

Third Series, Vol. V—No. 44

Wednesday, June 13, 1962
Jyaiṣṭha 23, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 41—51)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 13th June, 1962/
Jyaistha 23, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cement Manufacturing Machinery Plant at Durgapur

•1430. *Shri S. C. Samanta:*
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the 20-crore machinery plant to manufacture cement-making mining and industrial steam-raising machineries at Durgapur has been set up;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange it needed and how it was met; and

(c) what would be the production capacity of each of these machineries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The heavy machine building factory set up at Durgapur by M/s. ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd., has gone into production. The licensed capacity of this factory is 6500 tons per annum of Water Tube Boilers and Pressure Vessels and 2230 tons per annum of Cement Making, Mining, and other general machinery. The requirements of foreign exchange for capital equipment estimated at Rs. 250 lakhs is met by the investments of the U.K. colla-

1046 (A) LSD—1.

borators and from subscription to Debenture loans. The requirements of foreign exchange for raw materials and components depend on the orders for machinery to be fabricated and would be met from normal allocations by Government supplemented by loans from the foreign collaborators.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the bays, the machine-shops and the forge-shops that have been constructed are designed on modern lines and if so, what are their measurements?

Shri P. C. Sethi: For measurement, I would require notice. But as far as the design is concerned, they are absolutely modern; it is in collaboration with three foreign firms—Messrs Vickers, Messrs Babcock and Messrs Wilcox Limited.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The Minister said that this plant has been constructed in collaboration with Messrs AVB. May I know what is their investment in it?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The total cost of the project will be Rs. 10.8 crores and not Rs. 20 crores as envisaged by the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Shri Samanta wanted to know the investment made by Messrs AVB in this plant.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have just now mentioned the names of the foreign collaborators.

Mr. Speaker: What is the investment by them?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Investment by them will be 49.8 per cent and 50.2 per cent by the Associated Cement Company and other Indian companies.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister stated the other day that we are going to have 12 new cement factories in the third Five Year Plan. May I know how far the demands of those cement factories for machinery will be met by this plant that we are setting up at Durgapur?

Shri P. C. Sethi: For that, a separate question will have to be put.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the demands for machinery for setting up those 12 new cement factories will be met by this plant.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have just now given the total capacity of this plant. For giving this information whether the demands will be met, I require separate notice.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With the progress achieved in Durgapur, may I know to what extent we would be self-sufficient with regard to manufacture of machinery for cement factories, more particularly the rotary type?

Mr. Speaker: That would be much wider.

Heavy Machine Tools Plant, Ranchi

+

Shri Subodh Hansda:

*1431. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether the detailed project report of the Heavy Machine Tools Plant, Ranchi has been received by Government from a Czechoslovakian firm; and

(b) if not, when it is expected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know when this report was received by the Government and whether it has been

considered and accepted by the Government?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The contract of the project for Heavy Machines Tool Plant with foreign collaboration from a Czech company, was signed on 31st May 1961. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is there any information as to when the report was received?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no information about the time of receipt.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what steps Government are taking to train the technical personnel to man this project?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any provision for training of technical personnel in this?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no information about the training scheme. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty has arisen because we had to change the dates. These questions were previously fixed for the 14th and now we had to accelerate it to the 13th.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That should not make much difference.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps I was not allowed to complete my sentence. The Senior Minister had fixed some engagement outside for the 13th and, therefore, he is not here. That is what I want to say.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what would be the total cost of this according to the report, what part of it will be met internally and what will be met from outside?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The total cost of the project would be Rs. 15 crores. The cost will be met partly from the loan that we get from Czechoslovakia of Rs. 23.1 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any comments on this report have come from Indian consultants?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no mention of any comments here.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the mess made over acquisition of land for the Heavy Engineering Plant, may I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to tell us how many more villages will be acquired for this particular project?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Approximately 100 crores of land has been provided for this project free of cost by the Bihar Government.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how many more villages would be acquired for this project.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The information is not available.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Did I understand correctly, Sir, that he said "free of cost from the Government of Bihar"?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, it is free of cost.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what will be the employment potential of this project—the anticipated employment potential?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Regarding employment potential also, Sir, I need notice.

Shri Daji: What shall be the expected annual production?

Shri P. C. Sethi: At the initial stage it is expected to produce 10,000 tons of heavy machine tools and at the final stage it is expected to produce 20,000 tons of heavy machine tools.

Shri Basumatari: May I know how many families have been uprooted on account of this project?

Shri P. C. Sethi: That information is not available.

श्री विभूति चित्र : क्या यह सही है कि बिहार गवर्नरेंट के पूरे कोशापरेशन के बाब-

जूद, जैसे जमीन बिहार गवर्नरेंट दे रही है, सेट्रल गवर्नरेंट उसको जल्दी से यूटीलाइज़ नहीं कर रही है?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है। सेट्रल गवर्नरेंट इसमें जितना कर सकती है तेजी कर रही है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का अवैध प्रवेश

+

*१४३३. { श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

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

(क) क्या यह मत है कि पाकिस्तानी नागरिक पश्चिम बंगाल में अवैध प्रवेश कर रहे हैं;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(ग) जो लोग पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के आमपास के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अपने रिष्टेदारों के साथ बस गये हैं उन का पता लगाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १-४-१९६१ से ३०-४-१९६२ तक की अवधि में ४,७१३ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने पश्चिम बंगाल में अवैध प्रवेश किया।

(ब) अर्थात् भार्गी से पाकिस्तानियों के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये कड़ी निगरानी और मनरक्ता बरती जा रही है।

(ग) यह समस्या खासतौर पर गुजरात राज्य के कछु जिले में सम्बन्ध रखती है। ऐसे लोगों का पता लगाने के लिये सभी सम्भव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। इन उपायों में अवैध प्रवेश करने वालों का पता लगाने के लिये विशेष जासूसी दस्तों का नियंत्रण,

उनके बारे में सूचना देने वाले लोगों को काफी इताम देना और उन्हें शाश्रय देने वालों के विलाफ कार्रवाही करना शामिल है।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) During the period from 1-4-1961 to 30-4-1962, 4,713 Pakistani nationals entered West Bengal illegally.

(b) Strict vigilance and alertness are being maintained against entry of Pakistanis through unauthorised routes.

(c) This problem is mostly confined to Kutch district of Gujarat State. All possible measures are being taken to detect such persons. These include creation of special squads to detect illegal entrants, liberal rewards to the members of the public who give information about them and taking action against harbourers of such persons.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what accounts for this large-scale Pakistani infiltration into India? Is there any Pakistan's design behind it?

Shri Datar: On account of various circumstances, including economic difficulties, they come to India. As soon as Government could lay their hands on them, they are prosecuted, convicted and subsequently deported.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the class to which these people belong? The hon. Minister has given their number as 4,000. How many of them are Muslims and how many Hindus? May I know whether Government have woken up to the situation only now or they have received Central Intelligence information earlier?

Shri Datar: I have not got the categories of the different persons, but these 4,000 odd persons are Muslims.

Shri Maheshwar Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government made a refer-

ence to the Centre that the infiltration or influx was so much that the border patrol of the West Bengal Government is not able to cope up with the work? If so, what action is being taken by the Government in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is no such letter or reference from the West Bengal Government; in fact, it is otherwise; they feel that they are competent enough to deal with the situation.

Shri Tyagi: I wonder if it is the responsibility of the State Government to check it or the responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Home Ministry. Whoever is responsible for this serious infiltration, either the Home Ministry or the State Government, have they reported it to their respective Cabinets?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Firstly, the hon. Member has to realise that it cannot be considered as a very serious failure. Moreover, it is the State Government which directly deals with this matter. It has also to be realised that the geographical position is very difficult. Even if you perhaps deploy all the forces of the country on the borders you cannot prevent smuggling of a few people. The number may not be large but, however, this infiltration is not something which you can stop completely. It is much more difficult in the Assam area, especially adjacent to Cachar and Silchar districts. So, there are places where you have to have check-posts and take preventive measures to stop infiltration. In so far as West Bengal is concerned, the position is not serious at all.

Shri Tyagi: It is not a matter of a dozen people or so. As the hon. Minister has stated, it is a case of infiltration of thousands of people.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has been drawing inferences or making imputations.

Shri Tyagi: How? I am sorry, I am only referring to what the hon. Minister has stated, namely, that they run into thousands.

Mr. Speaker: But what is the question?

Shri Tyagi: If it is a question of infiltration of a dozen people, I can understand it being treated as a matter of no consequence. But here it is a question of infiltration by thousands, which is a serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has answered that it is not so serious, according to him.

Shri Tyagi: I do not agree with him.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the situation is complicated by Indians on this side of the border giving shelter to these foreign nationals, may I know whether Government propose to amend some of the provisions of the Foreigners Act so as to make them easily applicable against people who willingly harbour foreign nationals coming into our country? Is there any proposal like that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no such proposal because our fear is that it might cause harassment to the people who are living in the borders. It is true that those who infiltrate illegally should be deported or pushed out by causing the least inconvenience possible to the Indian citizens, whether they are Muslims or they belong to any other community. However, I might add, as I had stated in the budget speech, definite and positive action is being taken now by the Assam Government to deal with the situation.

Shri Hem Barua: What about West Bengal Government?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The same thing.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The reply given by the hon. Minister does not fit in

with the reply that has been given by the hon. Minister of State. He says that action is taken against harbourers whereas the hon. Minister says that they cannot take any action against harbourers. This is a very peculiar situation and it does call for action against harbourers. Does Government contemplate amending the law so that harbourers, of those who are offenders under the Foreigners' Act will also be made punishable?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have said just now that no amendment as such is proposed. What I said was a general statement. If in individual cases it is found that harbourers are creating difficulties, certainly the law will take its own course.

श्री बड़े : वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नरेट ने इन ४००० में से क्या किसी के ऊपर आज तक कोट में मुकदमा दायर किया है?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी एक नहीं बहुत से केसेज ऐसे हैं जिनमें कार्यवाही होती है। अदालत द्वारा उनको सजा होती है। सजा होने के बाद भी अगर वह नहीं जाते हैं तो फिर उनको डिपोर्ट कर दिया जाता है और वहां किनारे तक पहुंचा दिया जाता है।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the restrictive measures that are being taken against infiltration of Pakistani nationals into West Bengal will also be applied against those Pakistani nationals or the minority community who are forced to leave that country and who have had no opportunity of obtaining legal documents or migration certificates? They have been forced into this country and these restrictive measures should not apply to these people at least.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Their case comes under a different category. They are more or less treated as refugees. To begin with each case is examined on its merit.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the hon. Home Minister is aware of the fact that only yesterday the Chief Minister of Assam stated in the Assam Assembly that the Foreigners' Act should be amended so that our citizens who are harbouring the East Pakistan people are punished?

Mr. Speaker: They are now entering into West Bengal.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Assam also.

Mr. Speaker: The question is about West Bengal.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The law will be the same everywhere, whether it is Assam or it is West Bengal.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May we have the figures of such illegal entry into India for the last three years? Has this entry been on the increase or has there been any decrease in it because of the measures taken by the Government?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have said that I shall give the figures when we arrive at the accurate figure. In my last speech I said that infiltration has been on a large scale, but I do not want to give the figures unless they have been fully and completely verified.

University Examinations

*1434. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the decision of Government on the recommendations made by the Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission for making recommendation on the question of Examinations in Universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The University Grants Commission have accepted the Report and have decided to circulate it to the Universities for comments.

Shri Umanath: The Report says that the failure rate in our country is the highest in the world. Saying

that it says that no reform in the system of examinations will reduce failures unless admission procedures are improved. May I now therefore whether the Government contemplates any change in the admission procedure and, if so, what?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: With regard to the admission procedure the University Grants Commission have been taking various measures and have also been advising the universities from time to time. The present Report itself makes certain recommendations. The University Grants Commission have accepted the recommendations and have requested the universities to examine the Report and let the University Grants Commission know what action they propose to take on these matters.

Shri Umanath: Apart from the action on other recommendations, the Report calls for urgent steps to ensure speed, efficiency and secrecy in the administration of Examination Departments of the various universities because it results in wastage of time resulting in late publication of results causing inconvenience to students for admission. May I know whether any urgent steps have been taken by the Government? If so, may I know the details?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as the Government are concerned, the Government are not contemplating any steps. This Report has made certain recommendations to the University Grants Commission and it was a committee appointed by the University Grants Commission itself. The University Grants Commission have accepted the Report. Now the Commission have advised the universities to examine this Report and make their comments, that is, the universities themselves will have to examine the Report and implement the recommendations. The hon. Member is certainly aware that in these matters neither the Government of India nor the University Grants Commission would like to give any directive. The universities themselves are seized of

the problem and I hope that with the moral pressure that the University Grants Commission can now exercise with the acceptance of this Report the universities will take necessary action.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this Report has suggested the abolition of the third class MA degree; if so whether it is also a fact that abolition of the third class MA degree in some of the universities is accompanied by a lowering of the second class marks from 45 and 48 per cent to 40 per cent? Will it not lead to the lowering of standards which the hon. Minister wants to preserve?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When the University Grants Commission accepted this part of the recommendation they made it very clear that the former standards should not be lowered in any way. In fact the University Grants Commission is making every effort to raise standards.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the question has been examined regarding the timing of the publication of the examination results without which students passing from one university and want to apply to another university find themselves debarred from applying to them. In view of the fact that there is constant migration from one university to another, has this matter been examined by the Commission and any solution found?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This report has also recommended that, as far as possible, the results should not be delayed; they should be published as early as possible so that students may not be inconvenienced in any way. They have certain recommendations on this part of the report also.

