentration of wealth? What steps have been taken on the results of the Dalmia-Jain enquiry over which the debate in this House was concluded a year back? No steps have been taken. What has happened to the Royal Asiatic Insurance Company enquiry? No steps have been taken. What has happened to the report of the Company Law Administration? No steps have been taken. What has happened to the opinion of Shastri and Daftary? No steps have been taken. Now you again come forward with a promise for a further enquiry. It only means that you do not want to tackle the issue of concentration of wealth, you only want to postpone it.

Then comes the question of foreign capital. I do not agree. I not only

disagree, but I think Shri Masani was more loyal than the king. Shri Masani said that foreign capital should be encouraged more, more incentives should be given, because it is not sufficiently remunerative now. It is not a question of my opinion versus Shri Masani's opinion. I am giving certain facts published by the U.S. Department of Commerce—from the horse's own mouth. Let us see how America looks at investment in India. This is what the U.S. Department of Commerce says: "Return after taxes on American investments in manufacturing enterprises in India was the highest". The return in 1962 was 20.6 per cent compared to 1961 when it was only 19.2 per cent. Then they have given a comparison. They have said that in western Europe American investment brought a return of 11.5 per cent, in Australia 7.1 per cent, in North America 4.3 per cent and Pakistan 3.5 per cent as against 20.6 per cent in India. This is what the State Department of Commerce in the United States says, and it was left to Shri Masani to be more loyal than the king and say that they want more encouragement. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has fallen in line with Shri Masani's thinking and he has given further concessions to foreign capital in India. What worries me more is not the tax concessions given, but the new policy orientation that he seeks to give.

About this, Sir, I have two quarrels before I come to my substantial quarrel with the proposals. My first quarrel with the Finance Minister is—I say it with the greatest respect but with all the confidence I possess—that he has not been honest with the House.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: What do you mean by "honest with the House"?

Shri Daji: I can understand the opinion that foreign capital should be invited more and more in the country. If that is so, a detailed policy statement should have been laid before the House and an opportunity given

to this House to discuss it. It should not have been left vague in his Budget speech saying that more concessions will have to be given. How much more are sought to be given? We want to know that. There are various other things also. Our Industrial Policy Resolution lays down certain things. Various things crop up from the policy statement of the Finance Minister. Are we going to invite foreign capital in the public sector?

Shri P. R. Patel: Would you be happy if the Finance Minister gets investments from Communist countries (Interruption)?

Shri Daji: Are you going to invite foreign private capital in our public sector? Last year a question was put to the then Finance Minister. Shri Morarji Desai, whether Government was going to allow private Indian Investment shares in the public sector. He said: "No". He also added: that was not the intention of the Government because that would go against the very spirit of public sector. Now, if foreign private investment is invited in the public sector, will it be in consonance with the spirit of public sector?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Selected industries.

Shri Daji: Have you decided it then? If the answer is in the affirmative, to what extent is it going to be done? Thirdly, on what terms is it going to be done? Fourthly, on what conditions of repatriation is it going to be done. Fifthly, what about possible nationalisation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will tell Mao all that.

Shri Daji: You will tell all that to Mao, but you dare not tell it to the House. That is what I call dishonesty. You cannot side-track the issue by again and again calling Mao and Chou. Chou and Mao are simmering in their own juice, and very soon with your policy you and your economic policies

[**Shri Daji**]

will also go in their juice if this continues. I say, come forward honestly before the House with a policy statement; let us discuss it.

15 hrs.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So you deny your God.

Shri Daji: Another paper of the big bourgeois, *The Eastern Economist*, referring to the Finance Minister, says: we understand that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has got to do certain things under political pressure from the Congress Party. Therefore, says the editorial of the Annual Number of *The Eastern Economist*, you can achieve it through the by-way, if not through the high way. So, instead of doing it through the high way, they want to do it in the budget through the by-way and thereby subvert the Industrial Policy Resolution through the backdoor. That is why I say the Finance Minister has been dishonest to the House. Let him be honest enough to come forward with a separate industrial policy resolution, let us discuss it and take a decision; let us not subvert it quietly through the backdoor. That is what we object to.

Then, with regard to his philosophy, I join issue basically with his concept that more inflow of foreign capital will help the nation. I say: No. I am reading from the report of Shri G. L. Mehta, an eminent man.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: When did he become eminent in your eye?

Shri Daji: I meant eminent in your eyes. He says:

"We have come across cases where attempts have been made by ~~collaborators~~ to sell out-dated machinery including items of unnecessary equipment in the essential machinery line and making exaggerated claims regarding the potentialities of the plant."

I have so many examples before me. Take the oil industry. Do you know

the amount of profit that is taken out? It is accepted that 60 per cent is taken out by them. The saving of foreign exchange because of the oil companies being in India is Rs. 8 crores whereas the amount sent out on the crude oil that we bring is Rs. 200 crores. Therefore, it is not an unmixed formulation that foreign capital will always save you foreign exchange. It has got to be studied in detail as to in what industry you are allowing, in what form you are allowing, for how long you are allowing and what safeguards you are providing. For example, we hear these days that a lot of tomtomming is going on about Bokaro that there is a demand by a private American interest. . .

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Nothing of that sort. I think it is a fabrication by you and your friends.

Shri Daji: Very well. I am thankful to you for the information. Then, I want to say one thing. The Finance Minister has contradicted a statement adduced to him about a letter written to the World Bank. I have read his contradiction.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: You inspired it, naturally.

Shri Daji: Very good. I want to pose certain points. You say you did not leak out the budget. I take it and I accept your word as a gentleman.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What is it? I want to know.

Shri Daji: You said you did not, and I accept it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What is it that you are accepting?

Shri Daji: There was a report which you have denied and I accept your denial.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But that report is your fabrication.

Shri Daji: I accept your denial. But why are you so afraid of my referring to it? Why are you so afraid of my speech.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Because it is all your fabrication.

Shri Daji: But I want to know one thing. Is it not a fact that in a note prepared by the hon. Finance Minister and submitted to the Economic Sub-Committee of the Cabinet it was mentioned that even the consumer industries were thrown open to private foreign businessmen. Is it not a fact that there was reference to it in the Sub-Committee? Is it not a fact that the letter to the World Bank...

Dr. M. S. Aney: (Nagpur): Sir, on a point of order. I want to know how my hon. friend has come into possession of this information. What is his source?

Shri Daji: It is not in the public interest to disclose it.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Public interest can be invoked only by the Government, not by the opposition.

Shri Daji: If I am wrong, I am open to correction. Is it not a fact that this letter to the World Bank was written even before the Economic Sub-Committee meeting?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What is the letter that was issued?

Shri Daji: I want to know that. If you place the whole thing on the Table of the House, the entire country will know it. That is my demand. I think that public interest requires that you do it. Further, is it not a fact that a lot has been said nowadays about the Finance Minister discussing about the purchase of aircraft?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to a newspaper

report this morning, which was a denial by the Finance Ministry, which says that no such letter has been issued. He should accept it.

Shri Daji: Perhaps, the hon. Deputy Minister was not very attentive to my speech. I said that my attention was drawn to it. What I say is that he has not denied that a letter has been sent. The statement merely says that what is reported is not correct. Therefore, what I would urge on the Finance Minister is to lay all the papers on the Table of the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I write many things.

Shri Daji: Then it is stated that the Finance Minister is negotiating about the purchase of aircrafts. What is this? Even the Defence Minister has not got that power. All powers are concentrated in one man. I take this opportunity to make this point—it has come up again and again in this House during this session—that the Government seems to be absolutely in sixes and sevens, with Ministers at cross-purposes and cross-policies, Government moving forward like a rudderless ship because the captain has taken leave. That appears to be the position, the picture..... (Interruptions). More and more powers are being usurped by the so-called Economic Ministry, subverting all other Ministries and their policies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude.

Shri Daji: I will take another five minutes.

Before I close, I will only read out a warning given by a member of the Congress Party.

Shri Raghunath Singh: By whom?

Shri Daji: Please bear with me for a minute; have patience.

"A country may appear to be free and independent if you consult geography or Atlas but if you look behind the veil you will find that it is under the grip of

[Shri Daji]

another country. It is this invisible empire that US possesses. This ingenious method is known as economic imperialism. The map does not show it. Through the control of wealth...."

Please note the words "through the control of wealth"

"...it is easy enough to control the people of that country and indeed the land itself."

These are the words of a great Indian, no one less than the Prime Minister of India, and these are prophetic words.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Others can also quote scripture, is it not?

Shri Daji: Yes, as you are trying again and again to quote Mao's name.

PL 480 has proved how powerful it is because a large chunk of our fluid currency is controlled by USA, a discussion on which we had only during last session. When more and more investments are coming in, what is going to happen? There is one other aspect that I want to place before the House. Professor Mahalanobis Committee report has pointed out that one of the causes of increased concentration of control is the foreign collaboration obtained by big business in India. The more foreign collaboration we obtain, the more we become under the grip of....

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, on a point of order. The report of Mahalanobis Committee has not yet been published.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It came in the papers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may leave it to the Finance Minister to reply.

Shri Daji: Foreign collaboration by local big business results in increased

concentration of wealth and concentration of control. So, even from this point of view, this influx of foreign capital, this subversion of the Industrial Policy Resolution, is dangerous.

Have we forgotten the factory of Surat? Have we forgotten Fort St. William? Have we forgotten that from holy marriage between indigenous and foreign capital are born Mir Kassims and Mir Jaffers of history? By throwing open the flood gates for foreign capital to come to India, by permitting the local big business to enter into collaboration with foreign concerns, by permitting them to have concentration of wealth and concentration of control and not only economic but political power you are creating a situation where modern Mir Jaffers and Mir Kassims will come to the scene, who will not flinch from selling the independence and democracy of our country for their own benefit.

Therefore, I submit this is a budget of despair, this is a budget which admits failure. The basic task before the nation is, how is this economic growth rate to increase. That is the basic and crucial thing. Even for bringing our country's starving millions away from the starvation development level by 1967, the economic growth rate has to be increased by 7 or 8 per cent, as the Ooty Seminar has pointed out. We cannot achieve this 7 per cent increase by the present policies.

There are two paths clearly laid out. One is the path of socialist orientation of our policies, broadly discussed at Bhubaneswar, a path which goes forward, a path of attacking monopoly, expansion of the public sector, land reforms, socialist orientation of the consumer goods production, distribution, wages and prices. The other method is inviting foreign capital because we cannot do the job.

Therefore, I say this is a negative budget, a budget of despair, a budget

which accepts Government's failure to raise the necessary internal resources, power and strength from the nation itself for building up the climate or atmosphere for the necessary economic growth. It is a budget which abrogates the responsibility to the people, it is a budget which subverts the Industrial Policy Resolution and the national policies. Here the issue is not between the so-called Left and the so-called Right in the Congress. The issue is not between socialism and no socialism. Here the issue is between independent development and dependent economy, mortgaged, and pledged to foreign capital.

Therefore, this is a Budget which connives at and fosters concentration. In its totality this Budget endangers not only the socialist objective but our very independent national development and, therefore, democracy itself because growth and concentration of economic power are bound to have an impact on the political power. To the people it gives the shadow, to the capitalists it gives the substance.

Therefore, a new perspective is opened out—the perspective of broad unity irrespective of ideology. I recall, as a part of the entire national movement we fought against the British Imperialism not only to drive out the political power but also to unseize their economic power. Let us not bring back that economic power through the backdoor. Therefore a new perspective is opened for a broad democratic unity between all persons who want to defend India's independent economic development, infant democracy and social justice to the people. That, Sir, is my quarrel with the Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Subodh Hansda. Absent. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta. Absent. Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with the Economic Survey and the policy statement which the hon. Finance Minister presented to the House I do not think anybody can find any fault. But as

far as the implementation of those statements and the policy for giving re-orientation to the fiscal measures are concerned, to my mind the hon. Finance Minister has proceeded reluctantly and rather haltingly. The drastic changes in the basic fiscal structure which are being brought about every second and third year result in a lack of confidence in the taxpayer's mind and also hampers the general growth and development.

The hon. Leader of the Communist Party while talking the other day mentioned about monopolies. I would agree that if there is a monopoly, it has to be seen, properly controlled and directed in a manner so that it does not become injurious to the interests of the nation and the people. But in a planned, controlled and protected economy where is the monopoly? When the country can plan out first and then all the industries are controlled and licensed, other industries if they are smaller are also protected then the injury of monopoly is not there. Moreover, prices are also controlled and distribution can also be directed and controlled. Under these circumstances, the injury of monopoly does not exist and we can take advantage of people who have the talent, the gift and the necessary knowledge for building up the country for the growth, progress and development of the country. If people are only to be frightened by the word 'monopoly', I have nothing to say. But whatever worse things monopoly can carry, let us examine whether they are free to do it. In spite of that the hon. Finance Minister has appointed a commission and I am very happy that he has done that. If there is concentration anywhere and if the policy needs to be changed as far as planning, control and protection to rival industries are concerned, that has to be remedied. But the hon. Finance Minister and the Government are quite alert to that; that is very apparent.

I have no quarrel whether it is a leftist Budget or a rightist Budget;

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

whether it is a socialist Budget or a capitalist Budget. People may name it any way they like.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Or midway between the two.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: It may be midway or even the third way. I would like to see whether the Budget can enthuse the spirit and create a favourable atmosphere so that goods are produced in the country and development goes ahead. We have two enemies on our borders and, as it has been said, they are friends today. There is a danger all the time and within whatever time that is available to us if we can build up our industries to strengthen not only our defence but also for our general economic welfare, we must not lose that time. I would like to judge the Budget from the point of view of whether whatever talent that is available in the country for developing the country is given full scope and impetus so that we can develop our country fast. If you want to take away wealth from them, it can be taken away any time, the day you like. That is entirely different. But if the talent that is available is frustrated and is not given the scope, the time and opportunity to develop our nation, I think, not only the general growth will be impaired but it will lag behind and also our defence and our resources will not be built up to the extent we ought to build in the face of the danger from the Communist country and also from Pakistan.

Therefore, to my mind, whether the objective before our country is socialism or whatever ism it is, there are two things, namely, whether our priority is for fighting poverty, ignorance, illiteracy and disease or whether we should give priority to removal of disparity. We want to achieve both the things and we should achieve them. But disparities cannot be removed altogether; complete disparity has not been removed even in Russia. But it can be lessened. Now,

should we take that as the foremost step and should priority be given for removal of disparity as far as that is possible, or should we take the first step to remove poverty, disease and ignorance? Where is the emphasis? When one section of people in the Congress place the emphasis on the one thing and another section on the other thing, our friends in the Communist Party think that there is a division in the Congress. It is a question of emphasis and priority. To my mind, we should remove poverty first and if we can take the help and assistance of those people who can help us in removing that poverty, there is nothing wrong about it.

Seth Govind Das made a very valuable point which I have also been saying many times and that is that real happiness is not found anywhere, whether it is among the poor or the rich. To my mind, the ills of life are because mostly our economy is money-oriented, materialistic, developing economy. Unless some moral and spiritual values are added and we reorientate economic development accordingly so that the spirit of sacrifice and contentment is there, I do not think we can really get real happiness, peace and contentment in the country because we will have only material progress and if there is only material progress and the emphasis is there, it naturally leads to corruption and malpractices because in such an economy and in such an atmosphere people think that wealth and money value are the most important and other things are relatively less important. If Gandhiji had succeeded, more than anybody else it was in creating a climate of spiritual thought and he gave moral fibre to the country. I think, where we are failing is that we are losing that moral and spiritual fibre that we should have in the atmosphere. If we could do that, I suppose, many of our ills will be removed.

Now I come to the Budget proposals. The Super Profits Tax has been

removed, but instead the Surtax has been brought about. While for the Super Profits Tax the base was smaller, that is, only the capital and the reserves, in the case of the Surtax the base has been made a little wider and 10 per cent has been allowed in respect of this. While it appears to be 4 per cent it is not exactly 4 per cent because the base is wider. If you take the interest paid on loans and other things, these days you have to pay interest which amounts to 7½, 8 or 8½ per cent or whatever it is. So, the difference is only the additional advantage or the facility that has been given. As regards the S.P.T., when the base was calculated 10 per cent of the taxable profit was also allowed to be calculated. But that facility is not there in respect of the Surtax. Also, in S.P.T. if there was a deficiency in any particular year, that deficiency was allowed to be carry-forward next year. This is also not provided for in this Surtax. As regards 23A Companies, the super tax has been increased by 9 to 10 per cent and because of those selective industries where the Finance Minister has given some facility under Part IV of the Schedule I of the Finance Bill, the taxes of those 23A Companies have not only been increased but they have also to pay the dividend tax. So, both-ways the taxes have been increased. Apart from that, the tax on dividend, according to me, is non-ethical tax. If according to Vinobha Bhave or Sarva Sewa Sangh, money should not earn anything, it should not be allowed to earn interest, if the Government takes that view and enunciates a policy of that kind that only the human labour alone should be rewarded by money and that money should not be allowed to earn interest, I would entirely agree with that. But as long as that policy is not accepted, you might as well have a tax on salaries and say that of the salaries Bill that you pay in a particular company, certain percentage will be taxed. Now, people have made investment with the knowledge that this investment is to give them some return. Even without paying that legitimate return, you tax. It is a non-ethical tax, accord-

ing to me. I agree that after whatever you think is reasonable, after providing that reasonable return on investment, if the higher return was given and if you were taxing it, it was quite in order. Last time when the Finance Minister introduced the dividend tax, 6 per cent of the dividend was allowed tax-free. But this time—I do not know why—he did not think it proper to do so.

Now, Sir, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme has been discontinued and in place of that the Finance Minister has brought in the Annuity Deposit Scheme. The removal of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, as far as the lower slabs are concerned, is a distinct relief. The lower-middle class and the middle-class has benefited by it. I think, they needed the relief much more than anybody else. To that extent, I am very happy. But under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, the interest was tax-free. Here, under the Annuity Deposit Scheme, the interest is not made tax-free. While it is said that under the Annuity Deposit Scheme, whatever you deposit is exempted from the tax but when you receive the instalment, that instalment is added to your income and it is taxed at that stage. Instalment should be exempted from tax. To my mind the Annuity Deposit Scheme is a redundant tax and unnecessarily it will involve administrative work. After ten years, supposing somebody's income is stationary, in the eleventh year, he will be paying to the Government the same amount and receiving the same amount from the Government because of the instalment that he has to receive back. In that respect, it will be redundant or as is called in Hindi *gorakh-dhandha*. It is the administrative difficulties that he has taken on his hand. If he really wants to have the Annuity Deposit Scheme, let him have it. But why pay the instalments annually? Why not fix a particular year, or at the age of 60, or whatever it is, or at the time of death, when you can pay it in one

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

instalment or in five instalments or whatever the number may be? If you do so, it will be much more helpful to the assessee and also to the administration because lot of clerical work will be removed.

Then, Sir, Expenditure Tax has also been introduced this year. It was there already. As I have said, if every two or three years the fiscal policy is re-oriented in a different way, it creates a lack of confidence in the minds of the taxpayer. Last time, when the Expenditure Tax was introduced, the previous year's expenditure was not included. But this time, apart from the highest slab, the previous year is also included. The expenditure incurred in the current year will also be taxed which, I think, is not quite right or proper. It is not going to yield much of the tax either, but instead a lot of clerical work will be involved.

The Estate Duty has been enhanced by more than double, about 85 per cent and so on. If it is necessary, it should be done. I have no grievance because there will be hardly few people who will be paying death duty at that rate. It has been calculated in the Budget itself that the share of the Estate Duty to the Central Government will be Rs. 5 lakhs only. So, if it amounts only to that, it will only lead to a certain amount of discontent and bitterness and if such a heavy tax is levied, it will only induce people to go in for more mal-practices and corruption. When we want to remove corruption and so on, why are we driving people to take to more methods of corruption and mal-practices and so on and so forth? If you want to take away the money, it should have been done in a gradual way. But this, to my mind, is a legalised expropriation or confiscation of money. You can do that because you are empowered in every possible way. But it is not fair to do so. In the Lok Sabha, I think, hardly about two or three people would be, if at all, in a position to pay when they die. Under these

circumstances, I think, if we want to remove corruption . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
Who are they?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I do not think it would be proper to name them. The Finance Minister would be a more proper person to tell about them because I do not know the details and it would not be proper on my part to give those names.

The main thing is this. We would like to generate the climate and atmosphere and enthuse the spirit by which our country can develop faster industrially and economically. If that is to be done, whatever the readjustment has been done, on the whole the Finance Minister has not given that much of impetus to the whole atmosphere. It is apparent because the share bazaar, on the whole, has gone down. If certain selective scrips have gone up, it is because of some of the concession which have been given to the selective industries. In this respect, I think the Finance Minister has done very well. He has chosen some industries which are more important from the country's point of view. There we may differ. That is a different thing. But the principle to select industries which are more important from the country's point of view and given them some more relief is a good principle. Apart from the industries that he has added, I would like him to add to that list the transport industry, the engineering and chemical industries and also the sugar industry because there are some of the industries which are really going to help us in many ways. The sugar industry will help in the cooperative sector and also the cane-grower and also the engineering and the chemical industries deserve more than anything else.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The budget which is before us was introduced by the

Finance Minister with a speech in which he had laid down the general principles which those who have got some knowledge of economics would easily accept as the correct ones. And probably, his idea in introducing all those big principles of economics in his speech was that his budget should be judged by the people in the light of those principles which he had enunciated therein. That may have been his idea, but I find that people come with their own ideas whenever they approach the question here, and we find that those who take a different view do not try to understand the view put forth by the person who has made the proposals, but he brings to bear certain other considerations. That is the difficulty.

In my opinion, the speech at least, apart from the proposals which he has made, has given us a correct idea of the approach which the Finance Minister has got while framing his proposals.

15.32 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

But what I find is this that it is rather difficult for a layman to appreciate the budget proposals. I am not an economist in the true sense of the term, but I am a layman, and I want to approach this budget from the point of view of a layman. Some people want to approach it from the point of view of the resolution on democratic socialism which was passed at Bhubaneshwar. Some others want to approach it from some other point of view, but I want to approach this budget from the point of view of a layman and nothing more than that.

The one thing that strikes me most in this budget is this that the hon. Finance Minister was really lucky when he accepted this job and had to present this budget, because he had not to face the deficit of about Rs. 16 crores that was anticipated in the budget by the former Finance Minister who had framed the proposals for 1963-64, but on account of certain

things that have happened we find that there has been a tremendous increase on the revenue side and a decrease on the expenditure side, so that he got a considerable windfall, so to say, which made it convenient for him to get a good surplus or to show a good surplus in his budget. For example, he has stated that instead of the deficit of about Rs. 16.22 crores at the end of the current year, he will have a surplus of Rs. 88.34 crores according to the revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, which means that there has been a net increase in revenue and a decrease in expenditure in 1963-64. This was indeed a very lucky thing for him.

With this big surplus that is expected in 1963-64, what do we find in the budget estimates? The budget estimates for 1964-65 place the total revenue receipts at Rs. 20,95,12,28,000 and the expenditure figure at Rs. 20,41,30,96,000. This shows that without having recourse to any measures of additional taxation, he could have got the money needed for the whole expenditure that he wanted to incur, because according to the figures supplied he would have a surplus in his hand of about Rs. 53.81 crores, or to be exact, Rs. 53,81,32,000. On account of the additional taxation proposals which he has made and placed before us, he would be able to get about Rs. 40.27 crores more. That means, that, so to say, there is a surplus of about Rs. 94.08 crores in his hands. Lest there should be any possibility of my having misunderstood him or misinterpreted him on this point, I would quote the relevant portion from his own budget speech. At page 18 of Part B of his speech, the hon. Finance Minister has stated:

"As a result of all the changes I have proposed in the direct taxes, there will be an additional revenue of Rs. 15 crores to the Centre. The abolition of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and the introduction of Annuity Deposit Scheme will result in a net credit of Rs. 50 crores in 1964-65 on the

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

capital side after allowing for a drop of Rs. 7 crores in the accretion to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund.

The combined effect of the changes in taxes and deposits will be a net gain to revenue of Rs. 40 crores and to capital of Rs. 50 crores

So, there is a net gain of about Rs. 90 crores on both capital and revenue sides put together.

Then, he proceeds to say:

"Given the present economic situation, to which I have referred earlier, this order of deficit, I think, should serve the best the requirements of growth as well as reasonable stability in prices."

My point is that the fact that there is this extraordinary surplus of about Rs. 94 crores means that Government are taking from the people so many rupees more than is needed by them for the sake of running their administration according to their own ideas. This is what it means. This sum of Rs. 94 crores is a burden upon the people of India. Taking the population of India as about 43 crores, it works out to a burden of about Rs. 2.3 per man. That is the burden that each person has to bear not for the sake of running the administration, not for getting a proper administration of the country but for the sake of allowing in the hands of the hon. Finance Minister a surplus of about Rs. 94 crores.

What does this burden of Rs. 2.3 per man mean? The average income of an individual has been variously described in various reports, but I shall give the figure from the Government's own publication which I have got in my pocket, and which places it at about Rs. 326 per year. Rs. 326 is the *per capita* annual income on an average. This works out to a daily income of about nine annas. So, we find that a person whose daily

income is about nine annas is called upon to contribute to the treasury Rs. 2.3 per year for the sake of allowing the Finance Minister to have a comfortable surplus in his hands to manipulate on. As every hon. Member knows, there has been a debate in this House several times on the high prices, on the rise in prices and so on. This sum of nine annas daily is not enough for a person to feed himself properly, and is not enough to enable him to have even one good meal, not to speak of other things. Leaving aside the big classes and the common man who may have benefited in some way, the bulk of the population consists of those people whose income is evidently much below nine annas a day, because the figure of nine annas is only on the average. So, it is the famished and starving people of India who are called upon to bear this burden of Rs. 2.3 a year. So, what we would have expected from the hon. Finance Minister was this. His sympathies should have gone towards those people, in order to give relief to them, instead of trying to add to the treasury balances to the extent of Rs. 40 crores or so. These Rs. 40 crores could have been obtained by streamlining the administration or by effecting economies in administration. We hear that these poor people are intending to have *morchas* and so on, and this kind of situation could have been avoided, if only relief could have been given to them. This is what I would like to urge.

So, I would submit that the budget, though framed with the best of intentions and with a proper and scientific approach also has failed to give relief to those persons to whom such relief was very much necessary.

On this point, I also want to draw the attention of my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, to a dictum of the late Prof. Gokhale. I was glad that in today's debate a reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri S. S. More, to Prof. Gokhale. I have not got the full text of what Prof. Gokhale

had said, but I remember the gist of it. He used to say that nothing is more dangerous than to have in the hands of the Government a big surplus, because that takes away from the spirit of running the administration and carrying on economically and using the money for the benefit of the people and effecting retrenchment in expenditure. A surplus in the hands of Government goes against that spirit.

Now one of the principles which the hon. Finance Minister has enunciated is the need for Government, along with an attempt to find resources for the nation's needs, to observe the principle of strict economy and try to retrench unnecessary expenditure. That may be there. But with such a big surplus in the hands of Government, this incentive for economy goes away.

We already find in the running of so many institutions and corporations—I have not the time to go into details; if I had time, I could have read from the reports of the Public Accounts Committee several cases—that most of those persons in charge of those corporations have been reckless in dealing with the money placed at their disposal. So when this big surplus in the hands of Government goes to those people, there is more chance of their being lavish in expenditure than being economical in their use for the welfare of the people.

Here I want to make a reference to one principle which has been laid down in our ancient tenets of economics and polity.

प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थम्, स ताम्यो वलिभंगहीत्,
सहस्र गुण मुत्स्थुम् आदते ही रसम् रविः।

The principle of taxation has been recognised and sanctified in our ancient economic tenets. You realise taxes from the people for their own welfare, not for your glory. And how was it to be used? It was to be used as the sun takes the waters from the seas and returns it a thousand fold to

the earth. It is in that spirit that taxes have to be realised from the people. A cultivator sows one seed in the land; in return he gets a hundredfold. It is in that spirit that the ruling party, the administration, has to manage the money taken from the people. That is why it has been stated:

तनिम्ता शोभन्ते गलित विभवाः चार्थिषु नृपाः

Kings look more graceful when their treasures are emptied for the welfare of the needy and poor'. This is the principle which we want the ruling party to observe. We are the persons who created a democratic body. We want them to keep in view these old principles of economy along with the principles of modern economy. Ancient Indian economy requires them to use public money in such a way as to enable them to return it a hundredfold or a thousand-fold to the people in the form of benefits and welfare schemes. That is the idea.

While on this point, there are two or three small points of an administrative nature which I wish to make before winding up my speech. The first is this. If we have to run government properly, we have to see that not only the people are pleased but those whom they employ to run the administration are also pleased. I find that most of the servants in technical lines who have taken up government jobs want to run away and find jobs in the private sector. There is a great tendency in that direction. The result is that at a time when Government stands in need of the largest numbers of technicians for the various projects, the men they have trained for the purpose try to run away and join elsewhere. So they must look into the matter and see what are the grievances of the persons who are serving as technicians in the public sector and remove those grievances. One of the things which has come to my notice and which I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that the

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

Atomic Energy Department, which has been in existence for the last 15 years, is still treated as a temporary department. Not being a permanent department, many of the benefits and privileges which go to the employees of permanent departments, are denied to the employees of the Atomic Energy Department.

There are several other departments like this. I say this is bad economy. It is a bad policy to keep your servants who function in these big projects in a state of suspense in regard to their future, so much so that they feel it is better to go away and join some private master. This is a point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister.

There is another thing. In the present situation confronting us on our borders, Pakistan and China are thinking of doing something which constitutes a potential of great danger to India. What is the way for us to get out of it? Recently, we have found that our old friends, the UK and US, who came to our help at a critical time during the Chinese invasion, have been now lukewarm in their attitude. Why is it so? My own idea is that it is the attitude of the Government of India which is responsible for this. It is the attitude of the Government of India itself towards undoing the wrong which has been inflicted on us by China, the way we are trying to proceed in that matter, that has created the impression that India does not want to fight to undo the wrong done to us but want others to do that for us. There the difficulty comes. Unless you are yourselves prepared to shed your own blood to regain your position, there would be no enthusiasm among people who are your friends to come to your rescue. This is the reason why the UK and US, which came to your help at the critical time are now showing a very peculiar attitude, an attitude about which we feel so much anxious.

I want the Government to take note of this situation. Also in administering the country, greater attention should be paid to create a live interest among the people, create a patriotic attitude of giving something for the country. At the same time, they should see to it that the surplus that is there in the hands of the Government, the money that the Government has taken from the people, should be better and more usefully spent, for the benefit and welfare of the people.

Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Chatra): Madam Chairman, at the outset, I would like to say that I am not an economist, nor do I profess to be an expert on financial matters. But I claim to know the acute hardships and abject poverty of those who have elected me to represent them here. It is with this aspect in view that I would like to say a few words on the budget proposals. We were anxiously looking forward to the Budget, and the rural population too had been eagerly looking forward to some relief by way of cheaper food and cheaper clothes. But I regret that the Budget in this respect has proved to be both a great disappointment and a betrayal of the hopes and aspirations of the common man.

Unfortunately, the Finance Minister has not given any express indication of controlling the prices of daily necessities, the burden of which is reacting sharply on the common man.

The food prices have not declined, and the price of cloth has already registered an upward rise, and threatens to rise even further.

The abolition of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, reduction of the rates of income-tax on the various slabs, abolition of Super Profits Tax and certain excise duties are no doubt welcome features of the Budget, but on closer scrutiny it is apparent that the Government has taken much more by the left hand than what little it has given by the

right hand. The drastic upward revision of the Estate Duty, the Gift Tax, the Wealth Tax and the new Surtax, rob the charm of the over-all relief given to the tax-payer. The Budget, therefore, is a poor attempt at mitigating the seething discontent with little doses of mercy. Unless the impact of economic growth is felt by a considerable section of the people, these Plans and surveys will carry little conviction with the people.

Whether the Government explains the shortfalls by statistics or tries to make them up by increased taxation, the fact remains that the lot of the common man will still remain unchanged. The common man is being deprived of the basic necessities of life and is being slowly and systematically crushed under the increasing indirect taxes levied by the Central Government. He is a victim, I should say, of all the ill-advised thinking of the Government.