Shri Daji: In view of the importance of the subject and the need for achieving a uniform result, is the Government contemplating early all-India action in consultation with the Vice-Chancellors or do they propose

to leave it to the individual universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Hon. Members have to fully understand the way in which the University Grants Commission has to function. Each university is an autonomous body. There are State Legislatures which pass Acts governing them. The University Grants Commission has been created for the maintenance and determination of standards, and it also gives grants to the Universities. Therefore, from time to time the University Grants Commission, in consultation with the universities have been taking various steps. The hon. Member, perhaps, thinks that there is something which we can do by passing an executive order from the Government of India or the Ministry of Education. I am afraid we cannot do a thing like this. It will be against all the constitutional provisions. But every effort within the framework of the Constitution is being made to raise the standards of universities.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Could it be expected that the Central Government will give some lead in the matter, particularly in respect of the Centrally administered universities, not by issuing a directive, but by discussing the matter with them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is being done constantly.

Shri A. P. Jain: At present there is a general complaint that there is too much of emphasis on the results of the final examination and there have been various suggestions that the general performance and career of the student should be taken more into account. What is the Government doing to lay lesser emphasis on the final examination and take the performance and career of the candidates into account in giving the degree?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All these matters are being examined in this report and for the benefit of hon. Members I shall place a copy of the report in the library, if it has not been done.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether there is a recommendation in this report regarding the internal administration of the universities, particularly with regard to appointment, promotion, demotion and dismissal of the teaching staff?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This hardly arises from this question.

Shri Sarojini Mahish: May I know the reaction of the different universities towards the recommendation made by the Committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They have sent the report recently and we will have to wait for some time.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

*1435. **Dr. K. L. Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal was intended for the manufacture of heavy machinery which is generally beyond the capacity of private manufacturers;
- (b) whether it was programmed to manufacture traction motors by April, 1962 and generators by 1963;
- (c) whether the programme has been altered; and
- (d) if so, when the heavy machinery is going to be manufactured?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Initially, the plant will manufacture smaller sizes of heavy electrical equipment; with the progressive development of technical skills and standardisation of production techniques, the plant will be capable of producing heavier types and sizes of equipment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Manufacture of heavier-sized transformers, industrial motors, large sized generators and water turbines is expected to be taken up during 1962-63.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the foreign exchange released for import of the component parts of items like circuit breakers bear a high proportion to the cost of the equipment itself?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might make it more clear. He may repeat his question.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I was asking, Sir, in regard to the foreign exchange released for buying the component parts required for the manufacture of some items, whether the cost of these component parts do not bear a very high proportion to the cost of the equipment itself. That is to say, if a particular equipment costs Rs. 100, the costs of the component parts come to Rs. 95, and therefore it bears a very high proportion to the cost of the equipment itself. I was therefore trying to find out whether any serious attempt has been made so far to manufacture these components in the country itself.

Shri P. C. Sethi: This requires separate notice.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that attempts are being made now to see that more and more components are manufactured in the country instead of importing them from outside?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Is it a fact that by concentrating on the manufacture of light equipment like 11 KV switch gear, which is already being manufactured in the country in the private sector, serious attention is not being paid to the manufacture of really heavy items like KV switch gear?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is putting hypothetical questions and asking for opinions, whether it indicates this or not. It is very difficult to answer.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In reply to part (b) of the question it has been said that the original programme for the manufacture of traction motors has not been altered. May I know if the manufacture of these traction motors has started and, if so, what capacity has been achieved in the manufacture of these traction motors?

Shri P. C. Sethi: At present, the manufacture of transformers, switch gear, capacitors and traction equipment has been started. As regards the motors, their manufacture has not yet been started.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is mentioned that the manufacture of heavier sized transformers, industrial motors, large sized generators and water turbines is expected to be taken up during 1962-63. May I know whether there is any expansion plan of this particular project, and what extra amount has been sanctioned for that?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any expansion plan for this project and what amount has been earmarked for that.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have no information on this point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, can he say "No information"? There is information. Of course, he can ask for notice.

Mr. Speaker: It is equally good. If he says "No information", that means that he wants notice for that.

द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम

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*१४३६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
द्वा० सद्मीमल्ल सिद्धार्थी :

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

(क) क्या उनका व्यान द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम

के नेता श्री सो० एन० अन्नादुराई के ६ मई को मद्रास में अपने दल के सदस्यों के समक्ष दिये गये भाषण के: इस अंश की ओर प्राकर्पित कराया गया है कि यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो स्वतंत्र द्रविड़नाड़ का प्रश्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की महा सभा में उठाया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस राष्ट्रव्यापात्क आनंदोलन को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई मूल्यना नहीं है कि श्री सो० एन० अन्नादुराई ने ६ मई, १९६२ को मद्रास में कोई ऐसा भाषण दिया है। हां, जात हुआ है कि द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के संगठन मंत्री (Organisation Secretray) श्री एन० बी० नटराजन ने ६ मई को प्रातःकाल की सभा में यह कहा कि "यदि भारत सरकार और श्री नेहरू ने द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम की मांग पर यथोचित ध्यान न दिया तो मामला राष्ट्र संघ की महा सभा के मामने पेश किया जायगा"।

(ख) जैसा और जिस समय जरूरी होगा कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) Government are not aware of any such statement having been made by Shri C. N. Anandurai in Madras on 6th May 1962. Shri N. V. Natarajan, Organisation Secretary of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is, however, reported to have stated at the meeting held in the morning of the 6th May that "if the Government of India and Shri Nehru did not give due significance to the demand of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, then it would be brought before the United Nations Assembly."

(b) Government will do the needful as and when it is found necessary.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, when this organisation does not believe in the very basic unity and indivisibility of this country, why has it been allowed

to exist so far and why drastic action is being delayed even now?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This organisation has been functioning for some time past. We have to judge whether they are really a menace and the Government should take legal action against them. The main point is that preaching of secession should be made a penal offence. Government gave thought to this matter. Although it might be felt necessary to take action on those lines, at present, we do not consider it necessary to take immediate action on those lines.

Shri Tyagi: The movement should grow to invite attention?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir, have the Government of India and the Government of Madras enquired into the grievances of the people which are being exploited by the D.M.K. and is any concrete step being taken in that direction so that the wind may be taken out of the sails of this separatist movement?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not quite understand what kind of grievance the hon. Member is referring to. They have no special grievance. If it is economic, it is a general question and they form a very large proportion of the population and come from the backward classes of the State. There is no special grievance as such. Of course, the demand of separation is there. There is no further enquiry to be made in that regard.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it proposed to make any propaganda for secession a substantive penal offence in this country and if so, by when the legislative enactment is likely to be brought up?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, we have given thought to this matter. But, we are not in immediate hurry to put forward such a legislation.

Shri Tyagi: From the answer of the Home Minister, I understand that any propaganda even on a widespread basis for secession and for separation from India is not one which would attract his attention. He says that action will be taken when it is found necessary. Shall I take it that any widespread propaganda, of course, non-violently done, does not catch his eye at all?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think Shri Tyagi, who is an old seasoned political worker, should depend more on his political propaganda also. We have to fight them on the political level. I do not consider that the matter is so serious that we cannot deal with it non-officially. But, undoubtedly, if there is preaching of secession, if it continues and it is done on a wider scale, it will never be allowed and it will be stopped.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any time-limit for that when action will be taken?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi does not get my permission for the second question. That comes out automatically. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do recent reports received by the Government indicate that public opinion in the south with the exception of a few pockets in Tamil Nad is veering slowly but surely away from the slogan of Independent Dravida Nad or do they indicate that the slogan is evoking any large-scale response and the movement is gaining momentum in the south?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: What the hon. Member said in the beginning, the first portion of it is correct. This could be very well judged from the fact that when this matter was raised in the Rajya Sabha, Members from all the southern States, each and every one of them, spoke forcibly against this proposal or this kind of a demand. Even in Madras, especially in the other States, the general opinion is very much against this.

श्री जगदेव तिह सिद्धान्ती : क्या गृह मंत्री जी को पता है कि द्रविड़ और आर्य अलग अलग नहीं हैं, बल्कि एक ही जाति है। केरल राज्य में आदि गृह शंकराचार्य महाराज

अध्यक्ष महोदय : म्पोच नहीं करनी है।

श्री जगदेव तिह सिद्धान्ती : चूंकि ये दोनों अलग अलग नहीं हैं, इसलिये क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यत्न करेंगे कि जो भेदभाव इनके बीच चला है, उसको मिटाया जाये और इनको मिलाया जाये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपका संज्ञन वहुत अच्छा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत वर्ष में अब तक जितने भी इस प्रकार वे पृथक्का आदी आनंदोनन चले हैं, प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि दूसरे देशों से भी उनको प्रांत्याहन मिला है। द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम का यह जो पृथक्तावारी आनंदोनन चल रहा है, क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय को कुछ ऐसे भी संकेत मिले हैं कि इसके पीछे भी किन्हीं दूसरे देशों का हाथ है?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, ऐसा कोई संकेत हम को नहीं मिला है।

श्री राम शिंग पाण्डेय : इस संवेशन आनंदोनन में जो द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम की ओर से चल रहा है, इसमें मुस्लिम लीग का भी क्या कोई हाथ है?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं। उनका हाथ है, इस तरह से कहने की बात नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने सदन में कहा था कि मुस्लिम लीग ने पिछ्ले चुनाव में डी० एम० को० के थेट्रों में, उनके कैडोरेट्स को समर्थन किया, वहां वे गए, उनकी उम्मे मदद की ओर उनको बोट दिलाने में काफी सहायता पहुंचाई।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि साउथ वे जितने भैम्बर थे उन्होंने राज्य सभा में विरोध किया। मैं जानना चाहता

हूं कि मद्रास स्टेट के जो नान-कांग्रेसी भैम्बर हैं, उनमें से कितनोंने राज्य सभा में विरोध किया?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order. I believe the convention is that we do not, in this House, refer to the proceedings in the other House. I believe that rule 354 precludes any discussion of the proceedings of the other House in this House.

Mr. Speaker: When they are published, reference to that publication can be made.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if this kind of speech advocating secession is a criminal offence, and if so, the reason why no action has been taken against the gentleman who made that speech?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not yet a criminal offence.

Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Ishapore

*1437. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has since been taken regarding bifurcation of Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Ishapore;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The reply to part (a) of the question is 'Yes'. May I know whether it has been actually bifurcated, and if so, the departments into which it has been divided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Only a decision has been taken in principle to bifurcate it. It will take some time to implement it.

Pensions to Pre-Partitioned Indian Army Personnel

*1438. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to pay temporary increases at enhanced rates of pension to displaced pensioners of prepartitioned Indian Army; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Sir Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The question of paying temporary increases at enhanced rates to displaced pensioners, including those of the pre-partition Indian Army, is before the Government.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether such recommendations have been made by the Pay Commission regarding the enhancement of the rates for pensioners who are displaced, and if so, what action Government are taking on the same?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The Pay Commission did not cover the Army personnel. This question relates to ex-Army pensioners.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this particular matter was included in the terms of reference of the Raghuramaiah Committee, and if so, the recommendations made by that committee?

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

Special Degree Courses in Engineering and Technology

*1439. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating special degree courses in Engineering and Technology for science graduates; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

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

(b) The details are being worked out by an expert committee.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the standard of the proposed special degrees will be in conformity with the course now being offered by other engineering and technological colleges?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It will be certainly of the same standard, but it will be slightly differently oriented, because, here, the student will come with a much higher standard of science.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it is expected to be a course on the line of the post-graduate courses?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is not a post-graduate course. Actually, a course of this type already exists in the country in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, where graduates in science, generally first class graduates, are given a three-year course and they get the B.E. degree.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The details may be in the process of being worked out. But what are the broad details of this scheme and also its purpose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The general purpose is this. At present, the students have to make up their minds about the engineering course immediately after school-leaving, but sometimes there are brilliant young graduates who have taken the B.Sc. or the M.Sc. degree and who later wish to go to the engineering line. At present, they have generally to take their chance with the I.Sc. students. This new course will enable them to enter at a higher level. The Kharagpur Institute is already considering the question of taking these students at the third year of the five-year integrated course.

It will be the general pattern that here engineering education will

be given to students with a greater content of science knowledge and who may probably later go for higher studies and more advanced work.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the facilities for this course, once adopted, would be extended all over by the Central Government in view of the paucity of such training or these facilities will be extended only in existing institutions?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They will, of course, be in the existing institutions. We do not propose to establish special institution for this kind of degree course. The Central Government, as hon. Members are aware, had been giving generous assistance in the matter of technical education.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the paucity of highly competent mechanical engineers in the country, what special steps are being taken to see that qualified engineers in this and other categories are available in the country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is at present almost an engineers' market. Engineers find employment rapidly. I think I told the House on an earlier occasion that formerly most of the engineers were in the civil side; now we are shifting the proportion to a greater extent to mechanical, electrical and other forms of engineering.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: When are the proposals likely to be finalised?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The expert committee which went into this question has now appointed a number of individual experts to frame syllabi on 8 subjects which have been taken for the present to provide this kind of special course.

Dr. K. L. Rao: In view of the fact that there is a wide difference contemplated in this course, will further special consideration be given before the actual course is started?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said just now, this course, in a sense, already exists. In Bangalore, it has been tried and it has proved very successful where B.Sc.s have been given the three-year engineering course. Now we are taking 8 special fields in which this course will be tried.

Rourkela Steel Plant

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Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
*1440. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Munzni:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Soven Mission on the performance of the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to improve the working of the Plant on the lines suggested by the Mission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The report of the Soven Delegation has not been formally received by Government so far.