Instead of producing food, the Government is wasting its time in socialisation of food distribution and controls, which have been the bane of our economy. Even the Minister of Community Development is said to have complained that the lack of progress in the rural sector is due to too much centralised planning. It is a thousand pities that in an agricultural country like ours, agriculture should have been so criminally mismanaged for the sake of the Government's planned economy.

However, I am glad that the Prime Minister has, even at this late stage, changed his views on the subject at least. Addressing a meeting of the National Development Council on 8th November last year, he said:

"People seem to think that an industrial plant solves all the problems, which it does not. At the present moment in India, whichever way you start, you come back to agriculture. We dare not be slack about it as we have been I am afraid."

Even Mr. Khrushchev, in November 1962, said at the Communist Party Central Committee that it was old-fashioned to regard steel as the only measure of modern economy.

Industry seems to have fared no better. Here, too, because of the Government's socialistic policies, the State sector is pitched against the interests of the country. Though the performance of the State sector leaves much to be desired, yet the investment in this sector seems to be on the ascent. In the First Plan it was 46 per cent, in the Second it was 54 per cent, and in the Third it is estimated at 61 per cent. I am afraid that with the new taxation measures, the Finance Minister will be accelerating the speed of State monopoly in all economic fields, and will eventually succeed in completely eliminating private enterprise from the industrial map of India.

It would be interesting to pause for a moment to think whether the performance of the State sector has been commensurate with the progressively increasing investments in that sector. Apart from incurring huge losses, there is hardly anything worth mentioning on the credit side. By way of illustration, I would like to quote a few instances.

According to a news item in February, 1963, the State Trading Corporation and the Atomic Energy Commission had created a muddle trying to outbid each other in Japan over the export of ilmenite, resulting in a loss of one crore of rupees worth of foreign exchange.

In the NCDC, another major public sector concern, while the sales went up from Rs. 282.30 lakhs to Rs. 1,317.65 lakhs between 1956-57 and 1961-62, profits in the same period declined from Rs. 25.92 lakhs to Rs. 11.89 lakhs.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, in his Audit Report (Commercial), 1963, has stated, after analysing the financial result of 46 Government companies as on March, 1962,

[Shrimati Vijaya Raje]

that on an employed capital of Rs. 1,090.75 crores, the net result of operation of all these companies shows a loss of Rs. 10.60 crores.

According to the same report, the three steel plants of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela had together incurred a loss of Rs. 40 crores.

The yield of the public sector is therefore a matter of concern, since the resources employed there would have yielded better results elsewhere, had the money remained with the people.

In comparison, the private sector has to its credit the development of a wide range of industries. We learn from responsible quarters that during the first decade of planning, not only has the private sector developed various industries, but it has provided additional employment for over one million persons. In the first two Plans, the whole of the private sector undertook 50 per cent of the national investment and produced more than 80 per cent of the additional income in that period. So, private enterprise has proved to be not only an essential, but an effective part of our economy, and, therefore, I hope the Government will not continue to take an unfriendly attitude towards this sector. Mr. Eugene Black has rightly observed that people must come to accept private enterprise not as a necessary evil, but an affirmative good.

I would now like to turn to a very disturbing factor which is greatly agitating the public mind. That is the growing corruption that is spreading like cancer and destroying whatever good that is left in us. Today, there is not a single department of administration at the Centre or in the States which is free from this malady. I feel that there are two major factors which promote this evil, the system of control and the plethora of laws and regulations which result in the concentration of power in the hands of the administration at all levels. My

submission, therefore, is that in order to eradicate this evil we should do away with the licence-permit-quota system as this is the breeding ground of all corruption.

16 hrs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I know to which Party this hon. Member belongs? (An Hon. Member: Why? Swatantra Party). She is too good to belong to the Swatantra Party.

Shrimati Vijaya Raje: Even Gandhi ji was against the idea of controls. If the ruling party is really serious about ending corruption, they must get at the root of this trouble. Unless we remove controls or reduce them upto the level called for by international trade and exchange pressures, no amount of pious resolutions are going to yield the desired results. Secondly, we must have men of unquestionable integrity occupying places of big positions. They must be persons to whom people could look to with genuine respect. Unfortunately our Ministers and Deputy Ministers have not set any shining examples in this respect. It is an open secret that some of the Ministers and more so their deputies enjoy a standard of living which will put to shame even the most ostentatious living in our country. I hope and trust that the Finance Minister will be able to successfully apply the provisions of the expenditure tax to his colleagues and high officials in order to curb the mode of living which is obviously far beyond their legitimate means. We have seen how an innocent Bill like the one moved by Shri Kamath calling for a periodical declaration of the Ministers' assets was defeated though it drew powerful support from some of the eminent Members of the Congress Party. It is all very well to say that these declarations are made at the time of elections; some may even have the knack to explain their gains to the Congress High

Command but would this deceive the general public? Standards which are incompatible with the salaries of the ministers and their deputies do tend to give rise to doubts that money from doubtful sources go to swell the coffers of these ministers. It will remain a curious fact of history that this Government has failed to find a satisfactory solution to any of our major problems in spite of sixteen years of undisturbed rule. The only redeeming feature of this regime is the inexhaustible patience of the poor docile tax payer which has helped him to survive in the face of sixteen years of democratic tyranny.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: There is no doubt that the hon. Finance Minister has won the appreciation of the common man by putting a very cautiously arranged and cleverly woven budget before the country. The overall reaction of the people at large has been that of 'relief'. But before throwing too many bouquets on him we who are supposed to be the watchdogs of this democracy and whom the teeming millions of our country have their trust to mould the policies not only for the governing of the country at present but to take the country on to the path of peace, progress and prosperity in future have to examine and scrutinise every aspect of this Budget very carefully to ensure that this Budget is not a juggler's paradise which gives temporary happiness or relief but is economically and ethically a sound budget and is capable of producing a self-generating economy. In my opinion there are four tests to justify the soundness of a budget. Let us first see whether this Budget is in complete consonance with the declared and accepted policies of the Government and how far and how effectively it takes the country to that direction of fulfilling the plan of growth of a socialist economy. Another important feature of a useful budget which could be a strong economic instrument is its revolutionary capability of removing, curbing and eliminating economic evils such as vulgar

monopolies in the industrial and financial sector, greedy controls of the three fourth of the national wealth of the country by seven or eight families as well as the black money which circulates in the underworld and creates a number of economic hazards like speculation in food-grains and other essential goods which makes a sort of prize gods who dictate prices, which has made this country a middle man's paradise. If the hon. Minister thinks that the mere imposition of slightly higher rates of tax on gifts and estate duty is going to remove ageold disparities and inequalities, he is very much mistaken. If he is under the impression that a few reforms in Income-tax Act are going to change the ferocious lions into honest milch cows and their ageold habit of tax evasion could be changed overnight, he is very wrong in his assessment. I wish that an intellectual and a great economist and an eminent administrator like him should have incorporated some effective steps to unearth this black money. He should have taken more stern steps to curb the economic evils of Chronic types such as hoarding, speculating, misuse of the money by the bankers, etc. He should have taken some stricter steps to break these monopolies and imperialistic control of a couple of people of the entire wealth. Are we going to establish a socialistic society without getting these tremendous resources released? I am unable to understand how this Commission is going to remove monopolies unless some declarations about concrete steps to be taken by the Finance Minister are announced just now. I am sure that an experienced and mature politician like him knows which are the monopolies and how to break them. By this Commission, action will only be delayed. So, I request him not to indulge himself in the formation of these Commissions and omissions. He should directly and immediately taken action to break these monopolies.

I would like to submit very humbly that the hon. Finance Minister has

[Shrimati Savitri Nigam]

made a very half-hearted effort to fulfil the tall claims and bold declarations which were made at Bhuvaneswar. No mention has been made as to what the special steps are that would be taken to provide these five minimum needs; how much more money is going to be provided to create more jobs for the unemployed people. Unless we start it now, how are we going to fulfil the need before the end of the fifth Five Year Plan? What are those special steps which will be taken to utilise the vast manpower and untapped material resources to establish a prosperous and self-generating economy? I would like to submit that no financial provisions have been made in this budget to utilise the vast manpower which is just wasting itself.

I would cite only one example. There are about 90 lakhs of physically handicapped and crippled people in our country and they are a dead-weight on our economy. No care has been taken to rehabilitate them. I was surprised to see in this budget that while the amount of money that was earmarked for this purpose formerly was Rs. 20,000, it has been decreased to Rs. 19,000 for this year. I would like to suggest the pattern which has been adopted by many developed countries. Take the case of America. In America, they are spending 23 billion dollars for the rehabilitation and education of the handicapped people and they are realising about 25 million dollars from these handicapped people in the form of income-tax. If such steps could be taken in our country, I am sure a lot of gain could be made and the production could be increased a great deal, and all these people who are a dead-weight on our economy could become productive units.

In the same way, I would also like to mention that there are thousands of our neglected sisters who are just victim of the worse type of exploitation. If these people could be rehabilitated in industrial homes and suitable

jobs provided to them, production could be increased and these units which are just wasting themselves could be made productive units.

The fourth and the most important test of an economically secure budget should be as to how revolutionary and how effective it could be in raising and releasing the national and international resources for fulfilling the obligation and responsibilities before us, of course within the framework of our policy and its directives.

The last important test of the budget should be as to how far it provides an incentive to the people for sacrifice, saving and investment, and how far it encourages the capital formation and economic growth.

Several things which stand like the road engine in the way of new and young industrialists have been mentioned by my hon. friends, and I do not want to repeat them. But the most harmful thing which is killing the trust and enthusiasm of investors and industrialists and which has not been mentioned by anybody should be mentioned by me, and that is administrative delays. These delays cause a great waste of wealth, time, energy and manpower, and make the life of the common man and the investor and the industrialist very, very difficult. These delays could be removed if some drastic steps are taken. There is no doubt about it. I would like to mention that at present the Finance Ministry and the departments under it are also very largely responsible for these delays. The Ministry is working like an octopus with its several claws. Every file in every Ministry has first to go through these claws and these claws do not want to release anything quickly. I would suggest that some very effective and radical change should be made immediately.

We are very lucky to have such a Finance Minister who is a man of profound thinking. He is a man of

experience in the political and economic field. I am afraid that all his good qualities will not go far enough, if some radical changes are not brought in the administrative set-up to remove these delays. We are not allergic to foreign capital or foreign investors, but we should be very cautious and careful to see that this foreign capital and foreign investors work within the framework of our accepted directive policies and they do not get much freedom as to dictate their terms and attach strings to those investments.

It is a very welcome move that civil expenditure has been curtailed and sur-tax has been levied. But I would like to say one or two more things. But the people who have suggested scrapping prohibition are neither the friends of the people nor of the country. The nation will never forgive such people who say that because prohibition laws are not implemented properly, it should be scrapped. Why not they suggest that murder should be legalised because in spite of the fact that under the CrPC the man who commits murder is punished, still there are a number of murders? More drinking means more crimes; more liquor consumption means more diseases and more accidents and more deaths. So, I would request the Finance Minister not to be misguided by such suggestions.

I am very glad that an increase has been made in D.A. and some cities have been upgraded. But I would like to suggest that this increase is very nominal, keeping in view the rising prices. I am sure the Finance Minister will come forward with some other proposals for upgrading other cities and increasing this D.A.

In conclusion, I would request the Finance Minister to provide as much money as is required for the information and broadcasting service, because in this ideological age, we have to increase and improve our information and broadcasting department. It has been tremendously weak. When I get time, I would point out what are the

shortcomings and why we have not been able to win the various nations in our favour.

I would conclude by making another suggestion. If we want to remove this tax evasion, instead of taxing individual income, the Finance Minister should come with a proposal to tax the entire family income. That will be a very effective step to remove the tax evasion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Madam Chairman, we are familiar with the rapier-like thrust and the seasoned adroitness of the Finance Minister and we have fresh evidence of this in the budget proposals which he has placed before us and which bear an unmistakable imprint of his personality. It appears to me that these budget proposals represent a very skilful economic fencing and a dexterous combination of strategy and tactics. It is, if I may be permitted to say so, the special annual rope-trick *a la TTK*.

In fairness to the Finance Minister, however, it must be said that if the budget proposals harbour many illusions they also contain an earnest of his awareness of the social purposes to which our financial policy must of necessity be committed. They also contain an earnest of his determination to grapple with the economic realities of our country. I would like to pay him a tribute for his studied effort to pierce the veil that hid the face of economic realities, as they came to be discussed by the successive Finance Ministers in this country.

In his budget speech, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has treated us to an excellent discourse on the economic problems which confront us. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a particular passage. It says:

"In the ultimate analysis, the three problems of prices, growth and balance of payments so far are inter-related and we cannot solve any one of the them without the fullest attention to the other two. Indeed, it is only to

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the extent that all these problems are tackled within the framework of an integrated policy, in regard to incomes, wages and investment that we can hope to ensure that the necessary investment potential is available for the development of the economy."

16.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The question I should like to pose before the Finance Minister and before the House is whether these budget proposals could fairly be construed as a blue-print of such an integrated economic policy for the nation. I am sorry to say that the answer for the time being would have to be in the negative. It does appear that the most we can say in respect of these budget proposals is that the Finance Minister has begun an exciting romance with economic thinking but that there appears to be no firm proposal for wedlock and that there appears to be no definite planning for regular matrimony at least from so far as we can judge from the budget proposals before us.

The dragon of inflation is threatening the very fabric and foundation of our national economy. The Government have often shown themselves passive, inert, bewildered, open-mouthed, gaping spectators of the spiralling rise of prices and this monster of inflation roars and roves at will across the national economy with impunity. The pace of industrial progress has been disappointing and has indeed been languishing in the prison-house, if I may say so, of certain stock ideological bogeys which are raised from year to year.

The agricultural policy has been, during these years, an aimless, wandering, groping, hand-to-mouth adjustment. I am afraid, Sir, that our foreign exchange reserves, as has been rightly admitted by the Finance Minister, stand at a very low ebb, and a great deal of effort would be required to strengthen them.

The Third Plan visualises an increase of 30 per cent in agricultural production, 70 per cent in industrial output and 30 per cent in national income. The inputs for achieving these targets have been staggeringly colossal. I am afraid, in spite of these large inputs we have no firm assurance that the output in the national economy would increase at the desired level. It appears to me that the average annual rate of increase in national income during the first two years of the Third Plan has been only around 2.35 per cent as against the target of 6 per cent. What I would like to know is, in what manner and with what methods and to what extent the Minister expects that these targets would be fulfilled.

We have often felt that there is an acute and dire need for co-ordination. We were happy when the present Finance Minister as the Minister of Defence and Economic Co-ordination began some path-breaking work and made a remarkable contribution in the field of overall co-ordination. My fears are that as soon as co-ordination began to make some headway in the administration, it also began to tread on certain departmental toes and ministerial shoes, as I had occasion to observe earlier, with the result that the task of co-ordination, which is one of the most compelling and imperative tasks of this administration, is again being ignored and neglected. I think that the results of such neglect may indeed be disastrous. It seems to me that after he ceased to be the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, the cards have been shuffled so often that the pivotal consideration for co-ordination has tended to be eclipsed. I hope that the Finance Minister, when he rises to reply to the general debate, would be able to re-assure the House that he does not propose to allow the tasks of co-ordination to suffer in spite of the fact that he now holds charge of the Finance portfolio. Because it is basically through the financial powers and through financial administration that the task of co-ordination can be

effectively achieved. I would like the Minister to tell us as to in what manner and through what methods and agencies he proposes to do this work of co-ordination.

I would like to congratulate the Minister for making certain candid confessions in his budget speech. One is that our present arrangements for the choice of specific projects and programmes leave much to be desired. I think this House has felt the same thing quite often and has given expression to this particular phenomenon which has assumed alarming proportions in planning and implementation of Plans in our country. The Finance Minister has, in his budget speech, assured us that he intends to strengthen this aspect of the working of his Ministry in the next few months. We should like to know in somewhat greater detail as to how he proposes to do this.

Another confession he has made is in respect of the relatively poor functioning and performance of public sector undertakings. If I were to quote the Finance Minister, he has admitted:

"that many of the public sector projects are lagging behind the schedule of their construction and, what is more disappointing is that their contribution to our resources is nowhere near the Plan estimates."

If I may be permitted to add, it is nowhere nearly proportionate to the investments that have been made. The public sector projects paid a dividend of Rs. 1.3 crores in 1962-63 and it is expected to pay now, in 1964-65 a dividend of the order of Rs. 2.32 crores, only. On an investment of Rs. 806.47 crores in share capital, the return is about 0.25 per cent! It may be that it is possible to compute these returns in a somewhat different manner and to arrive at a somewhat different figure, but it is undeniable that this poor performance of our public

sector undertakings casts a profound shadow of doubt on the public sector understanding as the instruments of Congress Socialism.

For we do not want in the name of socialism to allow inefficiency or malfunctioning in public sector units. We do not want that the Finance Minister should fall a prey to any such dogmatic and orthodox thinking. He is a practical economic thinker and I am sure he would live up to the reputation that he enjoys in this country by endeavouring to induce the organisation to which he belongs to re-define socialism in terms of social justice and in terms of building up an equitable economy, of which he has shown such unusual awareness. In this he would have to liberate economic thinking in his party from orthodox grooves. In this he would have to give substance to the ideology of socialism by fulfilling certain objects of social justice. I am glad that he has shown greater awareness of these objectives and I do hope that he would match this awareness by equally eloquent actions.

I am glad that the Finance Minister was able to reiterate, as he has done in his budget speech, that we owe it to the development and expansion of our national economy that resources should continue to be made available to the private sector, for expansion and for fulfilling the role which is assigned to it in our Plan. Private initiative, skill and enterprise can be invaluable assets to the national economy and I am glad that the hon. Minister proposes to continue to harness them for the cause of building up the nation within the framework of social regulation.

I am glad that the hon. Minister has also announced that a Commission would be set up to enquire into monopolies and concentration of economic power in the Indian economy. Unfortunately, it is a measure of the complete lack of co-ordination in this Government that on the very day the

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hon. Finance Minister made this statement in his Budget speech, during the Question Hour a Minister of the Government of India, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, said that it was not proposed to investigate the existence of monopoly or concentration of economic power in the country.

An. Hon. Member: How could be know the Budget?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It shows that Budget secrets are well kept.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I did not know that the setting up of a commission such as this or the undertaking of investigation into the existence of monopolies and concentration of power was really a Budget secret and if this were so, then the hon. Minister should have said that it was under the consideration of the Government or that it was not in the public interest to reveal what is proposed to be done. He had given what is downright, wrong, misleading answer to this House. As a matter of fact, I would like the House to call him to account for such a misleading reply to a question.

I would like to say that in this case there is a lot of misapprehension about the existence of monopolies and concentration of economic power in this country. It has been said, and rightly, that this particular issue ranks very high when it comes to its controversy value but it ranks very low when it comes to the understanding and collation of the vast facts which are required to study this matter. I am glad that the hon. Minister is inclined to appoint a Commission so that an objective and impartial study of the subject may be made and so that . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am the main speaker for my Group and I am entitled to at least 60 minutes as you have given to other groups.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he the only speaker from his group?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am the main speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is up to him to adjust the time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I hope that this Commission would be utilised for an impartial and objective study of the facts as they are and for providing the necessary correctives in a constructive spirit, that it would not be allowed to be subjected to any political bogeys, that political conclusions and pre-judgements would not be allowed to be built up without economic data.

I would like also that at least until then the Government and hon. Members of this House would refrain and desist from giving quack prescriptions for the solution of the problem of concentration of economic power and the existence of monopolies in this country. I am myself of the view that most of these conclusions are based on an ignorance of the anatomy and physiology of the economic organisation of our country. I feel that perhaps there is hardly any monopoly in existence in this country as monopoly is understood in economic thinking. At any rate, I am glad that an effort is being made to study these matters in an impartial, objective spirit and I would like to compliment the hon. Minister for making this announcement. I feel that it would be in the interest of the private sector itself to have such an investigation and to have correctives because the soul of private sector enterprise is competition. Once an effort is made to curtail monopolies or to curb the concentration of economic power private sector enterprise could give an even better account of itself than it has given hitherto.

At the same time, I hope that the public sector undertakings are not allowed to be immune and exempt from the operation of the basic thinking which impels the appointments of such a commission. The concentration of economic power in the public sector enterprises, unless

it is properly regulated, may also be as much a threat to democratic functioning in the country. This should be kept in mind. The other day, Mr. Kanungo said categorically, if I may return to Mr. Kanungo, that there was no concentration of productive capacity in the country. He was not sure that there was any other type of concentration in the country. One feels that perhaps it would have been better, before the appointment of such a commission, to have the necessary data and necessary preliminary investigation in the matter so that there would have been a justification or appointing a commission under the Commission of Inquiry Act. At any rate, I suppose, now the Commission would perform both the preliminary and the full-fledged task of going into this question.

I should like to say that it is true that the Finance Minister has not wholly forgotten the common man. But the common man had expectations far greater than he has been able to satisfy through his Budget proposals. It must be remembered, each year, that the taxation in this country has reached almost a saturation point. The target for the Third Five Year Plan for additional taxation was Rs. 1100 crores. That target has been exceeded already and according to the proposals of the last Budget, there was an additional taxation of the order of Rs. 1900 crores. It seems to me that Prof. Kaldor is writ too large on the Budget proposals and that his theories have been utilised almost with vengeance in not considering the curtailment of the previous heavy burden of taxation under which the country and the common man were already groaning.

I should now like to make a reference to certain particular aspects of the Budget proposals. In particular, I should like to say that such heavy taxation may actually pollute the investment climate. I should like to say that the invitation the Finance Minister has extended to foreign capital may remain unhonoured if sufficient incentives are not given

to foreign capital. At the same time, it is true that we have to work out a proper framework for the functioning of foreign capital in this country. The Finance Minister had admitted that the Super Profits Tax produced a psychological resistance and it had retarded the industrial growth to a certain extent. It has now been substituted by Surtax on profits of companies. It seems to me that it would have been fairer for the assessee companies if he would have at least provided for the fluctuation of the fortunes of the company in realising this tax. In the same way, the proposal to levy a dividend tax on equity capital also, in my humble opinion, runs contrary to the declared policy of the Government to boost up investments and to build up a proper investment climate. I hope the Minister would have occasion to explain this.

The reintroduction of Expenditure Tax has a parallel in the history of India inasmuch as an emperor of medieval India decided to change the capital of this country and then returned to Delhi after he found that the change of Capital was not suitable. The abolition of Expenditure tax and its restoration has been a little too swift and we would like the Finance Minister to tell us in somewhat greater detail about the rationale which has impelled him to reintroduce Expenditure Tax.

Before I conclude, I should like to make an observation about the working of the Planning Commission. It can now be heard in various sections of the country that Planning Commission is progressively proving to be a stumbling block to our progress. Sir, I am not opposed to planning. I feel that planned development is the only way for development in this country, but I do feel that the way the Planning Commission has been functioning is not conducive to co-ordinated economic thinking or to an efficient implementation of our economic programmes. I would not like to go to the extent to which Mr. C. H.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Bhabha did in an address he gave to a Rotary club, wherein he said:

"The Planning Commission was, at the beginning, a small compact high-powered body, costing the country only a few lakhs of rupees a year; but, today, it is a vast organisation functioning from a huge structure called the Yojana Bhavan and costing the Indian exchequer no less than a few crores a year. It should really and truly be said that, apart from anything else, this institution has proved to be an avenue of employment for a particular type of civil servants, for some devoted followers of the party in power who had to be rewarded for some reason or other, and for a special species of experts and professors who could not make much headway in their own spheres of activity. The one outstanding result noticeable to all intelligent people of this country (however) is that it has worked out some grand basic ideas for inspiring great hopes of the future to our countrymen. At times, the Planning Commission has, because of the nature of its constitution and composition, also assumed itself to be a super-Government and voiced, in advance, the efforts and expectations of our national leaders."

It is true that this is a statement which contains some uncharitable observations, but it is also true that the Planning Commission has shown itself quite unequal to the task and assumed proportions and dimensions which are much too big for us to approve of, if parliamentary democracy is to function smoothly in this country. After all, it is not to the Planning Commission but to this Parliament that Government are responsible, and when we see that the Planning Commission runs almost a parallel Government, we feel that to that extent parliamen-

tary democracy in this country is being undermined and abridged.

I feel that not enough has been said in the budget speech about the possibilities and the hopes of price stabilisation in this country. I would like to know whether it is proposed to establish a separate price stabilisation board with ample powers for the entire country and whether it is proposed to deal with the gigantic problem of unemployment in this country in a really effective manner.

I should like, before I conclude, to suggest that each year we should attempt an appraisal of our Plans rather than attempting it in the mid-term to find only in the mid-stream that we have not done satisfactorily. I wish the Finance Minister god-speed, and hope that he will be able in a realistic manner to take account of the various submissions I have made here and to reply to some of the objections and apprehensions to which I have given expression.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel (Mehsana): No doubt, this is a budget of my party, but I feel that it contains a tinge of personal individuality and that too, of a changed individuality. There was an impression with me before I entered this House that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was a terror to the trading community. Instead of that, while going through the budget proposal, I feel satisfied that here is a changed person who has, after long experience of trade affairs, of trade intelligence etc. has been a little fairer to the trading community rather than to the agricultural community as a whole. I could say that here is an honest and sincere attempt to satisfy some of the sections of the society and the psychologically of the country as a whole.

Last year, we were under the depression of an emergency and the heavy taxation which was required because of the unscrupulous action of the

neighbouring State. We were feeling that the taxes were so high, and that the industrial growth and the development of trade in the country were stagnant somewhere. But when I see the Economic Survey for 1963-64, I find that there is a specific statement made in this connection at page 14. It says that industrial growth is definitely more, 10 per cent as against 8.5 per cent in the previous year. That being so, what was the necessity of giving broad concessions to the trading community especially when another section, namely, the agricultural community is completely forgotten? As for the high ideals enunciated in the same pamphlet, I would like to read them:

"The success of the agricultural programme, however, depends ultimately on what happens at the farm level or whether or not adequate arrangements exist to provide the individual farmers with the knowledge, resources, and above all, the incentives needed for additional production".

Now what are the additional incentives as understood by the hon. Minister? Only the Agricultural Production Board and some study teams of the officials to survey the production of the States? Am I to understand that when there can be a rebate of 10 per cent on corporation tax of income tax and surtax—and also some concessions for foreign investment in the country, no incentive is being found as a special concession for additional agricultural production in the country?

It is an accepted fact that about 50—55 per cent of the total national income is from the agricultural sector. 60 per cent of the agricultural population are holding below 5 acres of land. Should we not give incentives to this majority class of 60 per cent holding below 5 acres in order to ensure additional production? In his speech earlier in the day, Shri

S. S. More has given a sharp warning. Am I also to understand that because the man in the trade is somewhere nearer to him and the man in agriculture farther away, these concessions are not being found for the latter?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I tell my hon. friend that Rs. 559 crores are set apart for State plans, the bulk of which goes to agriculture and power? That is the contribution of the Centre for the next year.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: I am thankful for the information. I do agree that a major amount might be going to agriculture, because it constitutes a major share.

But I am trying to argue the point about incentives. What direct incentives are being proposed in the current Budget to increase agricultural production at the farm level, incentives to those who hold less than 5 acres?

Granting for argument's sake that there are irrigation facilities, in certain States there is no flow irrigation in Gujarat at all. We want electricity to be given to the agriculturists. Is it being subsidised by each State for agricultural production?

The second point is about the excise duty on diesel oil being utilised in oil engines. Hardly 10, 12 or 15 per cent of the total diesel oil consumption in the country is on account of oil engines. We are not trying to give a minimum remunerative price for each category of production, especially in the rabi season. Should we not consider giving some concession, some subsidy, for diesel oil used or utilised for enhancing agricultural production? I am sorry the Minister of Agriculture is not here. Recently, two months ago, he had been to Gujarat. This point was placed before him in a conference that in Gujarat there is no flow irrigation of any nature except a new scheme called the Utkai project. I come from an area where

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

there are 17,000 oil engines in a small area with a population of 6 lakh in three or four tehsils.

Electricity has not reached every village, but there is a restriction that unless a village is electrified, there will be no electric connection given for agricultural purposes. So, if there had been a special concession in the excise duty on oil which has increased its price by 40 per cent by the last years increase in excise, I would have considered it an incentive to the farmer class.

Not only this. Let us look into the fundamental policies being announced repeatedly by my party. We had given a pledge to the people in the election of 1962 that there would definitely be a ceiling on urban incomes. Where do I find it in this Budget? This is the Budget for the fourth year of the Third Plan. Neither in Part A, nor Part B of the Finance Minister's speech, nor in the Economic Survey do we find any mention that there is a possibility of a ceiling being placed on urban incomes. On the other hand, special concessions are being given. The import of motor cars may be very much less now, but the import duty of 150 per cent is being reduced to 60 per cent. For whom? But there is no concession in the excise duty on oil used by agriculturists.

Concessions are given to the trading community and industrialists. I do not grudge them. I am glad we want to accelerate the pace of industrial production. But do we have the same anxiety or desire to have a similar growth in agricultural production? Are we taking steps to give incentives to the small agricultural holders working in their distant farms, because of whose efforts alone agricultural production is likely to rise? The increase of about two per cent in the first year of the Third Plan has been wiped out in the second and third

years. So, there is no improvement in agricultural production, while the increase in industrial production has been 13, 12 and 10 per cent respectively for the three years of the Third Plan. Should we not expect some incentives to this agricultural class? Let there be incentives to all classes.

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme, which was a psychological hardship to the lower and upper middle classes has been scrapped, but indirectly and cleverly a little more of income-tax is likely to be recovered from people with an income of Rs. 7,500 per annum and above, because, after all, CDS was a compulsory saving. I have calculated, and I find that persons with an income of more than Rs. 7,500 will definitely have to pay more income-tax. So, excepting the removal of this psychological embarrassment there is no concession.

16.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Who are the persons who pay income-tax? They are those who get an income of more than Rs. 3,600. If they deserve concession, am I to understand that in the case of agriculturists with less than five acres of land, who have no other income, land revenue should not be waived in principle? No doubt, land revenue goes to the State Exchequer, but why should there not be such a definite policy by this Government which wants to attain a socialistic pattern of society? For below 5 acres holding, there should be no land revenue. Such measures should be taken. There is a concession on an income of Rs. 3600 to Rs. 7500 but it is not a real concession; it is only in order to get a good name. Certain concessions have been provided to the trade community as a whole. I do not want to enter into a controversy about the trading in agricultural commodities. But if we have to maintain the pace of growth

and achieve the Plan target, special incentives which I enumerated earlier, such as the concession on oils, agricultural implements, etc. should be given. Farmer is our backbone and this Budget is not earnest in giving him concessions but gives concessions to city-dwellers and trading communities.

I congratulate with my heartiest emotions the Finance Minister on the strict measures that he is taking to reduce tax evasion. In papers we read that there are raids on the houses of some capitalists or big industrialists and the police recovered gold bars worth Rs. 14 lakhs and currency of Rs. 6 lakhs and so on. The hon. Minister should give us a quarterly or half-yearly statement of such raids and the money found and what action has been taken against this type of persons who possess such unaccountable wealth.

17 hrs.

श्री फःशन तथा पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, सामान्य बजट के ऊपर कल से चर्चा चल रही है। माननीय सदस्यों ते आपने आपने दिल्कोणों से इस पर आपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट को बहुत कुशलता, योग्यता तथा निपुणता के साथ इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को इस बजट में समाजवाद का कहीं समावेश हुआ हो एसा दिखाई नहीं दिया है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह पूंजीवादी बजट है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस को समाजवादी बजट कहा है: मैं इन दोनों जगड़ों में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। मैं तो एसा समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने पूंजीवाद और समाजवाद के बीच का, यानी मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण किया है। वे इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि राष्ट्र के निर्माण के काम को जब मध्यम मार्ग से कर चलायेंगे तभी वह हो सकता है। इस किये उन्होंने इस मार्ग का अनुसरण किया है।

वास्तव में यह बो बजट आप के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस के लिये माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह प्रतिरक्षा और विकास के लिये है। अभी देश के ऊपर संकट है। भारत की सीमा के ऊपर चीन का हमला हुआ है। आप की स्थल सीमा ६ हजार मील से अधिक होती है, सामुदायिक सीमा ३ हजार मील से अधिक होती है और आवश्यक है कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रतिरक्षा के काम को आज सबसे ऊपर पुष्ट बनाया जाये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य कल जारी करेंगे।

17:01 hrs.