(b) On the lines of the informal discussions with experts of the Mission, certain action is being taken by Hindustan Steel with a view to improving the working of the Rourkela Plant.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: It appears from press reports that the Soven Mission has given a very clear certificate to the German personnel connected with the planning and execution of the Rourkela plant, and the whole blame for defective working is thrown upon Hindustan Steel. May I know whether this particular aspect of the question has been considered

by Government? If so, what is their reaction?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The report has not been formally received. But as far as the delegation is concerned, they have said that there is failure due to lack of qualified technical personnel and some deterioration in the quality of raw materials used.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: The Minister gave some broad indications regarding re-organisation and working of public enterprises, including Hindustan Steel, on the lines of individual projects being vested with a large measure of autonomy and a young cadre being built up. Is any action being taken in this regard or was it mere wishful thinking on the part of the Minister?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Action is being taken.

Shri Maheswar Naik: It goes without saying that the performance of the Rourkela plant has not been very satisfactory. May I know whether the Solvay Mission has given any indication as to the improvement of the performance?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As I said in the beginning, the report has not been formally received by Government. But they have suggested increased stocks of certain things. That is under the active consideration of Government.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know how the scarcity of trained personnel on account of which the project is suffering will be made up, and whether it is a fact that about 70 per cent of Indians trained in Germany for this purpose do not get posts in Hindustan Steel Limited?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is already a shortage of technical personnel.

Shri P. C. Borooh: The second part of the question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: He has not followed. He may put the question again.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether it is a fact that about 70 per cent of Indians trained in Germany do not get posts in Hindustan Steel Limited?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is not a fact.

Shri Morarka: The other day the hon. Minister said that he intended to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House. Today the hon. Deputy Minister says that the report has not been received formally. I do not understand what the hon. Minister is going to lay on the Table of the House if the report has not been received. Secondly, in the correspondence we have had with the hon. Minister, the hon. Minister has said that this report is under consideration, but that at the moment it is of a confidential nature. I want to know whether the report has been in fact received by the Government or not; if not, when and what the Government would lay on the Table of the House.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that informally this has been talked over with the delegation and that is how the contents of the report are known, but the formal report has not been received. Both are true. If the Minister said he would lay it on the Table of the House, it will be laid when it is received. That is the meaning of it.

Shri Vidy Charan Shukla: I have got a letter from the Minister which says that the report has been received—it does not say whether a formal or an informal report has been received—and that it is under the consideration of the Government, that it is confidential because of which it cannot be supplied to me. So I want to know whether the report is of two kinds, formal and informal, whether the formal report has been received and whether that can be made available to us. In view of the assurance given by hon. Sardar Swaran Singh that any Member who wants can have

a look at these reports, may I know why it has been denied to us?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As I said, no formal report has been received, but informal discussions have taken place, and on the basis of these informal discussions; certain action has been taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is at variance with what the hon. Minister said two days ago. He said that it had been received. Now the hon Deputy Minister says it has not been received. It is rather strange. In the course of the discussion, the hon. Minister made it very clear that the report had been received, that he was considering it and that he would place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Is some answer more precise coming from the Treasury Benches?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The report will be forwarded by them to the West German Government, and we will receive a copy of that report after they have sent it.

Mr. Speaker: What the Members feel agitated about is this. The previous information that had been given here was that the report had been received. An hon. Member even suggested that he had received a letter stating that the report had been received and that it was under consideration. Now they are told that formally it has not received. They find a contradiction in that. Therefore, they are feeling agitated as to what the real facts are.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no real contradiction. The formal report has to come through the Government of West Germany. Therefore, they must have given an informal copy. That cannot be called the final report unless it is formally received. It may be the same practically, there may be very few changes, that is why it is being considered, but it is not right to place it here unless the formal report is received. That is the meaning of it.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that when the hon. Minister comes, he might make a statement on this, so that the whole matter might be cleared up.

Administration of Cantonments

*1442. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 968 on the 23rd May, 1962 regarding administration of Cantonment areas and to supplementaries raised thereon, and state:

(a) what recommendations were made by the Sidhwa Committee and the Ramadhyani Committee;

(b) which of those recommendations have been accepted and implemented and which were rejected; and

(c) the reasons for rejection?

The Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramiah):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Government of India constituted a Central Committee on Cantonments in January 1949 with Shri S. K. Patil as Chairman, Shri R. K. Ramadhyani, Vice-Chairman and Shri R. K. Sidhwa as Member amongst others.

The recommendations of the Committee were as under:—

(i) further democratisation of civic administration in Cantonments by introducing adult franchise etc.;

(ii) delegation of powers of Cantonment Boards to their officers in respect of functions of a routine and urgent nature;

(iii) amendments to the Cantonments Act for removing ambiguities and improving the efficiency of the working of Cantonment Boards;

(iv) excision of civil areas redundant to the requirements of the Army from 18 Cantonments.

(b) Recommendations (i) to (iii) above have been implemented in full. In respect of recommendation (iv), civil areas from 6 Cantonments have been excised.

(c) Civil areas from other 12 Cantonments could not be excised due to strong opposition of the public and the elected members of the Cantonment Boards.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table of the House says that the committee recommended among other things the excision of civil areas redundant to the requirements of the Army from 18 cantonments, but it adds that civil areas from 12 cantonments could not be excised due to strong opposition of the public and the elected members of the Cantonment Boards. May I know which are these cantonment areas where there was strong opposition from the public and elected members and which are those areas where there was no such opposition?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There are 18 cantonments mentioned here, out of which 12 are the ones in regard to which the question concerning public opposition is put. The 12 are: Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Deolali, Ferozepore, Kanpur, Kirkee, Landor, Meerut, Naini Tal, Poona and Saugor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to the answer arising out of part (i), what is the proportion of the nominated and elected members at present on these cantonment boards?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is at the moment parity in class I and class II ones. That is to say by an executive order appointing one less among the officials, the number of the elected and the non elected is placed at par.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In order to further democratise the civil administration in cantonments, I want to

know whether a comprehensive legislation about the working of the cantonment is being contemplated as promised by the ex-Deputy Minister, Shri Majithia?

Shri Raghuramaiah: That is another question but I may say that the question is under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What are the exact measures undertaken by this committee to bring about democratisation?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already mentioned that although under the statute as it now exists nominated members constitute a majority by one, in actual fact by the exercise of executive authority it has been decided to arrange it so that there is parity between elected and nominated officials.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have reports reached the Government that even in these cantonment boards where there is an elected president and Vice-President, in the absence of the President sometimes the executive officer of the cantonment board has notified the local commandant, and not the elected Vice-President as officiating President?

Shri Raghuramaiah: If there is any such case, the hon. Member may inform us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pachmarhi.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेराशूट फैक्टरी

श्री बड़े :
*१४४४. श्री ब० जी० सिंह :
श्री कल्किवाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई १९६२ के अपने दोरे में उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश में कौन से प्रतिरक्षा उद्योग स्थापित करने का वायदा किया था;

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में एक पैराशूट फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह किस स्थान पर स्थापित की जाएगी ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No promises as set out in the question were made.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Bade: Is the Government intending to have any parachute factories in Madhya Pradesh?

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

Shri Bade: Has the Minister said in a lecture in Indore that there will be a parachute factory in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir: we have no proposal or projects of that kind.

Shri Bade: In your speech you have said like that.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not make any speech of that kind.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is any scheme to expand the existing ordnance factories in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is a separate question. Madhya Pradesh is a very large place.

Shri Daji: Has the Minister seen the report of his speech in Indore that the Defence Ministry will set up some industry in Indore and consider the proposals actively? Are the reports wrong?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no question of setting up any industry in Indore. We have a very old and well-established place in Mhow where, after the British went away, there

was some feeling that there was not enough employment. After all, the Defence Ministry's primary responsibility is not to look after industry as such. But subject to financial resources, we would take that into consideration and that is being thought about.

Shri Bade: Is the Government aware that there is much production of silk called kosa in Mhow and Rahul? Is the Government making use of that silk in any parachute factory in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Krishna Menon: The materials for the use of parachutes have to be tested and adjudged upon by the experts concerned. As I said, our parachute capacity is sufficient for our requirements and we have no problems in this way.

Standing Committee on Primary, Secondary, University and Social Education

*1445. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided upon criteria for nominating members of the proposed four Standing Committees on Primary, Secondary, University and Social Education;

(b) when the personnel of the proposed Committees are likely to be finalised; and

(c) when the Committees are likely to commence their work?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Persons are being invited from amongst those who have special knowledge and experience in the relevant field of education. On receipt of the replies to the invitation, the list of members will be finalised and the Standing Committees will then start functioning.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What would be the framework of functions for these various committees and what would be their tenure of office?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The framework will be the Central Advisory Board of Education, and the functions will be as follows: (a) assessment of the present position of education in the particular sector in all its aspects; (b) evaluation and assessment of the extent to which the previous recommendations have been implemented and the problems arising therefrom; (c) formulation of the aims and objects of education in that sector in relation to the changing conditions and needs; (d) formulating the plans for future development and indicating the priorities; and (e) estimating the cost of the programmes which are suggested.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What would be the size of these various committees and by when the personnel of these committees would be finalised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The size would be nine to 11 members. The committees may also co-opt one additional member. The personnel will be finalised very shortly.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there is a lack of proper co-ordination between the different stages of education, from the elementary to the university stage, may I know what machinery the Government propose to evolve to effect co-ordination between these different stages?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A steering committee has already been set up and all the four chairmen will meet continuously and consult whenever necessary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the various other committees already existing and dealing with these four subjects?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no committee which is functioning in these particular fields.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the committees on primary and secondary education, as set up by some of the States, are functioning according to the general

understanding that is now made clear by the hon. Minister, or whether they are working in isolation in different States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The States may appoint committees to review the position in their particular areas. These committees which are being appointed by the Government of India will review the position with regard to education and educational developments all over the country.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Part (a) of the question deals with the criteria for nominating members of the proposed committees. I think that question was not answered by the hon. Minister. May I know the criteria for the appointment of the members of these committees?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already stated the criteria. Persons are being invited from amongst those who have special knowledge and experience in the relevant field of education. Special knowledge and experience in the relevant field of education are the criteria.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is there any accepted definition of the words "Social Education", as in the case of the other three types of education and, if so, may I know what it is?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Social education is literacy plus education plus something more; that is, the adults should have a broad training in citizenship also. This is the word which we use in our country and it has been defined on several occasions here and elsewhere.

Indian Arms Act

*1447. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to finalise the rules under the Indian Arms Act; and

(b) by what time they will be enforced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The rules have since been finalised and are likely to be issued very shortly;

(b) it is proposed to bring the new rules into force after a few months from the date of their issue.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether any date has been fixed, when these new rules would come into force?

Shri Datar: 1st October, 1962 would be the date on which they would come into operation.

Allotment of Billets

***1448. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while granting import licences for re-rolling equipment or machinery to the various re-rollers, conditions were imposed that the increased capacity due to the installation of the imported equipment or machinery will not be recognised for the purpose of allotment of billets or scrap;

(b) the names of such re-rollers in whose cases exception was made regarding imposition of these conditions; and

(c) the reason for making such exceptions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir, since most of these cases were of replacement of existing mills.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि रोलिंग मिल्स की इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं? यदि हाँ, तो उनको दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया गया?

श्री प्र० क० सेठी : ऐसी शिकायतों की जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन जी मौजूदा

मिले हैं उन्हीं का रिप्लेसमेंट किया गया है, और ऐसी सूरत में उनको अधिक बिलेट्स एलाट करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

International Geological Congress

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Shri P. K. Deo:

*1449. { Shri Kohor:

{ Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Geological Congress is going to meet in New Delhi in the near future;

(b) if so, when and which countries are going to participate; and

(c) what other programmes will be taken up in regard to this Congress?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The XXII Session of the International Geological Congress will be held in New Delhi between 14th and 22nd December, 1964. Being an international organisation, it is anticipated that geologists, geophysicists, geochemists, mining engineers and representatives of geological and allied institutions from all over the world will participate in the deliberations of the Congress. So far, 68 countries have responded to the invitation.

(c) Besides the meetings of the 16 sections of the Congress, the various Commissions their sub-commissions and committees of the Congress and other affiliated international scientific institutions, which will be held between 14th and 22nd December, 1964, 26 excursions covering most of the geologically interesting areas in India will be arranged both before and after the Session. An exhibition of important Indian rocks, minerals, fossils, maps and publications will also be arranged as a part of the Session.

Mr. Speaker: There is a short notice question. Shri Koya.—The hon. Member is absent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Books on National Emotional
Integration

*1432. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed scheme for production of books for children and Teachers on the subject of National Emotional Integration has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the important features of the scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange

*1441. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sent out by way of interest, profits or part payments of the foreign capital invested in India by foreigners either their own concerns or in collaboration with Indian concerns during the last five years; and

(b) the steps that Government have taken to reduce this strain on foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Rs. 79.2 crores during the period from 1st April, 1957 to the 31st December, 1961.

(b) Government consider it desirable to permit the flow of foreign capital in approved fields and follow a careful policy in the examination and approval of foreign investment and collaboration proposals in order to ensure that there is no unnecessary outgo of foreign exchange by way of dividends, royalties, etc.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*1443. **Shri Munzni:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Indus-

tries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lands acquired for the purpose of building Steel Factory at Rourkela are being leased out for various purposes;

(b) if so, what are the rates per acre; and

(c) whether the State Government have taken up some land for building township on their own within the same notified areas?

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

(a) and (b). The question of leasing out portions of land originally acquired for the construction of Rourkela Steel Project for appurtenant services, their offices, show-room, godowns etc. is under consideration.