RE: AIR CRASH NEAR CALCUTTA

Shri Tygai (Dehradun): Sir, there is a sensational news that there was another air crash. I would like you to ask the Defence Minister to make a statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We have heard outside of some crash.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Swaran Singh may make his statement about sugarcane.

17.01½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SUGARCANE PRICE

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): As the House is aware, Government have had under consideration the question of fixation of minimum price of cane for the crushing season 1964-65 under the Sugarcane Control Order, 1955, issued under the Essential Commodities Act. After a consideration of the relevant factors and taking into account the trend of recoveries during the current year, Government have decided that the basic minimum price at the factory gate at the recovery point of

[Shri Swaran Singh]

9.4% and below should be Rs. 4.96 nP per quintal as compared to the present price at that level of Rs. 4.69 nP to Rs. 4.85 nP per quintal. There would be a premium as before of 4 nP per quintal of sugarcane for every additional 0.1% of recovery. The necessary notification prescribing the minimum price payable by each factory would be issued on this basis in due course after the final position about recoveries of the current year is known. I should also like to add that as against the system of reduction for road transport of cane which was prevalent upto 1962-63, viz. from 32 nP to 96 nP per quintal from the factory gate price, depending on the distance the permissible reduction would continue to be only 32 nP per quintal as in the current year and the balance of the expenses upto a maximum of 64 nP per quintal would be taken to manufacturing cost of sugar. This would bring the system regarding road transport in line with that for rail transport.

17.05 hrs.

*PROFITEERING IN GUR

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चौनी आक्रमण के बाद हमारे देश में बाजारों पर सन्तुलन रखने के लिये और आर्थिक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये भारतीय सुरक्षा प्रधिनियम की व्यवस्था की गई थी जिस के अनुसार यह निश्चित किया गया था कि बाजारों में अधिक मुनाफाखोरी कोई न करे इस के लिये आवश्यक देव रेख रख्ती जाये। इस के साथ साथ अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे गृह-मंडी श्री नन्दा ने भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध एक अभियान बड़ी दृढ़ता से इस देश में चलाया और उन्होंने साहस के साथ यह घावणा की थी कि दो दर्शन में देश से भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा।

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17.04 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Atad (Phagalspur): Sir, since the Question Hour this morning, I am very much emotionally upset for the remarks I made. Therefore, I express my regret for what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: I am thankful for the hon. Member; he had said it perhaps in a youthful mood.

जिस चर्चा को मैं आज उपस्थित करने चाहा हूँ उसे उपस्थित करने का बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि अभी भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी अभियान रूपी शिशु अपनी माता पेरे पेट में पूरी तरह से हाय पेर भी नहीं बनते पाये थे कि इस प्रकरण द्वारा उस की भ्रण हत्या होती नजर आ रही है। मैं इस चर्चा को उठाने से पहले विशेष स्पष्ट से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देखा यह जा रहा है कि कानून के शिकंजे में छोटो छोटी मछलियां तो कंस रही हैं लेकिन बड़े बड़े मगर मन्त्र उस से निकल रहे हैं, इस सेन्ट्रल कोओपरेटिव स्टोर ने गुड के ऊपर जो मुनाफाखोरी की, जिस की चर्चा संसद के तिछ्ले अधिवेशन में और अब लगातार तीन, चार दिनों से चल रही है, उस में मुख्य दोषी कौन है, केवल इनी के सम्बन्ध में मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। जिन के केम न्यायालय के अन्दर हैं उन से सम्बन्धित मैं कोई चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता।

पहली बात यह है कि लोक सभा के अपने भाषण में सेन्ट्रल कॉर्पोरेटिव स्टार के चेयरमैन चौधरी बहु प्रकाश ने ४ दिसम्बर को स्पष्ट यह कहा था कि गुड़ को अधिक दामों पर बेचा जरूर गया। ५ दिसम्बर को अपनी प्रैंस कान्फ्रेन्स में भी उन्होंने स्वीकार किया था कि उन्होंने गुड़ को भारी दामों पर बेचा है। भले ही इस के कारण उन्होंने कुछ भी बतलाये हों तेकिन यह उन्होंने स्वीकार किया था कि गुड़ अधिक दामों पर बेचा गया।

दूसरी बात यह कि भरी लोक सभा में उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया कि इस गुड़ को दिल्ली लाने में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी शिवत दी गई, और इस के लिये उन्होंने एक चुनौती दी थी कि बिना शिवत दिये हए कोई भी रेलवे के द्वारा या अपने सामान को चौधरी से नहीं ला सकता। सब से बड़ी चीज़ जो आपत्तिजनक प्रतीत होती है वह यह कि यह गुड़ बाहर से ला कर दिल्ली में जिन गोदामों में रखवा गया उन गोदामों के पास इस प्रकार के गुड़ को रखने का कोई लाइसेन्स नहीं था, और उन गोदामों में उस को रखने का बहुत बड़ा कारण चौधरी बहु प्रकाश स्वयं थे। जिन गोदामों के अन्दर गुड़ रखवा गया उन में से एक ही उदाहरण में देना चाहता हूँ। इस मूल पत्र की फोटो कापी मेरे पास है। अग्रर आप आज्ञा दिये तो मैं उसे सदन की भेज पर रख सकूँगा। यह शिवदयाल जुगलकिंशोर नाम का फर्म यहां पर है, जिस के गोदाम में यह गुड़ रखवा गया। इस फर्म के मालिक ने उसके सेक्टरीको चिट्ठी लिखी। उस चिट्ठी की भाषा भी मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनता हूँ।

"I have just received your letter along with cash memo book No. so and so. Kindly note that my godowns Nos. so and so, are at your disposal for three to four weeks and we shall not accept any rent or remuneration. This has been brought quite clearly into the notice of Chaudhury Brahm Prakashji while he asked us earlier for the godowns".

इस का स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह है कि इन गोदामों के अन्दर जहां पर कि यह गुड़ रखवा गया, चौधरी बहु प्रकाश ने कह कर गुड़ रखवाया। दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात यह कि उन गोदामों से जो गुड़ बेचा गया, उसके लिये गोदाम मालिकों के पास लाइसेन्स नहीं था ...

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहता हूँ कि पालियामेंट के सब कुछ कर्ज़ हैं, मगर यह बात कि एक आदमी के कम्पूर पर वह बतौर अदालत के बैठ जाये, और एक केस का फैसला करे कि जो नीचे वालों ने किया है वह ठीक नहीं और हम इस पर कोई फैसले पर आ सकें कि वह मुजरिम था, इस में तो मुझे कठिनाई होगी। पालियामेंट का यह काम तो नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक केस को लेकर एक आपील अदालत या बड़ी अदालत की तरह से बैठे और हम फैसला करें उनके जो जुर्म हैं या जो उन्होंने किया हो उसे यहां लाकर फिर हम इस बात पर पहुँचें कि वे मजरिम हैं या नहीं या जो नाम पुलिस ने अदालत में रखवे हैं उनमें मैं एक एक का हम फैसला करें। यहां पर तो जो ब्राइंसिसी हो हम उसको ले आउन कर सकते हैं। अब अगर आप इस बात पर अने लग जाये कि बहु प्रकाश उसमें मजरिम थे या नहीं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जो एफ० आई० आर० दी गई थी उसमें ब्रम प्रकाश का नाम भी था। क्या वह स्टार के बर्बिलाफ थी या उसमें किन्हीं इंडिविजुअल्स के नाम भी दिये गए थे।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kend-Sen): No, Sir. No individual names were mentioned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kandrapara): The names of five persons including the name of Shri Brahm Prakash were submitted to the Ministry by the police, who asked to investigate into the whole matter. Three names were mentioned in the FIR. The police enquired into it and they said not three, but actually five persons had to be prosecuted. I can read

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

out the names. The names were Shri Brahm Prakash, Shri R. S. Chauhan, Shri Abrahar Hussain, Shri Jugal Kishore and Shri Ved Kishan Lal. In the FIR these three names were mentioned: Managing Director Shri Ram Lal, the Secretary, Miss Shakuntala Sulhan and a firm Messrs. Shiv Dayal Jugal Kishore.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very sorry; the hon. Member must have been given something else.

Mr. Speaker: He is telling us that in the FIR three names were mentioned, but then the police made a report that besides those three, two others also should be included and among those two, the name of Mr. Brahm Prakash appears.

Shri A. K. Sen: In the FIR, no name is mentioned excepting that by a recital of the transaction, the name of Miss Shakuntala Sulhan is mentioned as the person who applied for the permit to bring the gur on behalf of the store. Then, several other names of merchants are mentioned like Ram Singh Gupta, Grain Merchants' Association, who had informed the Director and so on.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने यह कहने की अनुमति दोजिए कि यह संसद जिन कानूनों को बनाती है और जिन कानूनों का पालन होना इस संसद के गौरव के अनुकूल होगा, अगर उन कानूनों को उस शहर में जहां संसद बैठती हो, सरकार की नाक के नीचे, तोड़ा जाए, तो आप अनुमान लगाइए कि जन माधारण की उस संसद और उस सरकार के प्रति क्या आम्ता रहेगी। मेरा अभिप्राय किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को शबुता के कारण दोषी ठहराना नहीं है। बल्कि मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कोओपरेटिव स्टोर को चलाते थे और जिन्होंने मुनाफाखोरी की, विशेष कर उस समय जब कि डिफेंस आफ इंडिया हॉल्स को भी इसी संसद ने पास किया हुआ था, जिसके कारण नगर में यह घटना घटी,

और जब इसकी जानकारी सारे दिल्ली शहर को है, और यह भी जानकारी है कि जो १४ हजार रुपया कोओपरेटिव स्टोर से लिया गया हाइवारीकेशन डीड पर उस पर भी उनके हस्ताक्षर हैं और प्रांनोट पर भी उनके हस्ताक्षर हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य से मृद्दे एक विनय करनी है। एक तहकीकात पुलिस ने या किसी इनवेस्टीगेटिंग एजेंसी ने की है। उसका एक हिस्सा तो अदालत में गया है। अब आप यह कहते हैं कि पुलिस ने जो तहकीकात की है . . .

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जो हिस्सा अदालत में गया उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुलिस ने जो तहकीकात की है उस उसने कुछ को मुजरिम करार दिया है और कुछ को बेगुनाह करार दिया है। अब यहां पर यह कहना कि हमारे पास ऐसी शहादत मौजूद है कि जिसकी विना पर दूसरे को भी गुनाहगार करार दिया जाना चाहिए था यह काम पालियामेंट में नहीं हो सकता (Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mathur wants to say something?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I said, Sir, that this should go to the Vigilance Commission rather than be debated here.

Mr. Speaker: There may be many places where it can go and the hon. Member can seek remedy. A complaint can be filed. It can be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate or somebody else. It can be brought to the notice of the Vigilance Department of the Home Ministry. There are many ways.

मगर हम यहां यह कहें कि एक केस में हमारे पास कोई खास सबूत है और

उसकी बिना पर किसी आदमी का चालान किया जाय या किसी को बेगूनाह करार दिया जाए, और इस चीज को यहां तै करें तो अच्छा नहीं होगा, और यह पार्लिमेंट नहीं रहेगा। यह काम हमारा नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरखावाद): मैं केवल एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ, किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में नहीं कह रहा। यह मान कर चला गया कि गुड़ को कुछ अनधिकृत गोदामों में रखा गया। उनमें से एक अनधिकृत जगह वह है जो श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री जी ने बतायी, और उस जगह गुड़ पहुंचाया चौधरी बहुप्रकाश जी ने। सवाल यह है कि जब कोई मुकदमा किसी जुर्म को लेकर दाखिल किया जाता है, तो उसमें जो सब के सब मूलजिम हैं उनको लेना चाहिए, किसी एक मूलजिम को छोड़ तो नहीं देना चाहिए ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिए। एक एजेंसी ने तहकीकात की है, अगर हम यहां इस सवाल को लेंगे कि उस एजेंसी ने जो तहकीकात की है उसमें नुक्स हैं और जो शहादत हमारे पास मौजूद है उसकी बिना पर उनको किसी को छोड़ना चाहिए था या नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए था, अगर मद्दन इसका फैसला करेगा तो यह काम यहां कैसे हो सकता है। आप कांग्रेसरेटिव स्टार्ट को जो चाहें कहें, उसको कोर्स, उसकी नुकताचीनी करें, या गवर्नरेट को कहना चाहते हैं तो कहें कि उन्होंने ऐसे कांग्रेसरेटिव स्टार्ट कायम किया जिन्होंने इतना महंगा बेचा और पवलिक को लूटा, यह तो टीक है। लेकिन चौधरी बहुप्रकाश या किसी आदमी का नाम ल और कहे कि हमारे पास ऐसी शहादत मौजूद हैं जिसकी बिना पर किसी आदमी को गुनहगार करार देना चाहिए था या छोड़ना चाहिए था, तो यह बात यहां नहीं हो सकती।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा इल्जाम चौधरी बहुप्रकाश जी पर नहीं है।

मेरा इल्जाम तो विधि मंत्री पर है कि उन्होंने इस सारे मुकदमे में पक्षपात किया है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने तो बिना पक्षपात के उनको सब सामग्री दी लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस सामग्री का पक्षपात से निरीक्षण किया यह मेरा सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने क्या किया है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो सामग्री पुलिस की तरफ से उनको दी गयी उस पर अपनी इच्छा से, स्वेच्छाकारिता से, कुछ को तो मूलजिम बना दिया और कुछ को नहीं बनाया।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): There is a section in the Criminal Procedure Code, section 403. The principle behind that section is, when a man is arrested and challaned, he is tried and either found guilty or acquitted. He cannot be tried or convicted again. The principle underlying it is, once a man is accused and evidence is brought against him, the evidence is discussed, he adduces his defence or the evidence itself is found wanting. I respectfully submit that no other forum can again call him in question unless there are cogent factors to show that the evidence has been found wanting.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed him. But there I cannot agree because that is for courts and for judicial tribunals.

किसी अदालत ने सजा देदी या नहीं दी यह सवाल अलाहिदा है। लेकिन अगर हम किसी इंडिव्हिजुल केस में शहादत को डिसकस करें कि यह सबूत किसी खास आदमी के खिलाफ जाता है और उसकी बिना पर उसको गुनहगार करार देना चाहिए था या छोड़ना चाहिए यह काम यहां नहीं हो सकता।

Shri A. P. Jain ((Tamkur): Sir, I want to say a few words.

Mr. Speaker: This is a very ticklish question and we have to lay down certain traditions that might be followed. We ought to be clear in this.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We are unable to follow anything when it is in Hindi.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, I want to say a few words in support of the view you have expressed. The transaction is before the criminal court and some persons are being prosecuted for having been a party to an offence. During the course of prosecution, it is always open to the court to come to the conclusion that besides the accused, another person is also involved and he may be put in the array of the accused persons. The whole transaction being before a court of law, I think it would be extremely inappropriate for this Parliament to discuss it because that would prejudice the case. If the court comes to the conclusion that Shri Brahm Prakash should also be tried the court will try him and he may get the punishment. Therefore, what you have said is perfectly correct and this House ought not discuss this question.

Shri Ranga rose—

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): If I may be permitted to add, it is a constitutional matter which has been argued . . .

Mr. Speaker: What did Shri Ranga want to say?

Shri Ranga: This has not yet gone to the court. Further, we are only concerned with the behaviour of the Government here, whether it is the Home Ministry or the Law Ministry, whether they are justified in sending 3 names and not 5 names, whether they are justified in keeping away some people and giving the impression, rightly or wrongly, that they are not acting properly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members would realise in discussing this that on the facts that were brought before them they gave their advice to their agency that 3 persons should be challaned or 5 persons should be challaned. Now, if we discuss the evidence and try to establish that besides those that have been sent up, one other name should have been included, that is discussing the merits of the evidence and coming to a conclusion, which is not at all proper.

Shri Swaran Singh: At this stage I only want to bring another aspect also before the House, that so far as the actual offence which is before the court is concerned, let us be quite fair to the accused because even the allegation is with regard to storage or storage without licence and sale from a place where it was stored without licence. So, to presume further and to say that another person also is concerned with that, that obviously also in a sense amounts to expressing an opinion about the merits of that case, and Parliaments have always been anxious to avoid commenting directly or indirectly on the merits of a case which might be pending in a court of law. Besides the point which was urged by Shri A. P. Jain, that if any evidence comes there directly or indirectly which calls for the impleading of another person as accused, the court is perfectly right and duty-bound to take note of that. But, I think, it will be not setting a very good precedent if we went into the merits of cases, namely, what is the evidence against an individual, whether that evidence is enough or not and so on. I think, we will be treading on a very delicate domain.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I seek your guidance with respect to another aspect of this matter? The House at the moment is seized of a transaction which has been described variously

as scandal or to put it on a lower key a dubious transaction. We are not concerned here, as you rightly said, as to what will happen in a court of law. We cannot anticipate the proceedings in a court of law. Here we are concerned with this transaction as a public transaction that has taken place.

May I remind you of what happened, if I remember a right and if my memory does not betray me, with regard to the old hardy annual, the jeep transaction, which was popularly called the 'Jeep scandal'? I do not know whether there was a departmental enquiry and all that, but certain persons were proceeded against and punished. But almost every year we used to bring up the name of a particular person who was the High Commissioner at that time and demand an enquiry against that person. Here I am not concerned with Shri Brahm Prakash, whether he is prosecuted or not—that I do not touch at all and that part of the matter whether Chaudhri Brahm Prakash will be prosecuted or not I do not know. But as regards the gur transaction is concerned, certainly I hold that this House is within its rights to state

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:..... that so-and-so was concerned in the transaction in a particular manner and his role in the transaction must be discussed in the House. The House is within its rights to discuss what his role in the transaction was without any prejudice to what will happen in a court of law just as we discussed Shri Krishna Menon's role in that transaction so many times in the House.

Mr. Speaker: That was quite different.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I will remind you of some of the 2307 (Ai) LSD—9.

rulings in this very House. When the Vivian Bose Report was being discussed a question was raised that the FIR was pending and that this question was referred to a Petitions Committee. I do not exactly remember whether you were in the Chair or it was the hon. Deputy-Speaker, but I know that it was ruled that the question could be discussed though objections were raised. That is one thing.

Secondly, when a case is going on about Shri Serajuddin, even today in this House Shri Serajuddin was mentioned and all other extraneous things were brought in. My submission is that this House which is the custodian of democracy in the country cannot have any discrimination between Chaudhri Brahm Prakash and Shri Serajuddin.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is rather an inference that is not correctly drawn. These two things are not similar, that is, so far as the Serajuddin case and this case are concerned. An enquiry might be pending in this case also hon. Members can discuss and ask whether the Police has made an inquiry, whether the case has been sent to the court or not, whether that is being defended and many other things that we can discuss. Therefore it was that I allowed a half-an-hour discussion; otherwise, I must have ruled it out altogether in the beginning itself. There are certain aspects that can be discussed. But it is not fair to discuss here whether the evidence against Shri Brahm Prakash would warrant his being sent up to the court. It is not fair to say that there is this and this evidence and that action must have been taken along with the other three. That is not our business and that should not be discussed on the floor of the House.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jain. I will give Shri Shastri his due time, what he is entitled to in a half-an-hour discussion. This is besides that.

Shri A. P. Jain: Let us be clear in our minds. If there is a departmental inquiry, surely the matter can be discussed here. If a police enquiry is at the FIR stage, the matter can be discussed. But when a regular complaint has been filed in a court of law

Shri A. K. Sen: I would only add that when it is the FIR. . . .

Shri A. P. Jain: Please do not interrupt me. You can speak afterwards. I am not yielding to you.

But when a complaint has been filed in a court of law, it take a different complexion. We are working under a Constitution where the functions of the judiciary and the legislature are clearly defined. In certain spheres the judiciary is supreme. In this particular case—I am proceeding on the assumption that the case has been filed in the court of law—it is the transaction that is pending. There is no immunity to Shri Brahm Prakash as a person. He may have done a thousand things as Serajuddin has done. Now, many of those things can be discussed, those which do not form a part of the complaint in the court. But if it forms a part of the complaint pending before the court of law, the matter should not be discussed here. Neither the Constitution, nor the appropriateness, nor the practice which we have been following here would warrant that this matter should be discussed because it is a matter *sub judice*, pending before the court of law, and it will be for the court of law, after determining the facts and circumstances which constitute the offence, whether Mr. Brahm Prakash's case is within the purview of persons who should be prosecuted or it does fall within it. Therefore, with great respect, I submit

that because the matter of great constitutional importance and propriety you should give a ruling and my submission is that this matter cannot be discussed at this stage by this House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has opined that if the matter is at the stage of investigation of the police, then it can be discussed.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is not pertinent. It is only *obiter dicta*. But in this particular case

Mr. Speaker: He must have realised that there are certain offences that are being enquired by the police against Mr. Brahm Prakash. That was the information that our Law Minister gave us this morning. If we were to accept Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain's opinion, then so far as those offences are concerned, they can be discussed here.

Shri A. P. Jain: I made that remark. But what I say is not necessarily binding upon the Chair and the House. What I am saying is that here is a transaction pending before the court of law.

Shri Rane: I would like to refer you, Sir, to Rules 352 and 353 of the Rules of Procedure. In my humble opinion, they debar this discussion. If you read Rule 353, it says:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member. . . ."

If you kindly analyse the speech of Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, you will find that he is making incriminatory charges against Mr. Brahm Prakash and there is nothing beyond that. Secondly,

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. But I cannot agree with him.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): As far as I can understand, Mr. Brahm Prakash's

conduct was not under discussion. As I felt, my first impression was that it was the conduct of the Minister that the Opposition wanted to discuss. Now, the charges are against the Ministry that they have shielded a colleague of their own. What I want is this. Let the Minister make a definite statement to say that their position is with regard to that and that is the only question, whether the Minister actually shielded him. If that is so, if that is proved, we ourselves might perhaps criticise the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The stage at which I distracted Shastriji was when he was discussing the evidence that he has against Mr. Brahm Prakash. There I stopped him, not so far as the criticism against some Minister might be concerned. I was not doing that.

Shri Tyagi: Actually, the history of the whole controversy in this House has been that the Minister's replies were sometimes contradictory and people thought that there is something wrong. I would also request the Minister to clarify the position that there is no question of favouritism.

Shri K. C. Sharma: My respectful submission is that an offence has been committed or is alleged to have been committed and the case has been referred to the court. Now, the question at issue is that there was an organisation, a co-operative society, that indulged in certain transactions and during those transactions an offence has been committed. I would refer again to the fact that the co-operative society, its working, the transactions, the agents are all under discussion. An offence is not committed in the air, but it is committed at a certain place and in a certain human transaction. Those very transactions are under discussion now, from the point of view of whether those transactions were proper or not. Suppose there is no co-operative society, no offence is committed. Suppose there is no

transaction, then no offence is committed. So, they are all in one series in that one offence. Therefore, none of them can be discussed here because they are before the court.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want to submit very respectfully that according to your ruling, the conduct of a particular person cannot be discussed here, because that may lead to all kinds of bad precedents in this House. I think that it is a very wise ruling that you have given.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How would it lead to bad precedents?

Shri D. C. Sharma: According to Shri Tyagi, we may not discuss the conduct of a person but we should discuss the conduct of the Minister. I have gone through the replies of the hon. Minister and I think that they are perfectly clear and they are not dubious or evasive. I think, Mr. Speaker, that if you think that the conduct of a member is sacrosanct and the conduct of a Minister is not sacrosanct, then you would be making an invidious distinction between a Member and a Minister. I think all of them stand on the same level.

But the fact of the matter is that we can discuss an organisation which gets its licence from the Government of India or from any State Government, and if the conduct of that organisation is not in conformity with law, I think that it can be discussed on the floor of the House. I believe that we can discuss the transactions of the co-operative society without bringing in unnecessarily the Minister or a person or other things, and, think . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If it is necessary, they also can be brought in.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . that it is perfectly right to discuss them without bringing in unnecessary things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be referred to the Sadachar Samiti.

Shri Tyagi: Half an hour is over.

Mr. Speaker: This was rather at my initiation or initiative or request, because I wanted the valuable opinions of the Members to guide me in this respect. It was because of that that I spent that much time. Otherwise, I can never say that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's time is over but I would request him to keep those things in mind when he discusses it, that he should not discuss the evidence against Brahm Prakash or any individual and just try to establish that some person was guilty and he has been let off by the police; that is not our business. He might say any other thing that he might have to say.

श्री प्राकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस समय यह चर्चा कर रहा था उस में मेरी चर्चा का अभिप्राय कोई व्यक्ति विशेष नहीं था, मेरा अभिप्राय एक संस्था के चेत्ररमेन से था जिस के अन्तर्गत बहुत से कमंचारी काम करते हैं। संस्था होते हुए किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को लांछित करने का मेरा अभिप्राय नहीं है। वर्तमान समय में एक इतने बड़े संगठन में, जो कि एक सहकारी संगठन है हमारे देश में, जिस भावना को हम व्यापक रूप देना चाहते हैं, अगर इस प्रकार की अनियमिततायें चलेंगी तो सहकारी संगठनों पर देश की जनता की अनास्था हो जायेगी, यह मेरा विशेष कहने का उद्देश्य था।

मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने यह जिम्मेदारी भी अब अपने कन्धों पर लेली है कि पुलिस रिपोर्टों को ला मिनिस्ट्री को भेजा जाय और ला मिनिस्ट्री को जो रिपोर्ट भेजी जाय उस में विशेष रूप से कुछ नामों का उल्लेख हो, और उन नामों के साथ साथ ही वह पूरी जांच रिपोर्ट भेजी जाये। क्या आज तक स्वतन्त्र भारत के इतिहास में इस प्रकार की कोई

प्रौर भी घटना कभी घटी है कि जब इस प्रकार का कोई त्रिमिनल केस ला मिनिस्ट्री की राय को कोर्ट का निर्णय मान कर उन को मुक्त कर दिया गया हो। मेरा पहला सब से बड़ा प्रश्न यह है। हमारे देश में कई इस से भी बड़े केस हुए हैं जिन की चर्चा इस छोटे से प्रसंग में भी अभी हूई है, उन के संबंध में यहां प्रश्नों न भी होते रहे हैं, चर्चायें चलती रही हैं, जैसे सिराजुद्दीन का केस, मूंदडा केस, डालिमिया जैन का केस, संसद् सदस्यों की गिरफ्तारी या दूसरी बातों के संबंध में भी, अभी हाल में एक घटना घटी है मद्रास राज्य में, अगर मैं भूल नहीं करता हूं, जिस में राज्य सभा के किसी सदस्य को आजीवन कारावास की सजा हुई, लेकिन क्या इस तरह का कोई केस ला मिनिस्ट्री की राय जानने के लिये भेजा गया। ला मिनिस्ट्री की राय अब तक किसी इस प्रकार के केस में नहीं ली गई। इस लिये पहले तो मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विशेष रूप से यह केस ला मिनिस्ट्री को क्यों भेजा गया। यह केस सालिसिटर जनरल तक क्यों गया।

दूसरी बात में विशेष रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने यह भी जिम्मेदारी ले ली है कि जो सरकार स्पष्ट रूप से यह घोषणा करती है कि वह अप्टाचार को समाप्त करेगी उस सरकार के मिनिस्टर विशेषकर कैविनेट रेंके, मंत्रिमंडल स्तर के मिनिस्टर यहां सदन में बैठ कर इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य दें जो कि सत्य से सर्वथा दूर हों, और जिन को मोटी सी भाषा में कहना चाहिये कि वे गलतबयानियां हैं। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी की जिम्मेदारी पर न जाते हुए, उन के परिवर्ती स्वभाव की कई बार मैं ने सराहना कं, लेकिन मैं आज आप के द्वारा हाऊस में सरदार साहब से तीन प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह कि जब यह चर्चा सबसे पहले इस सदन

मैं आई थी और उस में यह कहा गया था कि दिल्ली प्रशासन इस बात की ठीक से जांच नहीं कर सकेगा तो उस समय सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी ने यहां, और दूसरे हाऊस में भी, कहा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के ऊपर आप को इतना अविश्वास क्यों है। उस समय सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी ने यह भी कहा था कि चाहे कोई व्यक्ति हो, चाहे स्टोर हो या संगठन हो, जो दोषी पाया जायेगा उसे सजा दी जायेगी। अब मैं सरदार साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि २५ तारीख को उन्होंने जो प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया और उस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें पता नहीं कि पुलिस ने रिपोर्ट दे दी है तूंकि व यह उत्तर २५ फरवरी को दे रहे हैं इस लिये मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह रिपोर्ट ५ फरवरी को दे दी गई थी या नहीं। इसके बाद मैं सरदार साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने उसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो यह कहा कि विधि मंत्रालय से राय लेने के बाद कागजात कचहरी भेजे जायेंगे, तो यह राय उन को १६ फरवरी को, उत्तर देने से ६ दिन पहले मिल गई थी या नहीं। तीसरी बात जो मैं उन से विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूं वह यह कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जो एफ० आई० आर० पुलिस की तरफ से दर्ज हुई उस में किसी का नाम नहीं था, तो इस केस के भीतर न जारी हुए वे बतलायें कि एफ० आई० आर० में नाम दर्ज थे या नहीं थे। चौथी बात यह कि इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि पुलिस अभी इस परिणाम पर नहीं पहुंची कि मुकदमा किस पर चलाया जाये जब कि ५ फरवरी को पुलिस ने जो अपनी जांच की रिपोर्ट दी थी उस में आठ नाम थे, जैसा कि श्री एस० एन० द्विवेदी ने पढ़ कर सुनाया। यह बात तो मैं खाद्य मंत्री के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं।

इस के बाद मैं विधि मंत्री की, जिन्होंने उन्हें बचाने का यत्न किया, उनकी भी गलतबयानियों के संबंध में कहना चाहता

हूं, जो कि कल ही यहां पर हुई हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि डाइरेक्टर सिविल सप्लाईज ने स्टोर को गुड़ की कीमत निर्धारित करने को नहीं कहा था इस लिये मुनाफ़खोरी की घटना नहीं घट सकती। अगर कोई सदस्य ऐसी बात कहे तो आप कह देते हैं कि जो बात न्यायालय के विचाराधीन हो उस चीज की चर्चा नहीं हो सकती, और ला मिनिस्टर जब इस बात को कह दे हाउस में तो यह क्या बात है, अध्यक्ष जी, कि ला मिनिस्टर जो कहते हैं वह तो कानून की परिधि के अंदर आता नहीं है और सदस्य इसी तरह की बात को कहे तो कह दिया जाता है कि उसका मुकदमे पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। उन को क्या अधिकार था कि उन्होंने व्यवस्था दे दी कि मुनाफ़खोरी का केस नहीं बनता। हिन्दुस्तान के ला मिनिस्टर पालियामेंट में इस प्रकार की बात कहे तो यह कहां तक उचित बात है।

अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विधि मंत्री द्वारा उसी प्रश्न को फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि एफ० आई० आर० में लोगों के नाम थे या नहीं। दूसरे एफ० आई० आर० में इस प्रकार की बात है या नहीं कि डाइरेक्टर, सिविल सप्लाईज की यह रिपोर्ट थी कि मेरे पास प्रेन मचेन्ट्स एसोसिएशन के लोग आये या दूसरी जगह से लोग आये, उन्होंने भी यह बात कही कि मैंने स्टोर से कहा कि इस प्रकार की मुनाफ़खोरी न की जाये फिर भी वह सिलसिला जारी रहा। आखिर यह सारी बातें थीं या नहीं। इतना सब होने के बाद मैं विधि मंत्री से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्यों उन्हें यह सब कहने की आवश्यकता हुई।