(c) The Orissa Government have taken up 984.42 acres of the notified area to locate the civil township and Industrial Estate. 400.06 acres of land covering the old Rourkela town originally requisitioned by the Hindustan Steel Limited was retained by the State Government for development under their own auspices.

Coal Allotments

*1446. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial consumers of coal have made strong representations against Government's reported decision to modify allotment of hard coke and coal on the basis of averages of quantities received during 1961;

(b) if so, the main points of the representations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The allocation of coke/coke quotas for the different consumers has been

revised in order to match them closely with the rail transport capacity available. The revised allocations are not less than the actual despatches during 1960 and 1961. Where possible, supplies are to be supplemented by road movement. It is felt that instead of fixing a quota far in excess of the transport capacity available it is in the interest of consumers to make a realistic allocation, which can be expected to be actually moved, so that the consumers can properly plan the working of their units. A few representations have been received to the effect that the revised quotas of coal/coke will affect the normal working of industrial units. In view of the fact that there is generally no cut in the quota as compared to the previous despatches, there is likely to be no adverse effect on the industrial units concerned.

Production of Iron Ore

***1450. Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total production of iron ore in the country is commensurate with the requirements of the target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any deficiencies have occurred in comparison with Third Plan targets; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to make up the gap?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). Excluding Goa, actual production in the first year of the Third Plan (1961-62) was just short of 13 million tons, against the capacity target of 32 million tons to be reached within this Plan; production has increased by 4 million tons since 1959-60. The rate of increase is satisfactory. All ore requirements of the iron and steel industry are being met. The Plan

target of production can be reached for exports as well, if the expansion of facilities for movement to and at ports keep pace.

Consumption of Superior Grade Coal

***1451. Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that superior grade coal is consumed to meet most of the country's requirements;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) what is the extent of superior grade coal available in the country in comparison with the inferior grade coal reserves; and

(d) what steps are being taken to rationalise the pattern of coal extraction in strict conformity with the essential requirements of the country so that we may not exhaust the reserves of the superior grade coal to the detriment of posterity?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No. Superior grades of coal constitute only 30 per cent. of the total despatches made to various industries.

(c) The estimated reserves of superior and inferior grades of coal are about 9,100 million tonnes and 51,800 million tonnes respectively.

(d) The following are the steps taken in this regard:—

(i) Avoidance of undue wastage in underground mining operations.

(ii) Introduction of stowing for final recovery.

(iii) Enforcement of proper rotation of workings in coal seams.

(iv) Introduction of beneficiations by installation of coal washeries.

(v) Introduction of usage of non-coking coal as a blend with coking coal.

(vi) Allocating different grades of coal to various consumers in accordance with their technical requirements. Such gradewise requirements are being continuously examined by the Chief Combustion Engineer attached to the Coal Controller's Organisation.

All India Panel of Judges

*1452. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any difficulties in the implementation of the law commission's recommendations about the formation of All India Panel and transferability of judges from one State to another; and

(b) if so, what are those difficulties and what steps are being taken to meet these difficulties?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Chief Justices of High Courts were opposed to the idea of the preparation of such a panel. In the circumstances it has been decided not to pursue the proposal for the present.

Expansion of Steel Plants

*1453. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expansion of Steel Plants is a year behind schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to the original programme orders for the expansion of the three public sector steel plants were to be placed by the end of the year 1961-62. For the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant, contract for the supply of equipment, etc. for expansion was signed between the Hindustan Steel Limited and the Soviet Organisations on 9th February 1962. For the expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant, bulk of the tenders for the main plant and equipment have been received and orders are likely to be placed by December 1962. For the Durgapur Steel Plant, arrangements for the issue of tender enquiries for the plant and equipment for expansion are being made and orders are expected to be placed by the end of the current financial year. It has taken a little longer to settle all the technical details before an order can be issued than was originally expected.

In the meantime, the preliminary work at plant sites has also started.

Oil Prospecting in Andaman and Car Nicobar Islands

1 Shri Subodh Hansda:
*1454. 2 Shri S. C. Samanta:
3 Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme for oil prospecting in the Andaman and Car Nicobar Islands;

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

(c) whether the work will be undertaken by Government; and

(d) when the work will be taken up?

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

(b) to (d). Preliminary geological survey which was started by the Oil

and Natural Gas Commission in 1959 is in progress.

Manufacture of Chassis of Motor Vehicles

*1455. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to grant more than 4 licenses for the manufacture of chassis of motor vehicles; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Since 1st January 1961, one application received under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of Commercial Vehicles was rejected on the ground that there was no scope for the establishment of such a unit.

Central Board for Child Welfare

{ **Shri Maheshwar Naik:**

*1456. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central Board for Child Welfare;

(b) what are the aims and objects of the Board to be set up; and

(c) whether the details of the project have been worked out?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Central Board for Child Welfare is under consideration

Vampire Planes from Indonesia

{ **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
*1457. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Maheswar Naik.**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has negotiated a deal with Indonesia for buying a number of Vampire trainer planes and spare parts;

(b) if so, how many planes are to be purchased; and

(c) on what terms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to give more information as asked.

Secretariat for National Integration Council

*1458. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a separate secretariat for the National Integration Council;

(b) whether the said Secretariat would be organized on a non-official basis; and

(c) what would be the financial implications of this proposal?

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

(a) No.

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

Mineral Advisory Board

*1459. **Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mineral Advisory Board met at Srinagar on 28th May, 1962;

(b) if so, what proposal for the development of mineral resources were discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Board met at Srinagar on 28th and 29th May, 1962.

(b) and (c). A large number of proposals were discussed at the meeting which had a bearing, directly or indirectly, on the development of mineral resources of the country. Among the more important items discussed which were directly concerned with the development of mineral resources, mention may be made of the proposals regarding provision of training facilities in the Geological Survey of India for candidates sponsored by the State Governments and others, investigations by the Geological Survey of India of certain mineral deposits, railway facilities for loading and movement of mineral ores and construction of roads and provision for electricity in the mining areas. The Board noted the position in regard to the above matters and made recommendations in respect of certain items for further action. These recommendations will now be examined by the Government.

"Peking Review"

*1460. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

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

(a) whether a Chinese Government publication called 'Peking Review' has been proscribed on the ground that it contains matter actionable under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961;

(b) if so, when the magazine was imported into India;

(c) whether any machinery exists for the scrutiny of foreign magazines and other literature before their circulation or sale in India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
 (a) while there is no general ban on the entry into India of the periodical "Peking Review", published by Peking

Review Pai Wan Chuang, Peking, issue No. 16 dated the 20th April 1962 and issue No. 18 dated the 4th May 1962 of this periodical have been proscribed under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961.

(b) It is not possible to give the date as no record of the import of foreign publications is kept.

(c) and (d). The entry into India of publications which questions the territorial integrity or the frontiers of India is prohibited under the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 158-Customs dated the 26th November 1959. The Customs authorities enforce this prohibition.

Manufacture of Jet Aero-Engine

*1461. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

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

(a) whether negotiations with the Bristol Siddeley Group of Britain for manufacture in India of the British firm's newly developed jet aero-engine Pegasus are under way; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Baghuramiah):
 (a) There have been no such negotiations.

(b) Does not arise.

Unesco aid to India for Printing Presses etc.

*1462. { **Shri S. Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has approached the UNESCO for aid for paper and pulp and printing

presses for development of education; and

(b) if so, whether UNESCO has agreed to the proposal?

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

(b) UNESCO is endeavouring to secure such assistance to India from foreign countries on a bilateral basis.

International Coal Preparation Congress

*1463. *Shri P. C. Borooah:*
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether India participated in the International Coal Preparation Congress held towards the end of May, 1962;

(b) if so, the main observations|recommendations made at the Congress; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the light of these recommendations?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) According to the information available the International Coal Preparation Congress was scheduled to be held at Harrogate, England, under the auspices of the National Coal Board, U.K., from 27.5.1962 to 7.6.1962. The Chief Mining Engineer of the Coal Board and an officer of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, are attending the Congress as representatives from India.

(b) The reports of the officers who have been deputed will be available only after their return from abroad towards the end of June, 1962.

(c) The recommendations|observations of the Congress and the reports of the officers attending the Congress will be examined when these are received and if any action is neces-

sary in the light of that examination, it will be taken in due course.

Production-cum-Training Centres at Universities

*1464. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1219 on the 31st May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether there is any scheme complementary to the pilot schemes of production-cum-training centres at Universities, by which the students, after completing their training are absorbed in industry either in private or public sector;

(b) if not, what is Government's proposal for their absorption after completion of training; and

(c) what were the considerations that weighed with Government in not choosing even one among the Madras, Kerala, Andhra, and Mysore Universities?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Only those universities that accepted the scheme, were associated with Engineering or technological institutions and had facilities for the development of industries and marketing, were selected for this purpose.

Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

3044. **Shri Mallick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colonies proposed to be constructed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Orissa in 1961-62;

(b) the names of the places where these colonies have been and are being constructed; and

(c) the number of families who have been and will be accommodated in these colonies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Government of Orissa did not make any provision either in the State Sector or in Central Sector during 1961-62 for construction of colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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

National Seminar on Training of Primary Teachers

3045. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the National Seminar on the Training of Primary School Teachers so far implemented by the Government; and

(b) Steps taken to implement the remaining recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Seminars on different educational subjects are organised by this Ministry from time to time in its role of acting as a clearing house of educational ideas and experiences. In respect of the recommendations made in such seminars, the main responsibility of the Government of India's is to publish reports of the seminars incorporating their recommendations and to send them to the State Governments for taking such action, as they may consider to be appropriate in the context of the conditions and requirements of their respective areas.

Accordingly, in the case of the recommendations made at the national seminar on teacher training also, a report was brought out by the Union Ministry of Education and sent to the State Governments for information and necessary action. An assessment of the extent to which they have been implemented is one of the enquiries being conducted at present by the C.O.P.P. team on Education. Its

report is expected to be available shortly.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान का किराया

३०४६. { श्री बजराज सिंह :
श्री अ० प्र० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी परिषदों से यह सिफारिश प्राप्त हुई है कि उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों से जिनका मासिक बेतन डेंड सौ रुपये और तीन सौ रुपये के बीच है साड़े सात प्रतिशत से अधिक किराया मकान न लिया जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) :

(क) जा हा।

(ख) सिफारिश मंदूर नहा को गयी।

Multipurpose Projects

3047. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of multipurpose projects functioning in the country with names of the places; and

(b) the total number of such projects to be started during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks were started during the Second Plan period. A list showing the location of these 43 blocks is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 27].

(b) 330 Tribal Development Blocks are proposed to be started during the Third Plan period.

Part-time Employment of Government Servants

3048. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government servants are permitted to accept part-time employment after office hours if the same does not affect their efficiency in their work in the office;

(b) whether there is no other criterion to judge such cases; and

(c) whether Government encourage such employment if the experience gained in that part-time employment adds to the efficiency of the individual in his work in the office?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A copy of this Ministry O.M. No. 25/42/58-Ests(A), dated 16th October 1958 which is self-explanatory is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 28].

(c) No.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh

3049. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Uttar Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period under the Central and State sectors; and

(b) if so, the amount that is likely to be spent under each scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information relating to Scheduled Castes is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 29]. There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Caste Students

3050. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted and allotted to Uttar Pradesh during 1961-62 and 1962-63 separately for granting Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students; and

(b) the amount that was actually utilised during the year 1961-62?

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

1961-62	Rs. 60,66,400.
1962-63	

No amount has been allotted so far.

(b) The entire amount was utilised. In addition, the State Government spent Rs. 13,39,600.

Social Education Literature

3051. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what assistance was given to the publishers, printers and book-sellers of State of Uttar Pradesh in the field of social education literature and literature for neo-literates during 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Under the scheme of prize competition for books/manuscripts for neo-literates, 1500 copies of the prize-winning book 'Masnui Chand' in Urdu were purchased and Rs. 1,500 were paid to a publisher of Uttar Pradesh during 1961-62.

Literacy

3052. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the latest percentage of literacy in the country; and

(b) the latest percentage of literacy among the Backward Classes in different States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Literacy figures according to the 1961 Census are under compilation by the Registrar General, India.

(b) No separate literacy figures in respect of Backward Classes are being compiled by the Registrar General, India.

Rajasthan District Gazetteers

3053. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage are the District Gazetteers of Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jalore and Nagaur; and

(b) the total grant-in-aid given to the Rajasthan Government and the allocation made for the aforesaid five districts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The District Gazetteer of Barmer is being published this year. Material is being collected for the Gazetteers of Jodhpur, Pali, Jalore and Nagaur.

(b) The total grant-in-aid so far given to the Rajasthan State is Rs. 6,000. No allocation of funds for the five districts, referred to in (a) above, has been made as these Gazetteers have not been revised so far.

Sainik Samachar

3054. Shri V. K. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Sainik Samachar Translators have been fixed in accordance with the reference made by his Ministry to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

(b) if so, what are the scales of pay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Educational Tours of Students in Uttar Pradesh

3055. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid sanctioned to the Uttar Pradesh Government during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far for conducting educational tours of students within, as well as outside, the State;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have fully utilized the aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No amount was sanctioned to the Uttar Pradesh Government or to any other State Government during 1961-62 for this purpose. The question of allocating funds for the year 1962-63 is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Symposium on Arid Zone Problems

3056. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium on arid zone problems was held in March, 1962;

(b) if so, what main points were discussed; and

(c) the main recommendations of the symposium?

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

(b) A number of subjects connected with Defence problems in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones of the desert were discussed.