इस से भी आगे बढ़ कर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले भी इस सदन में चर्चा के समय यह बात आई थी पिछले संसद के अधिवेशन में, और आज किर मैं इस बात को दोहराता हूं, कि जिस समय उत्तर प्रदेश से गुड़ लाने का लाइसेंस इस सेंट्रल को-

[श्रो प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री] ।

आपरेटिव स्टोर को दिया गया तो अकेले उसे ही वह लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया। दिल्ली में और भी व्यापारिक संगठन इस प्रकार के ये जिन्हें इस प्रकार का लाइसेंस दिया गया, जिन में से एक शाहदरा गुड डीलर्स सिन्डिकेट था। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए प्रमाण भी उपस्थित कर सकता हूँ। दोनों रसीदों की कोटोस्टेट कापी मेरे पास है। एक ही स्थान से गुड लाया जाता है, एक ही जैमा किराया पड़ता है तो क्या बात है कि एक संस्था यहां आकर, जोकि सहकारी आधार पर चलती है, ८५ रु० पर किंवटल उसे बेचे और एक प्राइवेट संगठन उसे ६७ रु० प्रति किंवटल बेचे। इस के ऊपर भी आप कहते हैं कि यह ३० रु० आई० आर० के अन्दर नहीं आता। उस के विरुद्ध डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स नहीं लगाया जा सकता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह सारी स्थिति क्यों है।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए दो चार बातें विशेष रूप से और भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी अपनी राय इस प्रकार की है जैसाकि मैंने पहले आप से कहा कि ला मिनिस्ट्री की राय आज तक संवैधानिक मामलों में या दीवानी मामलों में जानी जाती थी, किमिनल केसेज कभी ला मिनिस्ट्री को रिफर नहीं किये गये, यहां तक कि बड़े बड़े केस भी रिफर नहीं किये गये। अगर यह परम्परा आप चलायेंगे कि ला मिनिस्ट्री से राय आयेगी और उसे ला कोर्ट का निण्य मान कर अभियुक्तों को छोड़ दिया जायेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान में एक गलत परम्परा पड़गी। पार्लियामेंट को इस सम्बन्ध में अवश्य निण्य लेना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी विशेष बात मैं विषि मंत्री से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केस तो चूंकि एक बड़े राजनीतिक व्यक्ति का था इसलिए ला मिनिस्ट्री को राय के लिये भेजा गया।

लेकिन अगर दिल्ली का कोई सामान्य दुकानदार पकड़ा जाता है तो क्या उसका केस भी इसी तरह ला मिनिस्ट्री को रेफर किया जायेगा, क्योंकि संवैधानिक अधिकार तो सब नागरिकों के समान हैं। क्या आप यह रास्ता खोलेंगे? ॥

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस की रिपोर्ट के बाद यदि इस प्रकार से ला मिनिस्ट्री अभियुक्त को छोड़ देगी तो क्या इसका यह परिणाम नहीं होगा कि पुलिस कर्मचारियों का उत्साह समाप्त हो जायेगा क्योंकि वह देखेंगे कि वह जांच कर रिपोर्ट देते हैं और ला मिनिस्ट्री अभियुक्त को छोड़ देती है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ला मिनिस्ट्री के ऐसा करने से सहकारी आनंदोलन को ठेस नहीं पहुँचेगी? आजा गवर्नरमेंट की नाक के नीचे ही यह घटनक घटी है। आज देश की जनता ध्यानपूर्वक देख रही है कि संसद जिम ने यह कानूनी बनाया है वह क्या कारंवाई इस पर कर है। जनता यह देख रही है कि नन्दा जी ने भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी जो आभ्यान आरम्भ किया है उसके अन्तर्गत उनके हाथ में एक केस आया है उसमें वह क्या फैसला करते हैं। अगर वह इसमें उचित कारंवाई करते हैं तो उनका आभ्यान सफल होगा। इसलिए इस केस को किसी व्यक्ति या संस्था का ध्यान रख कर न चलाया जाय बल्कि इस के द्वारा देश के सामने एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया जाय।

अन्त में, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बादकाह नौशेरवां का भी एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। नौशेरवां ने अपने राज्य में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने का जब निश्चय किया, तो उसके मंत्री ने कहा कि जिस प्रकार मैं चाहूँ उस प्रकार आप मुझे काम करने वें तो

मैं भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त कर सकता हूँ। बादशाह राजी हो गया। मंत्री ने घोषणा करवा दी कि जिस को शिकायत हो वह लिख कर ले आवे। बहुत सी शिकायतें आयीं। मंत्री ने एक गड्ढा खुदवा दिया, उसमें वे डाली जाने लगीं। जब वह गड्ढा भर गया तो इसरा गड्ढा खोदा गया उसमें शिकायतें डाली गयीं। जब वह भी भर गया तो तीसरा गड्ढा खोदा गया और उसमें शिकायतें डाली गयीं और वह भी भर गया। जनता से पूछा गया कि क्या किसी और को कोई और शिकायत है, तो जनता ने कहा कि नहीं। तब पहले गड्ढे में से एक शिकायत उठाई गयी तो वह नौणेरवां के लड़के के ही खिलाफ थी कि उसने एक किसान की लड़की को छेड़ा था। मंत्री ने उस को मौत की सजा सुना दी और अपनी राय बादशाह को दे दी। बादशाह ने उस पर विना किसी हितक के अमले में लाने के लिये इस्तखत कर दिए।

बादशाह ने फिर कहा कि और शिकायतें निकालो। तो मंत्री ने कहा कि अब कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है, अब भ्रष्टाचार स्वतः समाप्त हो जाएगा।

तो मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि नन्दा जी देश में भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो इस प्रकार समाप्त करें।

Mr. Speaker Dr. Lohia may put a question. Only those who have given me advance intimation have the right to put a question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय कानून मंत्री ने कल कहा :

“डाइरेक्टर ने ६ दिसम्बर १९६३ के पहले दाम बांधने के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही थी।”

अब जो दिल्ली प्रशासन की तरफ से का ज गए है इन के पास—मेरे पास नहीं—उनमें कहा गया है कि २६ नवम्बर को

सहकारी समिति के मंत्री ने मुझे बताया कि भंडार गुड़ ३२ रुपये से ३४ रुपये मत बेचना चाहता है। मैंने उन से कहा कि यह दर ज्यादा है, और दर ठीक बांधने के लिए ज़रूरी है कि खरीद के कागज मेरे सामने रखे जायें।

३० नवम्बर को दिल्ली प्रानाज व्यापारी संघ ने मुझे बताया कि भंडार गुड़ ३० से ३५ रुपये मत पर बेच रहा है। फिर मैं ने सहकारी समिति के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर को कहा कि वह गुड़ की बिक्री फौरन बन्द करें, और जो किताबें हैं हिसाब की ओर वाउचर बर्गेरह मेरे पास लाएं ताकि मैं गुड़ की कीमत को ठीक तरह से बांध सकूँ।

इन हिदायतों के बावजूद सहकारी समिति के भंडार की तरफ से गुड़ की बिक्री ऊचे दाम से होती रही, और इस तरह जो दिल्ली खंडसारी और गुड़ व्यापार कानून था उसकी सातवीं घारा टूटी रही।

आठव्याप्त महोदय : सवाल बरूत लम्बा हो गया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो उन के पास कागज हैं उन को भी वह ठीक तरह से पढ़ें यह अपील में किए देता हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है :

क्या माननीय कानून मंत्री ने सुना है—और मैं बहुत गम्भीरता से पूछ रहा हूँ—लोग कह रहे हैं कि इंगलैंड के श्री प्रोफ्यूमा ने श्री कीलर के बारे में क्षूट बोला और जब उन का क्षूट पकड़ा गया तो उन्होंने इस्तफा दे दिया। कम से कम प्रोफ्यूमा को मैं समझ सकता हूँ। श्री कीलर की शब्द अच्छी थी। मैं बहुत गम्भीरता से पूछ रहा हूँ। माननीय कानून मंत्री एक ऐसी पार्टी के लिए गलत बयानियां कर रहे हैं जिस की शब्द वैसी ही है जैसाकि उसका आचार और दिमाग। क्या उन्होंने यह बात सुनी है, जिसके यह सवाल मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ

श्री विधाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : कहा गया है कि गड़ का भाव ६७ होना चाहिए

[श्री विश्वाम प्रसद]

था और ८५ रुपये में बेचा गया। क्या जिन लोगों ने यह काम किया वे डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स के अन्तर्गत पकड़े गए और जिन्होंने डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल का पालन नहीं किया उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Government aware that about three months ago, the Chairman of the co-operative stores addressing a press conference, or elsewhere, described this sordid transaction as "good business strategy" and if so, recalling in this context what that great teacher of politics, Harold Laski once said, while discussing inequality before the law, that what is called misappropriation in a poor bank clerk goes by the name of high finance in a millionaire, does the Home Minister who has set his face against all forms of corruption, not think that this phrase 'good business strategy' is only a euphemism for bad, blatant profiteering, punishable under the Defence of India Rules?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I want to know whether it is true that in the report of the investigating officers the name of one Jugal Kishore was bracketed with the offenders who had contravened the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act but that this Government has unbracketed the name of Jugal Kishore on discovering the Jugal Kishore possesses documentary evidence to implicate a very influential member of the ruling Party as an abettor to that offence?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, I had no intention of saying anything because my colleague is dealing with this. Since mention has been made of matters other than legal also. I thought I might say a word about at least that part of the question raised here. When the matter was handed over to the Dehli Police, I thought I had no business to take

any interest in it. Till the case came over to the Law Ministry and some information was given, I had absolutely no inkling of what was happening.

Shri Tyagi: Directly, it came to the Law Ministry or through the Home Minister.

Shri Nanda: No.

Shri Tyagi: How could it come directly? Why should it be so? It is very unconventional.

Shri Nanda: I will give the facts as I remember them. This is my understanding about it. Then, later on, the Law Ministry took it over to offer their opinion. Of course, the Law Minister or the Food Minister will throw more light on the legal aspect. I am only coming to the other thing: whatever has to be dealt with under the law should be properly done. There should be absolutely no kind of failure, no kind of favour, no kind of consideration—there should not be any bias. That is out of the question. Whosoever the person may be, whatever his position, howsoever high he may be, wherever he is—I hope that is being secured. That is one part of it.

Secondly, it is the way in which the co-operative has dealt with this business; the principle—the way it is functioning. The principle of it was urged. I think it is also an important matter, because it may not be possible to bring within the purview of any legal action a number of things, but still, there are other considerations also—whether the co-operative conducted itself properly or not. In saying this, I am particularly referring to the technique which was mentioned. I think there should be an enquiry into it from that point of view: an enquiry conducted into the working of the store in this matter, and I believe the enquiry will be conducted. I had a talk with the

Chief Commissioner and he says he is going to have a full enquiry regarding the working of the co-operative store regarding this operation which did not come within the purview. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Inquiry by whom?

Shri Nanda: That, we shall see.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would recall the great interest that the hon. Members have evinced in this matter. I would place the factual position before the House and it will be for the House to judge as to whether the conduct of this case was unusual, improper or the like. I am conscious of the directions that you have given, namely, that the merits of the case are not the matters for discussion and I would not go into them.

Reference has been made to the FIR, and this is one of the matters about which Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has put a pointed question. So, I would place the salient features of the document which was the subject-matter of the FIR. I am conscious of the fact that the FIR itself is before a court of law, and I am not quite clear in my mind as to whether—although it is a public document it is not a secret document which is before the court of law—we can place.... (Interruption).

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): You may give the information; there is no bar.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Paliwal (Hindaun): Information can be given though no opinion can be expressed.

Shri Swaran Singh: I only want your guidance lest I should be treading on grounds which may not be correct. So far as the FIR is concerned, certain allegations were made, and I would place them seriatim and also the action that was taken as a

result of the police investigation. This FIR was lodged on a written letter by the Director of Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi, and he addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Police CID (Crime), Delhi. This is the genesis. This letter is dated 20th December, 1963. I would not go into the details, but the incriminating allegations that were made before the police for investigation can be described under four heads. Firstly, the Director of Food and Civil Supplies had given an oral direction. He said that "I had asked the managing director of the stores, Shri Ram Lal, to stop the sale of gur at once and furnish vouchers"—this was, according to him, on 30th November—"books of accounts and relevant documents to enable me to fix the reasonable sale price of the gur." Notwithstanding such directions, the concern continued to sell gur at the high rates and thus contravened certain provisions. This I would call allegation number one.

The second allegation was that certain documents were produced before the Delhi Administration, i.e. the Director, to enable him to come to a conclusion as to what should be the price that he could fix with regard to the sale. It is now being alleged, he said, that a certain amount which was claimed by the store as loading charges—an amount of Rs. 400—was paid to the railway staff as illegal gratification and not for loading charges. This allegation is number two.

Thirdly, it was mentioned that the gur was purchased at Muzaffarnagar at Rs. 20, but the voucher was fraudulently prepared showing the purchase price at Rs. 22 per maund, with the dishonest intention to charge excessive rates. This is allegation number three.

Fourthly, it was said that gur was sold from certain premises although permission to sell from those premises was not taken.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

These were the four allegations that were made in the FIR. The police carried on the investigation. If I were arguing this in a court of law, you know, Sir, with your experience as an eminent lawyer and as a great judge that I will not be entitled, even if I represent the prosecution, to say that the police came to such and such conclusion, because that is not relevant to the case.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Were any names mentioned?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is another point to which I will presently come. As a result of the police investigation, they came to the conclusion that the allegation that anything had been paid to the railway staff by way of illegal gratification was not proved. They also came to the conclusion that the allegation that gur was purchased at a lower price at Muzaffarnagar and on documents it was shown as having been purchased at a higher rate also was not proved. These were two definite findings; the police came to that conclusion. We are left with two charges. About the last one, i.e. sale of gur from premises which had not been licensed, the matter is before a court of law and I would not comment upon that at all, because the court will come to a conclusion on the basis of the evidence available whether any offence has been committed and whether it is proved or not. It is not for me to make any comments.

About the first charge about the oral direction, it is significant to note that it was said that this oral direction had been given on November 30. My colleague, the Law Minister, gave this information before the House that the written order fixing the price was actually passed or communicated for the first time on 6th December. He also gave the information that it is not alleged that any sale of gur took place after the 6th December at a

rate higher than the one which had been fixed by the Delhi Administration authorities.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट में कहीं नहीं है कि रिटन आर्डर दिया जायेगा या ओरल आर्डर दिया जायेगा। रिटन आर ओरल के लिए उस में कहीं व्यवस्था नहीं है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुन लीजिए।

Shri Swaran Singh: I will bow before him, because he might have become a better lawyer. I have ceased arguing cases for quite some years now. But the fact remains that on this allegation that the Director had orally asked them not to sell and they had sold—this is the essence of the allegation—the police carried on investigation and the Delhi Administration made a reference to the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry gave the opinion, and it has already been mentioned, that the offence was made out only on the fourth charge and apparently they came to the conclusion that upon the evidence disclosed no prosecution was sustainable on that first charge. It is quite another thing if on examining the evidence somebody else comes to a different conclusion. There can be a difference of opinion. But to pile up allegations of that type and to put loaded questions of that type, that this procedure was adopted in order to get a report which was favourable or unfavourable in a particular direction is, to say the least, most uncharitable.

18 hrs.

It is not unusual for investigators who are investigating cases to get the opinion of lawyers at all levels.

An Hon. Member: Not always.

Shri Swaran Singh: I know the Public Prosecutor can be consulted,

the Legal Rememberancer can be consulted and the Law Ministry can be consulted. The Delhi Administration consulted the Law Ministry as is the actual practice here. Hon. Members probably are not quite familiar with the procedure so far as references by the various departments in the Delhi Administration are concerned. Although ultimately it is the Home Ministry that is responsible for carrying on the Government of Delhi Administration, so far as the different departments working in the Delhi Administration are concerned they are constantly referring numerous matters to the various central ministries. For instance, their engineer would be referring matters to the Works Ministry here, the electrical engineer would be referring to the Irrigation and Power Ministry and so on. If the Delhi Administration takes the advantage of having the opinion of the Law Ministry, I do not see what is the objection there or what is wrong there (*Interruption*). We are absolutely clear on this issue; there was nothing irregular, nothing illegal to get the highest advice.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It may not be illegal, but it is unusual.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is very strange, Sir, that an objection should be raised as to why consultations were made at the highest level. They have said that the Law Ministry was consulted, the Solicitor-General was consulted. I thought this House would welcome that in a case where any matter is involved which may be a complicated one either on facts or on law, if an independent opinion at the highest level either in the Law Ministry or of the Solicitor-General is taken, that would be the best procedure. I fail to understand as to what is the harm, unless of course they want to make out that the Solicitor-General and everyone of the officers in the Law Ministry have got only one objective, namely, to give a report which is not borne out.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then every murder case hereafter will go to the Solicitor-General for his opinion.

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree with Shri Surendranath Dwivedy that every murder case will not go to the Solicitor-General and normally it should not go. But no case, much less a wretched case of this type has been ever raised on the floor of this House and so much time taken. I say that where these things are pressurised....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The Minister, if I heard him aright, said that this "wretched case has been raised on the floor of the House". Is it not by implication, a reflection that wretched cases also are raised here, which are not in the public interest?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am very sorry. It is farthest from me to say that. The hon. Member knows what great esteem I have for him and for the Members opposite (*Interruptions*). He knows what great esteem I have for the whole House. The point that I am referring to is, what are those cases under the Defence of India Rules or other cases about which day after day allegations of this type are piled and it is suggested that something is being done to shield the individuals? If in such a case any person who is entrusted with the investigation, I would go even to this length of saying for the sake of self-protection, wants to take the highest opinion, you may say that perhaps it was not necessary, he should have taken the decision, but if he tries to take this precaution of getting the legal opinion at the highest level, I do not see why you should read anything either objectionable or sinister in this. To my mind, it may be a complete misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the facts involved.

As a result of that information, the Law Minister has made a statement

[Shri Swaran Singh]

that, based upon the allegations that were obtained in the first information report, a case has been filed only with regard to one count. With regard to others no case has been made out, so far as this first information report is concerned. That is the end of the matter.

I owe one other explanation to put the whole thing in the proper perspective. This morning the Law Minister was pleased to make a further statement that some investigation is going on about certain rackets, books of accounts and the like. I would like to clarify that this has got nothing to do with the present first information report. May be that this or other matters may be in the mind of the hon. Home Minister when he said—that is a separate issue,—about which investigation either by the police or some other inquiry which he hinted this afternoon here which he might be contemplating. But, so far as this case is concerned, let us understand it clearly that these are the points involved and this is the action that has been taken.

Then, one question was put whether there was any mention of names in the first information report. When one is describing the transaction and trying to make out a case for police to intervene, certain allegations are made. In those allegations it was mentioned, for instance, as I already read it, "I directed Ram Lal that he should do that" or the Secretary approached her, or the names of other places where it was actually being stored and sold. But, at the end, in the operative part, there was no allegation or mention that such and such offence has been committed by such and such person. So, mere mention of names as we are accustomed to understand, that the names are mentioned in an incriminating way that such and such persons are accused persons, that is not correct. Although certain names are there, and

though in certain cases certain things are connected with those individuals, to suggest that they were actually mentioned as accused persons in the operative part is not correct. The names were mentioned so that the whole thing may be investigated and as a result of that whatever offence against whomsoever, one individual or others, is made out, suitable action may be taken. This is really the factual position.

Then, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in his great eloquence put certain questions to me. Here I would like to make a distinction. If the charge is that a certain police report had been already made or that it had been referred to this or that Ministry and that, as the Central Minister answering here, I should have fully acquainted myself with all the relevant facts concerned and should have collected information from the various wings of the Government and thereafter I should have made a statement; then they may have a legitimate grievance. But, Sir, you know our anxiety always to give as much information as we know, and we have always tried to acquaint the House with all the facts.

Now he has put four questions to me. He says that I have said while replying to a question that I do not know if the police had made any report or not. In the main question the reply had already been given that legal advice is being taken and the Law Ministry is being consulted. Now, as a matter of fact, I would like to say that I did not make any incorrect statement. I did not at all know if the police had made a report or not. I had never seen such a report. Of course, one way of replying could have been "I would require notice" because I do not know the position. The statement that I made was absolutely correct and I fail to understand how Shri Prakash Vir Shastri can say that I made a

statement which was not correct. It is absolutely correct and I stand by that.

The second point that he made was whether a report by the Police had been made at an earlier date. It is true that the Police had made a report to the Delhi Administration and on that report the Delhi Administration were consulting the Law Ministry. But the statement that I made at that time was perfectly correct. I did not at all know what was the date of the report or the like.

The third question that he put to me was whether there were any names in the FIR or not. As regards this I have already tried to explain that names were mentioned as people concerned with the transaction, but no names as accused persons were mentioned. That is the normal way in which such questions are always answered.

Factually I would like to say that even there my statement was that the transaction was mentioned and it was as a result of the investigation that the actual people against whom some *prima facie* case was found were to be dealt with later. It was said that I had said that the Police was not yet clear about the number of the accused persons. It is correct because if the Police were clear, they could file the challans. The Police has now filed the challan which is before the court. So, at the time when I made the statement, it was so. These are internal methods of consultation between the various wings and the Police, after taking the highest legal opinion, made that report.

While I am grateful to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri for praising me sometimes—sometimes he praised Nandaji—he said that individually we are not bad, but collectively there is something bad. I would strongly repudiate any such thing. Let it be known once and for all that in these matters we are all

one and any attempt to drive a wedge of this type will never be tolerated. This type of a thing, either in the press or outside, sometimes making suggestions will not be tolerated. . . . (Interruption). I am provoked to say this because one of the hon. Members opposite made a statement here as if other Ministers are not co-operating with Nandaji and that attempts are being made to sabotage Home Ministers' scheme. This is such a fantastic allegation that it is amazing that anyone should think of making such a suggestion.

So, I would appeal to you that these are judicial matters of a delicate nature where the Police carry on investigation and as a result of those investigations come to certain conclusions and if we built up this type of tension and atmosphere where we arrogate to ourselves the function of investigators and courts, I am sure that the very basis of democracy, namely, the existence of an independent judiciary which is serviced by rules of law and procedure will be very much shaken and howsoever strongly politically we might feel on an issue, it will be a very dangerous game to tamper with the administration of judicial justice which is all laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what you are doing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Law Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। अभी माननीय अम्ब राम मंत्री ने माननीय कानून मंत्री ने कल क्या कहा उसके लिए मैं कुछ बताया। मैं खाली यह वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाएँ देता हूं जो माननीय कानून मंत्री ने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह बताना चाहता था कि जो उन्होंने कहा और जो कानून मंत्री ने कहा उस में क्या फर्क था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने ला विनिस्टर को बुलाया है वह बतलाएंगे कि उन्होंने क्या कहा है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not intend to speak but since Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Dr. Lohia had posed certain questions to me, it is my duty to speak. May I straightaway express my deep sorrow at the quite pointed reference made to the opinion given by the Law Secretary and the Solicitor-General with an insinuation that these have been more or less procured for the purpose of shielding certain persons. If I were convinced myself that any of these officers had given the opinion to shield any person whose guilt was to our satisfaction proved, I can assure the House and you, Sir, that I shall have nothing to do with them in future. Running the Law Ministry I have observed throughout these years, as I must, the great principle which underlies our judicial system. That duty I owe higher than anything else not only to this House but to the country. And that is that no man shall be condemned on mere suspicion, and at the same time that no man howsoever great he may be in public life must escape the arms of law. Since that suggestion was made, I want to read out what the Law Secretary had said, an officer of experience for whom I have the greatest respect. He says:

"With regard to Chowdhery Brahm Prakash, if he can be connected in some manner with the non-compliance of the directions issued by the Director given in connection with the transaction or with the sale of the *gur* in Medaganj and Najafgarh depots with-

out a licence, he can be prosecuted."

Let that be taken down and this is for both Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and for Mr. Lohia and, I think, they will be sorry to have cast such aspersions on an experienced officer.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने आपके सचिव पर नहीं आप के ऊपर इलाजम लगाया है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I have nothing to do with it. I was supporting an opinion given by officers on whom I have implicit confidence and with whom I agreed and I read their reports only on the day previous to the day I made the statement to the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मान रोयः
अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह मंत्री के लिए अच्छा नहीं है कि वह सचिव के पीछे खड़े हो जाएँ ।

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, if I were convinced that they said anything wrong, I would have never done so. But I said, if they can be connected, they can be prosecuted. But they sounded a note of caution, which it is their duty, saying that neither in the F.I.R. nor anywhere else does it show that the directions are given to anyone, but the Managing Director and the Secretary, and on the records there was no evidence to show that Chowdhery Brahm Prakash had any direct contact with the Director or any directions were given to him which he violated. This is a note of caution he sounded as any legal adviser would before a man is prosecuted.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: That is on the basis of the documents available to him.

Shri A. K. Sen: Naturally so. But he says: If he can be connected with the non-compliance of any direction or with the sale of *gur* from these depots, he can be prosecuted. That is left entirely to those who were in-charge of prosecution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt. But he himself knew it because he described it as good business strategy. He knew very well what was going on.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I have said, it is not fair for anyone to try to impute motives on people trying to discharge their functions under difficult circumstances.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मन्त्रिमंडल का कार्या मम्बन्ध है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: But I have no doubt that these hon. Members for whom I have the highest respect did not intend to cast any aspersion. I have seen Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. I have always admired the way in which he puts the question completely beyond personalities. I have also seen Mr. Kamath and he agreed with you, Sir, today that we should not try to discuss evidence connected with individuals in this House. I have no doubt that Mr. Lohia did not intend to cast any aspersion, but the fact and the way in which they have approached the question has created an impression.....

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Aspersion on you, not on your Secretary.

मूझे अफसोस है कि मूझे अप्पेजी में बोलना पड़ता है।

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall be very glad and I shall welcome Dr. Lohia casting any amount of aspersions on me. I can answer them here and I can answer them even outside in the Lobby to Dr. Lohia. As I said, these opinions were given—it is true—directly. The Law Secretary of the Delhi Administration came and had discussions with the Law Secretary of the Central Government and the opinion was given. I was brought into the picture when Mr. Nanda, when all these Calling Attention Notices and the debate was fixed, sent for me as he was entitled to my assistance and before we decided anything on the matter, I said, "Let us have the opinion of the Solicitor General." If the Attorney General was present here, the case is of such an importance, I would have sent it to him. I do not mind whatever the criticism may be that why should such a case be sent to the Attorney General. We cannot escape the fact that this case has roused very great passion. It has been the subject-matter of several interpellations. It has been the subject-matter of several notices or motions, and it will be unfair to leave a decision in this matter only to the investigating officer or to the public prosecutor. Therefore, if the Attorney-General was present, I would have sent it to him. Unfortunately, the Attorney General was in Cairo, representing us in the Afro-Asian Legal Consultative Committee Conference. Therefore, the next highest law officer, namely the Solicitor-General, for whom I have the highest respect, was asked. I asked all the papers to be sent to him before we sat for a discussion and before even I had read the papers. When the opinion of the Solicitor-General came he had said that he agreed with the opinion of the Law Secretary. He also agreed that prosecution should be launched. I might mention here that no names were mentioned. I can dispel this

[Shri A. K. Sen]

notion of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri that the Law Minister left out any names. In fact, no names were asked for from us. All that we said that prosecution against persons connected with the sale from these unlicensed depots can be launched under the circumstances proved, and on that also, the Solicitor-General agreed. And pursuant to that the case was filed.

I made this statement stating that on the facts, both the Law Secretary and the Delhi Administration and the Solicitor-General took the view that with regard to prosecution for selling at rates beyond controlled rates, there was no case, because the F.I.R. itself said that the rates were fixed on the 6th December. The F.I.R. by the Director of Supplies said:

"After examining the documents produced by the Store on 3rd December, 1963, the Directorate fixed the following rates...

—I gave those rates on the last occasion—

“...on the 6th December, 1963”.

As to whether there could be a case of profiteering under the Defence of India Act or not, both these law officers have taken a view which does not support a prosecution under the Defence of India Act. They have said that when a specific Act mentions that the rates should be controlled and the rates are controlled in fact and there is no contravention after the rates are controlled, a prosecution for profiteering under that Act would not lie. We may or may not agree with that. If in the trial, the judge himself feels that there may be a charge even on that, you, Sir, as an eminent judge, would bear me out when I say that that charge can also be added, and here, the opinion either of the Delhi Administration or of the Government would not be final because the facts are there on the F.I.R., and if on those facts the judge thinks that

a further charge should be added under the Defence of India Act, he may do it. So, that does not end the question.

But, so far as the administration is concerned, they must go by the opinion of the Solicitor-General or of the Law Secretary. They cannot act otherwise, nor can we, nor can Shri Nanda. Even if I have a different opinion, could I have taken the responsibility of asking these people to be prosecuted under the Defence of India Act, when the Solicitor-General says that there will be no prosecution under that Act? I would not do so. We never do that, if the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General says like that, though we have on so many occasions differed with regard to such matters.

Here, I might also add that it is not correct to say that no criminal case ever comes to the Law Ministry. Many do. I do not want to repeat them. All important cases, criminal cases, in which the Central Investigation Agency is concerned, are invariably vetted, before they are brought before court, by the Law Ministry. In fact, there is an officer of the rank of deputy secretary in the Law Ministry, attached to the Central Investigation Agency. So, it is not correct when my hon. friend says that this is the only case which has come. In regard to many of these important cases which have figured in Parliament, matters have gone to the Law Ministry. As I have said, it would have been very unfair to leave all responsibility for arriving at a decision only on the investigating officer or on the superintendent of police or on the Delhi Administration in such a matter.

Is there any other question which Shri Prakash Vir Shastri wanted me to answer?

Mr. Speaker: That is all; the discussion is now over.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं जी अब कुछ न कहिए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं खाली आप को वह वाक्य पढ़ देता हूँ जोकि माननीय कानून मंत्री ने यहाँ कहा था . . .

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कुछ बोल नहीं रहा हूँ खाली उन का वाक्य मैं सुना रहा हूँ । उन का वाक्य यह है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । वाक्य सुनाने में आप को बोलना तो पड़ेगा ही । मैं आप को इजाजत नहीं देता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह लोकसभा में इस तरह से मंत्री लोग अपने सचिवों के पीछे खड़े हो कर लोकसभा को बवादि कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Deputy Defence Minister.

18:26 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: IAF PLANE CRASH NEAR BARRACKPORE.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): I regret to inform the House that an IAF Packet aircraft which took off from Barrackpore airfield at 10.20 hours today (4-3-64) crashed at 10.25 hours in Hoogly river, about 1½ miles south of Barrackpore airfield, immediately after take off. The crew of the aircraft consisted of 5 IAF personnel. There were 15 airmen and 2 class IV servants on board the aircraft.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What are the ranks of the personnel?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Let me make the statement first.

The aircraft was on a flight from Barrackpore to Bagdogra carrying the airmen and class IV servants in order to relieve an IAF detachment at that place.

According to the information so far available, no survivals are expected. Divers are carrying out relief operations, but no bodies have so far been recovered as the aircraft and the bodies are under water.

The local families of the personnel concerned have been informed. The next-of-kin at out-stations are being informed by the Unit concerned.

A court of inquiry will be ordered in accordance with the IAF rules. The cause of the accident will be known when the report of the court of inquiry is received.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. No names have been given.

Mr. Speaker: They are not known yet?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I will give the names of the crew. But so far as the other names are concerned, I have got the names but not their initials. Therefore, it would not be proper for me to mention the names of the other persons.

The names of the crew are:

1. Squadron Lead A. V. D'Lemos.
2. Flying Officer S. N. Ghosh.
3. Pilot Officer T. P. Pathak.
4. Warrant Officer V. Ramakrishnan, and
5. Sergeant S. K. Shukla.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I reiterate the demand I made a few days ago, because of the frequency of such tragedies, recurring so often for the constitution of a Parliamentary Commission, assisted by technical experts, to go into this matter. This is too distressing for words.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18:28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, March 5, 1964|Phalgun 15, 1885 (Saka).