(c) The following are the main recommendations made at the symposium on Arid Zone problem:

(a) Intensification of research effort on the utilisation of

solar energy for heating of water, heating of rooms etc. in areas where fuel is scarce and difficult to obtain.

- (b) Physiological studies for the development of equipment and clothing for use in desert conditions.
- (c) Development of portable kits for demineralising brackish water for drinking purposes.
- (d) Basic studies on traction of vehicles when operating under desert terrain.

Welfare of Backward Classes

3057. *Shri Subodh Hansda:*
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government propose to give liberal aid to voluntary agencies during the Third Five Year Plan period for the welfare of the Backward Classes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent of aid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been giving assistance to voluntary organisations of an all-India character for approved schemes on propaganda for the eradication of untouchability, running of schools, balwadis etc., and for implementing other schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes; and this aid is to be continued during the Third Plan. The provisions for such aid during the Third Plan is Rs. 120 lakhs as against Rs. 70 lakhs in the Second Plan. Increased provision has been made as it is expected that the activities of the voluntary organisations will be enlarged.

दिल्ली स्कूलों में कुप्रबन्ध

3058. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) दिल्ली के स्कूलों में कुप्रबन्ध के

कितने मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आये; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) दस :

(ख) कुप्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध, उनके द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं को देखते हुए, समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है। यह कार्रवाई निम्न प्रकार की होती है :—

- (i) चेतावनी देना ;
- (ii) नियन्त्रण को सुदृढ़ करना और विभागीय अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके कार्यकलापों पर कड़ी नियंत्रण देना ;
- (iii) स्कूल के लेखों की विशेष जांच करना ;
- (iv) मान्यता को रद्द कर देना और अथवा महायक-अनुदान बन्द कर देना ।

अपराध का पता लगाने के लिये कुत्ते

3059. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वया गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपराधों का पता लगाने के लिये कुत्तों का प्रयोग सकत सिद्ध हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विशेष जाति के कुत्तों को कोई विशेष शिक्षण की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) ऐसे कुत्तों का क्या बाहर से भी कुछ आयात किया गया है ; और

(घ) इन कुत्तों की नेवाभ्यों से इस समय कहां-कहां लाभ उठाया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) आनन्द प्रदेश, बिहार, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब,

उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और हिमाचल प्रदेश के पुलिस विभागों में कुतों के दस्त बनाय गए हैं। आनंद्ध प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में जहां इन दस्तों का निर्माण अभी हाल में ही किया गया है य असी आयोग में नहीं लाए गए; इन दोनों राज्यों के अलावा ये दस्त सकत सिद्ध हुए हैं। दिल्ली में पुलिस के एक कुते को प्रविक्षण दिया जा चुका है और दूसरे को हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रविक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) मद्रास और हिमाचल प्रदेश में पुलिस के कुतों को प्रविक्षण देने का प्रबन्ध है। अन्य राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में अपने कुतों को वही प्रविक्षण के लिये भेजते हैं।

(ग) नहीं।

(घ) आनंद्ध प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगल, — मद्रास, वंजाव और पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकारें तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश अपने-अपने पूरे क्षेत्रों में पुलिस के कुतों का प्रयोग करते हैं। मद्रास राज्य अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों के मांगने पर उन्हें भी अपने कुतों की सहायता देता है। निम्नांकित राज्य पुलिस के कुतों के प्रयोग अपने क्षेत्र के निर्दिष्ट इलाकों तक ही सीमित रखते हैं:—

राज्य वे स्थान जहां पुलिस के
कुतों का प्रयोग किया
जा रहा है

मध्य प्रदेश ग्वालियर, भिड, मुरैना और
दतिया जिले।

मध्य प्रदेश वृहत्तर बम्बई।

उत्तर प्रदेश लखनऊ और वाराणसी

Death of Person in Central Jail, Tihar (Delhi)

3060. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an undertrial Nek Ram died in the

Central Jail, Tihar (Delhi) on the 16th April, 1962;

(b) if so, the cause of his death; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into the circumstances leading to his death?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) Asphyxia from partial hanging.

(c) Yes. A magisterial enquiry as prescribed under the rules was conducted by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Teachers' Training College, Tripura

3061. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of teaching staff in the Teachers' Training College in Tripura at present;

(b) the extent of that shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to end that shortage?

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

(b) 7 out of 34 posts are vacant.

(c) Offers have been sent to fill 2 vacant posts. Efforts are being made to fill the remaining 5 posts through the employment exchange and by open advertisement.

Oil at Cambay

3062. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated supply of oil from oilfields in Cambay;

(b) whether it is a fact that on the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit to Cambay, quantities of oil were taken out from Well No. 8 and were

pumped into Well No. 4 demonstrating an overflowing supply of oil from Well No. 4;

(c) what is the actual daily rate of oil supply from Well No. 4; and

(d) what was the rate of oil supply from Well No. 4 (Cambay) at the time of the Prime Minister's visit to Cambay?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The supply of oil from oil fields in the Cambay Basin including Ankleshwar and Kalol fields is expected to be about 2.5 million tons per annum at the end of Third Five Year Plan after carrying out the proposed drilling work on the various fields.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The present rate of production from this well is negligible.

(d) About 4 cubic metres per day with the help of compressed air.

Contingency Establishment of Survey of India

3063. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class IV employees brought on to regular establishment from contingency establishment from the 1st January, 1961 to the 1st January, 1962 in the Survey of India; and

(b) the total number of contingency-paid employees likely to be brought on the regular establishment during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 59.

(b) 76.

Survey of India Employees

3064. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications submitted by a number of employees of the Survey of India for employment in other departments were not forwarded during 1960 and 1961;

(b) if so, the number of such applications submitted during the period from the 1st April, 1958 to the 31st March, 1962;

(c) the number of those forwarded;

(d) the number of those rejected; and

(e) the reasons for rejection and the rules under which rejected?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (e). 1059 such applications were received out of which 856 were forwarded. The remaining 203 were withheld in the public interest.

Progress Report on Projects

3065. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on the progress of the different projects being executed by his Ministry either in public or private sector is being prepared; and

(b) if so, by what time it will be made available?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The progress of different projects in the public sector is indicated in the annual reports of the respective projects which are placed on the Table of the House from time to time.

The progress of public sector as well as private sector projects is also indicated in general terms in the annual reports of the Ministry, copies of which are made available to the Members of Parliament during the Budget Session each year.

Reservation of Seats in Medical and Technical Institutes

3066. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Medical and Technical Institutes where seats are reserved for students from Union Territories, Nagaland and NEFA;

(b) the number of seats for each State or area; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to increase the number of reserved seats to meet the increasing demand from these areas?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c).

Medical Institutes

1. Depending upon the applications received each year, seats are reserved for the students of Centrally-administered territories (excluding Delhi and Pondicherry) in various medical colleges. During 1961-62, 63 seats were reserved in the following colleges:

Medical College, Warangal; Medical College, Kakinada; Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh; Medical College, Gauhati; Darbhanga Medical College; Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi; M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar; Medical College, Jabalpur; Medical College, Bhopal; Medical College, Madras; Medical College, Manipal; Medical College, Amritsar; Medical College, Agra; Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura; N.S. Medical College, Calcutta; Medical College, Calcutta; Medical College, Srinagar.

2. These 63 seats were distributed between territories as below:

Himachal Pradesh: 34; Manipur:

10; Tripura: 11; Andaman and Nicobar: 7; Nagaland: 1.

Technical Institutes

1. 25 seats are reserved on a long-term basis in the following engineering colleges:

College of Engineering & Technology, Jadavpur University; Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Annamalai University Engineering College; Roorkee University.

2. These 25 seats are distributed to the Union Territories as below:

Himachal Pradesh: 4; Manipur: 5; Laccadive & Minicoy: 1; Pondicherry: 5; Tripura: 6; Andaman & Nicobar: 3; NEFA & Nagaland: 1.

3. Depending on the requests received from the territories, from year to year, additional seats are also secured. During 1961-62, 23 additional seats for degree courses and 14 seats for diploma courses were secured.

Manipur Administration

3067. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases detected by the Vigilance Department of Manipur Administration since its establishment;

(b) the number of Government Officers involved; and

(c) the number of cases investigated, disposed of and action taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 71.

(b) 77.

(c) Out of 71 cases investigated 51 have been disposed of. The action

taken in 51 cases is as under:

dropped after preliminary enquiry	—	34
dismissal	—	6
services terminated	—	2
increments stopped	—	2
censured	—	2
exonerated	—	1
taken up by police	—	4
	Total:	51

Geological Survey of Manipur, Nagaland and N.E.F.A.

3062 (a) Shri Rishang Keishing:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has ever surveyed the Union Territory of Manipur, Nagaland and N.E.F.A.;
 (b) if so, the mineral resources discovered; and
 (c) schemes to exploit them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following mineral occurrences have so far been recorded:

Manipur: Nickel, copper, chromite, limestone, lignite, talc, asbestos, and oil seepages.

Nagaland: Clay, oil seepages, coal and Kankar.

N.E.F.A.: Coal, pyrite, copper, gold clays, salt springs, gas and oil seepages.

(c) It is premature to draw any scheme for exploitation till it is established that the deposits are economically workable.

Hostels for Tribal Girl Students of Khowai

3069. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to provide Hostel facilities to tribal girl students of Khowai;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how many tribal girl students are studying in different High Schools situated at Khowai Town, Tripura staying at different messes and residential quarters arranged of their own?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. A hostel for tribal girls will be provided as soon as a new building for Boy's High School is constructed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 31.

Under-writing Activity of L.I.C.

3068. (a) Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation since the start of its five year plan in 1958 of under-writing of Rupees one thousand crore per year, has not declared the first year's lapses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the figures of first year's lapses, on the basis of the actual point of date at which the payment stopped when it was first due, year by year beginning from January and ending with December 31 of each year, from 1958 to 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information in the form asked for is not readily available. Lapse statistics based on the calendar

year of issue and the calendar year of lapse are, however, published in the Annual Reports of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Displaced Persons of Tripura

3071. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the displaced persons in Tripura have registered themselves as citizens of India;

(b) if not, the approximate number of displaced persons who are yet to be registered; and

(c) the difficulties in the way of their registration?

The Minister of States in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

Central Plant Laboratory for Steel Plants

3072. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Central Plant Laboratory for the Steel Plants to check up the quality of work;

(b) if so, whether planned estimate have been prepared;

(c) who prepared this plan; and

(d) where this will be located?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). There is no proposal to set up a Central Laboratory for the Steel Plants at present.

Bridge over River Manu

3073. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the owners of tea estates like Manu valley

etc. Kailasahar, Tripura for the construction of a permanent bridge over river Manu on the Kailasahar-Manu valley road;

(b) whether the owners of the tea estates of the said area have expressed the desire to offer Rs. 50,000 to Government for this purpose; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that offer?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Tribal Jhumias

3074. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the rehabilitation of tribal jhumias has been adopted in Assam for the rehabilitation of tribals of Cachar District;

(b) if so, the amount of grants to be paid to each family and acreage of land to be allotted to each; and

(c) if not, whether Government contemplate to undertake this work there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Corrugated Iron Sheets and Cement for Tripura

3075. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Tripura Administration for the increase of such quota in view of the

destruction of houses in many places of Tripura due to fire?

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

(a) The demand, allotment and despatches of G.C. Sheets and Cement to Tripura during 1961-62 are as follows:

(in Metric Tones)			
Demand	Allotment	Despatches	
G.C. Sheets 5,259	2,221	457 (From April 1961 to February 1962)	
Cement 26,781	17,400	10,701	

For the quarter April—June 1962 Cement allocation made to the State is 3,000 Tonnes. This quarterly quota is expected to be repeated for each of the next three quarters of 1962-63. As regards G.C. Sheets, it is not possible to estimate the supplies at this stage.

(b) No representation for the increase of quarterly quota of Cement in view of the destruction of houses in many places of Tripura due to fire has been received from the Tripura Administration. Representation, however, had been received for the increase of G.C. Sheets quota in connection with the relief operations in cyclone and flood affected areas of that territory. The request was met partially to the extent possible.

Development of Tripura Language

3076. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been allocated for the development of Tripura Language in Tripura during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, whether any organisation or machinery would be set up to execute the scheme; and

(c) if not, whether Government contemplate to develop Tripura language by patronisation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). While funds are not specifically allocated for

Tripuri language, its development is being actively promoted through preparing social education literature in that language and encouragement to writers in Tripuri.

धर्म सम्बन्धी जनगणना के आंकड़े

३०७७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१ की जनगणना में धर्म सम्बन्धी जो आंकड़े एकत्रित किये गये थे वह प्रैयक्ति पता लग गय हैं अथवा नहीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुन मिला कर भारत में हिन्दू, मुसलमान और ईसाइयों की पूर्यक-पूर्यक कितनी संख्या है ; और

(ग) १९५१ की अपेक्षा १९६१ में इन तीनों में किम अनुपात में पूर्यक-पूर्यक बढ़ि हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (धीमती चन्द्रशेखर) (क) १९६१ की जनगणना में एकत्रित की गई धर्म सम्बन्धी आधार-भूत सामग्री पर अभी काम किया जा रहा है और उस के १९६३-६४ में प्रकाशित किये जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

धर्म देशों को छह

३०७८. स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द सरस्वती : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने किन्हीं अन्य देशों को विभिन्न रूप में कृद्ध छह दे रखा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह किन-किन देशों को किनना और किस-किस रूप में दिया गया है ;

(ग) इस में में किननी रकम वापस

प्राप्त की जा चुकी है और कितनी शेष है ;
गौ,

(ब) शेर रकम कब तक प्राप्त हो
जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) मेरे (घ) एक विवरण मध्य की मेज़ पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये फ़िल्म शिट ४:
आंतर्वन्ध संख्या ३०]

**Indian Air Force Personnel returned
From Congo**

3079. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some combatant personnel of the Indian Air Force have returned to India after their 'peace mission' in Congo;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) whether new personnel have been sent in place of the returned ones?

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

(b) Officers 64 in different batches.
Airmen 186.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Namgia-Kaurik Road

3080. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Namgia (in Himachal Pradesh) with Kaurik in Spiti by a motorable road;

(b) if so, the probable expenditure to be incurred on it; and

(c) whether it will form part of National Highway No. 1, the Hindu-Tibet Road?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

I.A.F. Palam

3081. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regular civilian establishment in No. 3 Wing I.A.F. Palam has not so far been sanctioned although civilians are working there for the last several years against the vacancies of Airmen; and

(b) what action Government propose to take to sanction the establishment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalai): (a) and (b). A number of regular civilian posts have been established at No. 3 Wing. In view of the operational role of the Unit the remaining posts there are established for service personnel. Civilians are employed against airmen vacancies purely as a temporary measure.

Works Committee in 505 Army Base Workshop

3082. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Works Committee in 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantonment, functioned for two years during the period 1959-61 in contravention of the rules of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 under which the normal term is two years;

(b) whether fresh elections have been held; and

(c) how many seats Mazdoor Panchayat has captured?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) In accordance with Rule 52(1) of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, the term of office of Workmen's representatives on the Works Committee, other than a member chosen to fill a casual vacancy, is two years. The Works Committee in 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. continued to function beyond

this period, during the years 1959-61 since the election of the workers' representatives thereto could not be held in time after the expiry of the term of office, mainly due to the following reasons:—

- (i) One of the trade Unions in the workshops, viz. Mazdoor Panchayat did not co-operate with the management in submitting the requisite information in time;
- (ii) This Union raised an issue for increasing the number of constituencies; and
- (iii) Two trade Unions of the Workshop obtained injunction restraining the Commandant from proceeding with the elections;

(b) Yes Sir. Fresh elections were held on 5th September, 1961.

(c) Eight seats.

Security Paper Mill

3083. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what progress has been made in the work of establishment of the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A technical collaboration agreement for the setting up of the security paper mill was signed with M/s Portals Ltd. of the United Kingdom on the 28th March, 1962. An area of 184 acres of land has been acquired at Hoshangabad for the mill and its residential colony. The Central Public Works Department has taken up the construction of some of the staff quarters. Indents have been placed on the India Stores Department, London for the main paper making machinery and equipment. The first batch of twenty trainees to be trained in M/s Portals' mills has been selected and they are expected to leave for the United Kingdom in August, 1962.

School Fees in Delhi

3084. { **Shri Jedhe:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1255 on the 14th May, 1962 and state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are some Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi which are charging higher fees than those prescribed by Government;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that some schools are also charging other funds/charges over and above those prescribed by Government;
- (c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the names of those schools; and
- (d) what action Government propose to take against those school authorities?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Text Books for Delhi Schools

3085. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various aided schools in Delhi are permitted to prescribe books of their own choice for the various classes for Mathematics, History, Grammar, Translation and other subjects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no price control of Government on these books and these books are priced too high;

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to fix the prices of all such books which are allowed to be prescribed in accordance with the choice of the various schools or restrict the prescription of books price

of which has not been approved by Government; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Summer-Vacations Salaries of Delhi Schools

3086. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of representations from teachers of Government-aided private higher secondary schools of Delhi for grant of summer-vacations salaries are lying undisposed in the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

(b) if so, their number and the number of those pending for more than four years;

(c) the reasons for this delay in their disposal;

(d) by what time at the latest they are likely to be disposed of;

(e) whether specific rules have been framed for such cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (f). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Expenditure on U. N. Operations in Congo

3087. { Shri Maheswar Naik: Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date expenditure incurred on the military operations of the U. N. in the Congo and the share

out of it which India has been called upon to bear; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that these costs constitute expenses of the U. N. Organisation within the meaning of Article 17, the U. N. on its own or under the Indian initiative is taking any steps for the costs being shared by each member country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):

(a) Up-to-date expenditure incurred on the military operations in the Congo by the U. N. is not available with us. India has paid Rs. 86,38,744 as her share of expenditure incurred by the United Nations in the Congo during the period July 1960 to October 1961.

(b) At the instance of the United Nations Secretary General, the question was referred to the International Court of Justice for its opinion. The decision of the Court is awaited.

World Bank Loan for Coal Industry

3088. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan sanctioned by the World Bank for development of coal industry in India;

(b) what is the actual amount so far borrowed by the industry and how the same has so far been utilised;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government contemplate to divert a part of the loan to some other channels; and

(d) if so, on what considerations?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The World Bank have sanctioned a loan of \$35 million (about Rs. 17 crores) to the Government India for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of private sector collieries.

(b) No portion of the loan has so far been drawn. But import licences to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores

have already been issued and the corresponding loan will be drawn very shortly.

(c) Not at this stage.

(d) Does not arise.

Geological Survey in Maharashtra

3089. Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey has been undertaken in the areas of Umrer, Kamptee and Bokharo in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir. The Directorate of Geology and Mining of the Government of Maharashtra has undertaken the survey of Umrer, Kamptee and Bokharo areas.

(b) The details of the investigations carried out are as follows:

Umrer: 24 boreholes totalling 3085.4 metres of drilling were completed in this area. The total reserves of coal proved in the area are of the order of 70 million tons.

Kamptee: Seven bore holes were completed in this area to investigate the extension of the coal bearing area to the west of the present working colliery. An area of approximately 6 square miles was further proved and a reserve of 300 million tons of coal was estimated.

Bokharo: 7 boreholes were drilled in this area. Coal seams with varying thickness were met in the area. Further work by the Department of Geology and Mining of the Government of Maharashtra is in progress.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

3090. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has

accounted for a grant of Rs. 2.07 crores from the Government of India in the Budgets of 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to pay this grant or taken other steps to tide over the financial crisis in the Corporation?

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

(a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal Corporation has accounted for an amount of Rs. 2.07 crores as a grant from the Government of India during 1961-62 and 1962-63 as follows:—

	Rs. (in lakhs)
1961-62	
Continuance of the <i>ad hoc</i> grant of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum	50.00
1962-63	
(i) Continuance of the <i>ad hoc</i> grant of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum	50.00
(ii) Payment of arrears of pay and allowances on account of Pay Commission's recommendations and declaration of Delhi as 'A' Class city	107.00

Towards the close of the financial year 1961-62, it was found that the Corporation would close their accounts with a credit balance and so there was no financial crisis in the Corporation.

Staff in Census Department

**3091. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Yajnik:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons now working in Census Department have been recruited on temporary basis;

(b) how long they will be retained in this department; and

(c) whether after the end of the work these persons will be absorbed in other departments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) Most of the temporary staff have already been disbanded with the completion of processing of 1961 Census enumerated data in the Regional Tabulation Offices set up for this purpose throughout India. The remaining temporary staff will be disbanded as and when the various stages of work connected with 1961 Census are completed.

(c) The State Governments and Union Territories and Administrations have been requested to absorb the temporary staff disbanded from the regional tabulation offices. For alternative employment under the Central Government these persons have been issued the prescribed 'Discharge Certificates' which will entitle them to the priority of retrenched personnel, on registration with Employment Exchanges.

Norwegian Aid to India

3092. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Acting Foreign Minister of Norway in an interview to Indian Pressmen has expressed in favour of increased aid to India;

(b) what is the existing size and shape of the Norwegian aid to India;

(c) whether the offer is acceptable to India; and

(d) if so, in what shape?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government of India have seen a report in the press to this effect.

(b) Norway has so far extended grants totalling Rs. 3.16 crores for the Fisheries development project in Kerala. The contribution is in the form of equipment, machinery, technicians, scholarships and fellowships.

(c) No fresh offer of aid has been received officially from Norway.

(d) Does not arise.

National Text Books in Educational Institutions

3093. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special committee set up under the auspices of National Council of Educational Research and Training has recommended appointment of panels of experts for furtherance of the scheme of introducing national text books in educational institutions;

(b) what are the details of the recommendations; and

(c) how soon they are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The special committee has decided to draw up standard text books in History, schemes for the preparation of Physics, General Science, Mathematics and Hindi. Dr. Tara Chand, Dr. D. S. Kothari, Dr. A. C. Joshi, Dr. Ram Behari and Dr. Nagendra have, respectively, been requested to be Chairmen of the panels for books on the above subjects. The schemes to be prepared by the panels will indicate the arrangements proposed for writing the text-book, its illustration, review and editing.

(c) The time-schedule for the whole programme will be determined after the panels have prepared schemes for the respective subjects.

Amounts sent abroad on Patents and Royalties

3094. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sent abroad in foreign exchange on account of patents and royalties, country-wise, during the last five years; and

(b) the steps that Government propose to take to reduce the present trend of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement is laid

on the Table.

STATEMENT

Royalties, Copyright Rentals payable for foreign machinery etc.

(In lakhs of rupees ^{रु})

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	April December 1961
United Kingdom	72	35	57	61	92	77
Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	1
U.S.A.	39	45	58	76	118	70
Italy	3	..	..	..	..	1
Holland	1	2	..	1	17	3
Switzerland	1	3	6	9	7	11
W. Germany	1	..	8	11	9	4
France	..	..	..	7	3	4
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	1
Japan	..	1	2	2	2	2
Other Countries	..	1	5	2	3	1
TOTAL	..	1,19	92	1,33	1,76	1,77

Vote:—The figures of remittances on account of patents and royalties are not separately available but they are merged with the figures of payments for the use of trade marks, copyrights and rentals payable for foreign machinery, in the balance of payments data.

(b) Government follow a careful policy in the examination and approval of foreign investment and collaboration proposal in order to ensure that there is no unnecessary outgo of foreign exchange of fees for patents, royalties etc.

Drilling at Jawalamukhi

3095. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to restart the drilling operations at Jawalamukhi; and

(b) if so, when the work is proposed to be started?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission after reviewing the data obtained so far.

Cement Factory in Kangra

**3096. { Shri Hem Raj:
 } Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) the name of the firm to whom the licence for the installation of a cement factory in Kangra District, Punjab, has been given;

(b) when it will be set up;

(c) whether it will have to import machinery;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange involved in it; and

(e) whether it is the intention of the firm to set up that factory outside Kangra?

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

(a) to (e). No such licence has been granted. A proposal for establishing a cement factory near Pathankot has been approved in principle. The exact location is to be decided in consultation with the Railways. The other arrangements in regard to the establishment of the factory will be decided thereafter.

Central Tenants Association

3097. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the Central Tenants' Association met him recently;

(b) what were the important points of grievances put forward by the Association;

(c) whether Government have considered their grievances; and

(d) if so, with what result?

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

(b) The Association submitted a memorandum to the Home Minister. The main grievances contained in it are as follows:—

The working of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, has hardly protected the genuine interests or solved the problems of the tenants. The provisions dealing with the eviction of tenants, particularly those dealing with the landlord's re-equipment of the premises for his and his dependents' use and his moves to carry out certain building works, are being very much misused by the landlords.

The provisions made in the Act for the fixation of standard rent of newly constructed premises have largely helped the expansion and concentration of property ownership rather than helping the middle or lower middle class people to get accommodation at reasonable rate of rent.

The savings and repeals of sections of the Act have created ambiguities.

The clauses dealing with (i) subletting, (ii) deposit of withheld rent, (iii) landlord's intention to carry out certain building works, and (iv) payment of compensation to the

tenant in lieu of repossession of the premises after reconstruction, are being openly abused by the landlords.

The Association has also suggested certain amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

(c) and (d). The memorandum submitted by the Association is being examined and reply to the Association will be sent in due course.

दिल्ली में कुछ स्मारकों का निर्माण

3098. श्री भक्त बद्रानं : क्या मूह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताना का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री जा ने दिल्ली में आनंद मुगल बादशाह और सन् १८५७ के दो शहूदा राजा नाहर सिंह और झज्जर के नवाब के स्मारक बनाने के विचार से सहमति प्रकट की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही का जा रहा है

मूह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) हाल ही मंत्रालय मंत्री का आनंद मुगल बादशाह बहादुर शाह 'जफर' तथा राजा नाहर सिंह प्रांत झज्जर के नवाब की स्मृति में दिल्ली में उपयुक्त स्मारक स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव मिला था। प्रधान मंत्री न इद व्याक्तियों की स्मृति में स्मारक बनाने के विचार सु समत न होते हुए, यह सुसाव दिया कि राज्य-मंत्री में कुछ सङ्कान के नाम उन के नाम पर रख कर उन्हें कुछ मान्यता दी जाय।

(ख) प्रस्ताव तथा प्रधान मंत्री के विचार दिल्ली नगर नियम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का भेज दिय गये हैं।

Jute Trading Concerns in Tripura

3099. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of jute-trading concerns which pay income-tax directly to Income Tax Office situated in Tripura;

(b) what is the number of jute-trading concerns which operate in Tripura but do not pay any income tax through the income tax department in Tripura;

(c) whether in assessing income tax of those who pay income tax at Calcutta, the income tax officer consults as per rules the income tax officer of Tripura; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Two.

(b) Thirteen.

(c) and (d). This is not a matter regulated by any rule. If the assessing Income-Tax Officer is not satisfied with the accounts produced before him by the assessee the other concerned Income-tax Officers are consulted in the matter.

Military Training Centre in Panjalankvrichi, Tinnevelly

3100. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start a military training centre in Panjalankvrichi village of Tinnevelly district to preserve the memory of first freedom movement started by Kaddappomman; and

(b) if so, whether any preliminary steps have been taken to start the centre?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rourkela Township Quarters

3101. Shri Munzni: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters in the township of Rourkela and the number of quarters which have developed cracks recently; and

(b) when Government propose to rebuild them?

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

(a) and (b). Out of 8872 quarters built so far, 413 quarters developed cracks due to soil conditions. The cracks in the buildings were not of such a nature as to necessitate re-building. As and when cracks were noticed, necessary repairs were carried out.

Pay Scales of Employees of M.E.S., Delhi area

3102. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some cases in M.E.S., Delhi area where fixation of pay in the revised scales according to recommendations of the First Pay Commission has not so far been completed; and

(b) if so, how the Ministry propose to fix the pay of such affected employees in the light of the Second Pay Commission recommendations and stop the recoveries from the employees due to non-fixation of pay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Pay Scales of Employees of M.E.S., Delhi Area

3103. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fixation of pay in the revised scales has not so far been done in respect of industrial and non-industrial employees of M.E.S., Delhi Area and the arrears have not so far been paid; and

(b) if so, what steps Ministry propose to take to expedite the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Age of Superannuation of Government Employees

3104. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to extend the age of superannuation of Government employees from 55 years to 58 years; and

(b) if so, whether orders have been issued to departments concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No proposal to raise the age of superannuation to 58 is at present under consideration.

Shortcomings in Steel Projects

3105. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendations have of late been made by the Planning Commission on measures to eliminate shortcomings in the implementation of various public sector steel projects;

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

(c) what action is being taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The working and progress of the public sector steel projects have been discussed almost every month with the Planning Commission. At these meetings views, information and suggestions are exchanged and appropriate action is taken whenever required.

Pakistani Nationals in Cooch-Behar

3106. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani nationals have been arrested in Cooch-Behar during the last two

months without any valid travel documents; and

(b) if so, how many and the number of those who have been convicted

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

Night College at Agartala, Tripura

3107. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to start a night college at Agartala, Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to start the college?

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

(b) The proposal is under examination of the Administration.

खंभात में तेल

3107.

श्री बहुजीत सिंह :	{
श्री बड़े :	
श्री काल्याद्य :	

क्या खान और इंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) खंभात में तेल की खोज में अभी तक किनना धन खर्च हुआ ;

(ख) अभी तक खंभात में किनना तेल निकाला गया ; और

(ग) उक्त खोज का कार्य कौन देश के इंजीनियर कर रहे हैं ?

लाल और इंधन मंडी (श्री के० बै० मालवीय): (क) खंभात में तेल की खंड में खर्च हुए रन का अभी तक जुदा रुपा में हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है।

(ख) कुंप्रों के परीक्षण के दौरान में अब तक खंभात में लगभग ३०० टन के तेल का उत्पादन हुआ है।

(ग) भारत, रुप और रूपानिया।

Export of Opium

3109. { Shri Bade:
Shri B. J. Singh:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) to which foreign countries opium is exported;

(b) the rate of sale to foreign countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is great disparity between Government rate of purchase from cultivators and the rate of sale to foreigners; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Opium is exported to the following countries:-

- (i) U.S.A.
- (ii) U.K.
- (iii) U.S.S.R.
- (iv) France.
- (v) West Germany.
- (vi) Japan.
- (vii) Italy.
- (viii) Belgium.
- (ix) Argentina.
- (x) Pakistan and
- (xi) Ceylon.

(b) The current basic export price of finished opium cakes (about 90°

consistence) is \$1.55 or Rs. 7.36 per unit of morphine per kilo f.o.b. Calcutta.

(c) and (d). Opium is purchased from the cultivators at about 70° consistence whereas it is sold to the foreign buyers after raising the consistence to 90°. In addition, the price paid to the cultivators is not with reference to morphine content and the two rates are not, therefore, strictly comparable. Moreover, the price charged from the foreign buyers includes transport charges from the place of purchase to the factory, manufacturing and interest charges, as well as packing and transport charges from factory to Calcutta, and Clearing and forwarding charges, other incidental charges including control measures as also an element of profit. In view of all these factors the price paid to the cultivator and the price at which opium is exported are not at all comparable. It would be relevant to add, however, that the price paid to the cultivators between 1955 and 1962 has been progressively increased from Rs. 33 to slabs ranging up to Rs. 41 per seer i.e., an average increased of 24 per cent., whereas the export price could not be raised correspondingly over the same period and in fact at present there is a marked downward trend.

Small Car Project in Ranchi, Bihar

3110. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Arad:

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

(a) whether the Bihar Government have sought the approval of the Central Government to a scheme for the manufacture of small cars near Ranchi; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Bihar Government,

like several other State Governments, have approached the Union Government for location of the proposed small car factory in that State.

As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 301 on the 1st May, 1962, Government have not yet taken a final decision on the question of manufacture of the small car in the public sector.

Bill on the Status of English Language

3111. *Shri A. V. Baghavan:*
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce a Bill to maintain the status quo of English language; and

(b) if so, when the Bill will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Government propose to introduce in the near future a Bill under Article 343(3) of the Constitution providing for the continued use of English beyond 1965.

Archaeological Excavations at Antichak (Bhagalpur)

3112. *Dr. L. M. Singhvi:* Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavations at Antichak in Bhagalpur have yielded any noteworthy archaeological finds;

(b) if so, to what period or periods do they pertain; and

(c) the tentative conclusions of the excavating archaeologists?

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

(b) Pala and subsequent periods.
 (c) A brief report of the work has been published at pages 3-4 of the "Indian Archaeology—A Review" (1960-61).

भूतपूर्व संस्कृतों का कल्याण

3113. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह चौधरी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कि १९६०-६१ में जिला सैनिक, नाविक और वायु बोर्ड के द्वारा अवकाश प्राप्त संस्कृतों की भवाई के लिये कितना रुपया दिया गया; और

(ख) इस अवधि में केन्द्र द्वारा भूतपूर्व संस्कृतों को किस प्रकार की महायना दी गई?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :
 (क) तथा (ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

राज्य विधिजीवी परिषदें

3114. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह चौधरी : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिवक्ता एक, १९६१ के अधीन किन राज्यों में राज्य विधिजीवी परिषदें बन गई हैं; और

(ख) विधि शिक्षण और सारे देश में विधि व्यवसाय में एकलपता लाने के बारे में जो इस एक का मुख्य उद्देश्य है अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपसंचारी (श्री विमुचेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, १९६१ के अधीन सब राज्य विधिजीवी परिषदें बन गयी हैं।

(ख) यह काम अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, १९६१ की बारा ७ के अधीन गठित की जाने

आली अधिकार भारतीय विधिज परिषद का
है जोके गम ही वर्ती है।

Mental Diseases in Army

3115. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Army people who were afflicted with mental diseases during the last ten years annually while in service;

(b) whether it is a fact that they were handed over to their family members with no provision for their treatment;

(c) whether Government have any arrangement to treat them in the mental hospitals of their own; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to open one for such cases?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The requisite information is given below:—

Year	No. of Cases
1951	683
1952	793
1953	602
1954	617
1955	500
1956	480
1957	549
1958	744
1959	661
1960	620

(b) Generally they are first given treatment in a military hospital or civil mental hospital before being handed over to their families. The existing policy in regard to mental cases in the Army is as follows:—

(1) If in the opinion of the Specialist in Psychiatry, patients are likely to be restored to full efficiency or their attributable disabilities materially reduced by the treatment available, they may be retained in hospital for treatment upto

a maximum period of six months. After completion of treatment, they are invalided out of service and further action taken on the following lines:

(i) If harmless, they are handed over to their families

(ii) Patients requiring admission to Civil Mental Hospitals are sent to the hospitals nearest their homes.

(iii) Personnel suffering from mental disability not attributable to service, who cannot be afforded treatment in a mental hospital may be granted sick leave for six months which can be extended to a maximum of 9 months with pay and allowances.

(2) Cases where the psychotic breakdown was not serious and of short duration and in which a complete recovery has been effected, may be retained in service on the advice of the Senior Specialist in Psychiatry and a Medical Board.

(3) Cases of Neurosis who have fully recovered need not be discharged from the Army.

(4) All other cases of mental diseases are invalided out of service as expeditiously as possible.

(c) There is no separate Mental Hospital at present in the Armed Forces but every large Military Hospital has a Psychiatric Wing where mental cases are treated and stabilised before discharge to their homes or Civil Mental Hospitals.

(d) No, Sir.

M.E.S. Pension Cases

3116. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending cases of the M.E.S. personnel for payment of

G.P. Fund gratuity and pensions which have not been finalised until 30th April, 1962, State-wise;

(b) for how many years they have been pending;

(c) whether it is a fact that the personnel concerned were released three to four or two to three years back;

(d) the causes of delay for the finalisation of their cases; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remove them and the time by which they will be finalised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Lower Formations and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Import of Re-rolling Machinery

3117. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(i) the value of import licences issued to various re-rollers during the last '10 years, stating the name of each re-roller (ii) the value of import licences granted to them for import of re-rolling mill equipment or machinery?

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

Allotment of Billets

3118. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the allotment of billets or scrap to re-rollers from 1952 to 1961, giving the name of each re-roller, tonnage allotted every year during 1952 to 1961; and

(b) in the case of each-roller, the capacity that was recognised by the Government for allotment of billets or scrap until the end of 1959 and the capacity that has been recognised by the Government for allotment of scrap and billets for the year 1961?

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

(a) and (b). The following statements are laid on the Table of the House:

STATEMENT 'A'—regarding re-rollers working on billets showing individual capacity in 1946, the entitlement of billets based on their performance during 1960-61 as also the billets allotted to them during the years 1957 to 1961. Figures for billet allotments during the earlier years are not readily available.

STATEMENT 'B'—total scrap made available for distribution to scrap re-rollers during the years 1952 to April, 1962. Figures regarding allotment of scrap to individual re-rollers are not readily available.

STATEMENT 'C'—List of scrap re-rollers showing their capacity assessed in 1946. This has not undergone any change so far.

(Statements 'A' to 'C' placed in Library Sec. No. LT—194/62).

Excavations in Kashmir

3119. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Kohor:
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether pre-historic Megaliths were found in a recent excavation in Kashmir;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) where these excavations were conducted?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The Archaeological Survey of India has undertaken excavations at the wellknown megalithic site of Burzahom, and a report has been published in Indian Archaeology—A Review: 1960-61. It is reported that the State Department of Archaeology has found megaliths at Khurhom in Kashmir valley.

Royalty for Mining Leases

3120. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of royalty given to mining leases;

(b) the rate of royalty for the use of foreign patents in India;

(c) the total revenue by way of royalty charges during 1961-62; and

(d) the basis on which royalty rates have been fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (d). The rates of royalty on various minerals are prescribed in Schedule II to the Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, (67 of 1957). These rates are uniformly applicable to all leases.

(b) This does not relate to mining leases. The information will be collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन-क्रम

3121. स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द सरस्वती: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये पृष्ठ-नृष्ठ मंत्रालयों में किनने प्रकार के पद हैं;

(ख) इन विभिन्न पदों के मंत्रालय-वार वेतन-मान क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में एक ही पद के वेतन-मान एक समान नहीं है;

(घ) यदि हा, तो किस-किस वेतन मान में असमानता है और इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और कब तक इस पर अनिमित्त निर्णय हो जायेगा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) . (क) से (ङ) तक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिन्दी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का वेतन-क्रम

3122. स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द सरस्वती: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना तथा अन्य सरकारी स्वायत्तशासी निकायों के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले हिन्दी अनुवादकों, अनुसंधान सहायकों, सहायक सम्पादकों, उप सम्पादकों, सम्पादकों आदि के वेतन-मानों में कुछ असमानता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक ही पद के कर्मचारियों को लगभग हर कार्यालय में एक ही प्रकार का कार्य करना होता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो असमानता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार इस पक्षपातपूर्ण असमानता को दूर करने के संबंध में क्या कर रही है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (थो दातार) : (क) में (ङ) तक मूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पट्ट पर रख दी जायगी।

Export Certificates

3123. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian citizens leaving by air for destinations abroad are issued export certificates for watches, jewellery and such other articles of personal use carried by them, free of charge, at all the international airports in India; and

(b) if not, (i) the names of the airports at which fees are charged for issuing such export certificates; and (ii) the reasons for the absence of uniform regulations in this regard?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Except for Madras where, through a misapprehension, a fee of Re. 1 per certificate used to be charged, export certificates are issued free of charge at all international airports in India. At Madras also the export certificates are now issued free of charge.

Coal Prices

3124. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Secretary of the India Mine Workers' Federation has sent him a telegram requesting for a tripartite meeting in order to consider the rise in the prices of coal;

(b) whether Government are considering the request; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) and (c). It is not proposed to hold any tripartite meeting as suggested by the Federation. The question of increase in coal prices is, however, under the consideration of Government and in taking a decision, Government will no doubt take into account the views expressed by the above Federation.

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

3125. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in the Nangal Fertilizer Factory; and

(b) the return on the investment?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) About Rs. 22.63 crores.

(b). The Nangal Fertilizer Factory is a Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation. The total investment in the share capital of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 39.27 crores as on 31-3-1961. The total investment today is Rs. 39.63 crores. The Corporation declared a dividend of 1 per cent on Rs. 39.27 crores for the year 1960-61. The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation for the year 1961-62 have not yet been finalised.

Production of Heavy Transport Vehicles

3126. Shri Mansinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the annual estimated production of heavy transport vehicles in each year of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether each factory is fulfilling the allotted quota for production;

(c) if not, action Government propose to take in the matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that Tata-Mercedes-Benz vehicles are in short supply; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The target of production for Commercial Vehicles by the end of Third Five Year Plan has been fixed at 60,000 Nos. per annum. No separate target has been laid down exclusively for heavy transport vehicles. However, the only firm licensed for this type of vehicles is expected to produce 5,400 Nos. per annum by the end of Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The firm licensed for the manufacture of heavy duty vehicles is keeping up to the programme of manufacture approved for it by Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Recently the manufacturing firm has been permitted to double its production capacity to meet the rising demand for Tata-Mercedes-Benz vehicles.

दिल्ली के स्थानों में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों के बेतन-क्रम

३१२७. श्रोत्र प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों को भेज ही वह जूनियर हाई स्कूलों या हाईर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में कार्य करते ही समान रूप से बेतन देने का नियंत्रण किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संबंध में एक आदेश भी २१-२५६ को दिल्ली

राज्य के शिक्षा विभाग के डायरेक्टर की ओर में प्रसारित हुआ था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उस आधार पर सब को यह बेतन प्राप्त हो रहा है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों और उस निर्णय में किर में परिवर्तन की क्या आवश्यकता अनुभव हुई; और

(ङ) इस प्रकार के वे अध्यापक जो जूनियर हाई स्कूल में काम करते हैं और जिन के बेतन पर इस का प्रभाव पड़ता है कुल मिला कर उन की मंख्या कितनी है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डॉ. श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) मे (ङ) तक प्रश्न नहीं उठने।

उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की सेवा-निवृत्ति की शायु

३१२८. श्रोत्र प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाई कोर्ट के जजों की सेवा निवृत्ति (रिटायरमेंट) की शायु बढ़ाने; साबंध में मन्त्रालय कोई विवेयक प्रस्तुत करने वाली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह विवेयक कब तक प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा और

(ग) विवेयक के प्रस्तुत होने में विवरण क्या कारण है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) हां।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रस्ताव के लिये मंविधान में मंदांशन करना होगा। अब इस पर यथा-ममत्य अन्य भूमोत्थनों; साथ कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Government Owned Mines in Orissa

3129. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of iron ore of Government owned mines upto railhead in Orissa;

(b) percentage of fines and dust per ton of iron ore raised in these mines;

(c) the total stock of fines and dust in mines operated by Government in Orissa up to date;

(d) whether the Central Government have any proposal to utilise these fines; and

(e) if so, the approximate cost to be incurred for its utilisation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

आयकर के मामले

3130. श्री बेरवा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बृंदी (राजस्थान) में सन् १९६०-६१ में आयकर अधिकारी ने कितने फैसले दिये और कितनी अपीलें दायर की गईं ; और

(ख) हमारी सरकार को १९६०-६१ में आयकर से उस क्षेत्र में कितना रुपया प्राप्त हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख). सूचना नीचे दी जाती है:

निवाये गये मामले	३१८
दायर की गयी अपीलें	४१
मिली हुई रकमें	७६,००० (रुपये)

कोटा में मर्शनी औजारों का कारबाना

3131. श्री बेरवा: क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वया कोटा (राजस्थान) में मर्शनी औजारों का कारबाना जो रुसी महयोग में बहु रहा था वह अब उदयपुर में बांला जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कारबाना कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चिं सुदमण्यम): (क) और (ख). रुसी महयोग में कोटा (राजस्थान) में मर्शनी औजार का कारबाना लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अतः इस कारबाने का उदयपुर को स्थानान्तरण का प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता।

Harijan Girls' Hostels

3132. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Harijan girls' hostels will be constructed in the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which they will be constructed; and

(c) the costs earmarked for the said purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Governments. A statement will be laid on the table of the House as soon as the information becomes available.

Grants for Sports in Punjab

3133. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of grant sanctioned

for 1962-63 to the Punjab Government for encouragement of Sports?

The Minister for Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): No grant has been sanctioned during 1962-63 so far.

Central Assistance for Development of Punjabi Language

3134. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for development of Punjabi language during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned for 1962-63?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 14,000 during 1959-60 and Rs. 35,293 during 1960-61.

(b) The total requirement for 1962-63 has not yet been intimated by the State Government.

Registration in the Employment Exchanges by Government Servants

3135. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to grant to temporary Government servants permission to get themselves registered with Employment Exchanges for better jobs in other Government Departments or Government Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending this benefit to permanent Government servants holding non-technical jobs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) (a) Yes. Permanent employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those holding Class IV posts are also eligible to register themselves with Employment Exchanges for higher posts for which they possess the necessary educational

qualifications. A copy of the orders issued is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 31].

(b) Permanent employees other than those mentioned above are not eligible to register themselves with Employment Exchanges for higher posts, as it is not considered desirable to enlarge the scope of employment assistance in order that persons who are reasonably employed do not swell the number of employment seekers on the register of Employment Exchanges to the detriment of others who have no employment at all. Secondly, the persons who are already permanently employed in Government service should seek their opportunity for advancement in their own departments or by applying for posts which are filled otherwise than through the Employment Exchange i.e. those which are filled by advertisement either by the UPSC or by and other authority. Orders have been issued on 9th May, 1960 liberalising the rules for forwarding of applications by Government servants for employment elsewhere and it is considered that those orders should be sufficient to meet the requirements of the permanent employees.

Pay of Section Officers

3137. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 57 on the 15th March, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to provide a substantial increase in pay to Section Officers in the 7th Year in the revised scale of pay prescribed for them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been arrived at in the matter.

**House Building Co-operative Societies
in Delhi**

3138. { **Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) situation of the land allotted to the various house building co-operative societies in Delhi;

(b) whether the land has been made over to the house building co-operative societies;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay;

(d) price charged or proposed to be charged from these house building co-operative societies for the land allotted to them;

(e) difference of price at which the land was originally purchased by these house building co-operative societies before acquisition and the price at which the land has been allotted to them;

(f) the reasons for the difference;

(g) whether the same land which belonged to these societies has not been allotted to them; and

(h) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) to (c). 1055 acres of undeveloped land has been offered to 15 house building co-operative societies for the purpose of development. The names of these societies, the quantity of land offered, and its location are given in the Statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 32].

It has also been decided to allot 199 acres of land to other 29 house building co-operative societies but this will be done only after development has been carried out by Government. Since the area in each case is so small that individual societies will not be able to undertake the work satisfactorily, it is proposed to develop land in large blocks at various places and then to allot plots to the societies.

The acquisition proceedings in regard to such lands have been completed.

There has been no delay in offering lands to house building co-operative societies. The scheme for the large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land was sanctioned in May, 1961, and thereafter the acquisition proceedings were completed speedily and undeveloped land offered to 15 house building co-operative societies mentioned in the Annexure. These societies were given three months' time to deposit the amount of premium and to intimate acceptance of the terms and conditions of allotment. Four (Sl. No. 1, 2, 4 and 7 of Annexure) societies have accepted the terms and conditions of allotment and have also deposited the necessary amount of premium. The society at Sl. No. 7 of Annexure has completed all the formalities and the licence to enter upon the land has been granted to it. The other three societies (Sl. No. 1, 2 and 4 of Annexure) have also been given permission to survey the areas proposed to be allotted to them and the formal licences are expected to be issued by the end of this month.

Out of the remaining societies listed in annexure, all except one (Sl. No. 10 of Annexure) have accepted the terms and conditions of allotment. They have, however, not so far deposited the necessary amount. The licence to enter upon the land will be given as soon as the amount of premium has been deposited.

(d) and (e). It is not possible to indicate at what rate the societies which owned lands before the general notification of 34,000 acres, had purchased such land. The purchases were extended over a long period and in some cases, the purchases were made by the individuals and then the land pooled to the society.

The Government are acquiring land in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and offering compensation in accordance with its provisions. The amount of premium chargeable from

the societies is based on the principles stated in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 23rd March, 1961 in reply to the notice under rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb.

(f) There is bound to be some difference, as the societies are not being offered the same land and, in certain cases, lands have been offered not only in consideration of the land purchased by them but also in consideration of the land notified for them before the date of general notification (13-11-1959).

(g) and (h). It has not been possible to allot the same lands as the lands have to be parcelled out in accordance with the Zonal Development Plans|Layout Plans and compact areas offered to the societies, so as to facilitate the task of development.

Scheduled Caste Upper Division Clerks

3139. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes Upper Division Clerks in the Ministries of the Government of India who have completed three years service;

(b) whether they have been confirmed in this grade;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when they are likely to be confirmed; and

(d) whether they are confirmed against the reserved posts?

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

(a) to (d). According to information available, there are 103 Scheduled Caste Upper Division Clerks—of whom 28 are permanent—in the Ministries|Offices covered by the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme, who have completed three years' service in that grade. The remaining 75 will be considered for confirmation in their turn. All these Clerks are already permanent in the Lower Division and their appoint-

ment to the Upper Division is in the nature of "promotion". As such, the reservation for the Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes does not apply.

Departmental Examination for Assistants' Grade

3140. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to hold a Departmental Examination for Assistant Grade is under consideration; and

(b) if so, when the examination is likely to be held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration at present to hold any departmental examination for the Assistants' Grade.

Hill Compensatory Allowance to Himachal Pradesh Employees

3141. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hill compensatory allowance is not being paid to all the Government employees of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many Government employees are paid hill compensatory allowance and on what rate?

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

(b) Compensatory allowance has been sanctioned for Government employees posted in certain areas in Himachal Pradesh after taking into account several factors such as high cost of living, remoteness of an area, lack of means of communication and transport facilities and height above sea level. No allowance has been sanctioned for other areas where such conditions do not prevail.

(c) The rates of compensatory allowance for different categories of employees stationed in different areas are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 33]. All the employees stationed in such areas are eligible for the allowance.

Annual Increment of Jawans

3143. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce yearly increment of pay to the Jawans instead of the existing quinquennial increment of Rs. 2.50 nP;

(b) whether any representations were received to enhance the existing rate of increment;

(c) whether any revision of pay was made in the case of other ranks and non-commissioned officers; and

(d) if so, in which year?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The rates of pay of other ranks and non-commissioned officers were revised and improved under Government orders which were issued in September 1960 and which had retrospective effect from the 1st July 1959.

प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन

३१४४. श्री भवत दर्शन: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन के मंत्रालय के प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास मंगठन के कुछ विभागों का विघटन कर के उन्हें अन्य स्थानों पर भजा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अप्रत्याशित स्थिति के कारण वैज्ञानिकों में बड़ा असंतोष फैल रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में मुधार के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री छृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Enrolment of Law graduates in Kerala

S. N. Q. 17. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the hardship of law graduates in Kerala who passed the September examination, in the matter of enrolment;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Kerala University published the results very late; and

(c) whether the law graduates of any other State were denied enrolment due to delayed publication of result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The B.L. results of the Kerala University were declared on 6-12-1961.

(c) Representations have also been received from the Law Graduates of Bombay and Nagpur Universities, whose final LL.B. Examination results were published on 12th December, 1961 and 20th December, 1961 respectively about difficulties experienced by them in enrolling themselves as Advocates.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
TRAIN-BUS COLLISION AT RAILWAY CROSSING

Mr. Speaker: I received notice of an adjournment motion yesterday

immediately after that calling attention notice was answered on that railway accident. This is by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Daji and Shri Nambiar. I will read the wording of the motion:

"Failure of the Government to man the Gate at the railway crossing between Phulera and Sambar lake, a busy highway, recently in serious train-bus collision on 11-6-1962 resulting in death of 26 men and serious injury to many."

I have come to the conclusion that it is a definite matter of urgent public importance, of recent occurrence and facts have been disclosed yesterday in answer to the calling attention notice. All those conditions are fulfilled, but there is another provision which I referred to yesterday, that a discussion has been fixed on that, and I had enquired from the Minister what day would be suitable for this discussion. I am going to suggest that this discussion should take place immediately after the Finance Bill is over, either on Saturday from 4 to 6 P.M. or on Monday from 4 to 6 P.M.

Rule 58, sub-rule (vi) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business reads as follows:

"(vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;".

Now, it is not only a probability, but a certainty that the discussion has been fixed. Therefore, this would be anticipatory and therefore, I rule it out of order. This cannot be discussed in this manner, as I have already fixed a discussion for two hours. Firstly, I had in mind that

1 hour might be enough. But now I propose that 2 hours may be fixed, from 4 to 6 P.M. Would Saturday be convenient or Monday?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): Any day that is convenient to you and to the House.

Some Hon. Members: Monday.

श्री बागड़ी (दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय! यह एक अद्यम मामला है। इस पर दो चंडे का समय थोड़ा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इसमें ज्यादा जरूरत है, तो हम ज्यादा ब जायेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस पर ज्यादा टाइम होना चाहिये...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Some enquiry has already started into this accident. I would request you to ask the Minister not to conceal any facts on the ground that the enquiry is being conducted. He should give full facts.

Mr. Speaker: It is very difficult to express myself in pursuance of the wishes of the Minister. Should I first presume that he would conceal the facts?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not intentionally concealing, but....

Mr. Speaker: Let us see as the discussion arises.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Would the discussion be held on Saturday or Monday, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: On Monday.

श्री बागड़ी : इस के लिये समय क्या दोहरी बड़े रहेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब देखेंगे कि वहस किम तरीके में चलती है और अगर जरूरत महसूस हुई तो ज्यादा बैठ जायेंगे।

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED MOVEMENT OF CHINESE TANKS AND ARMOURED VEHICLES IN OCCUPIED INDIAN TERRITORY IN NORTHERN LADAKH.

Shri P. C. Borooh (Sibsagar): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to 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 movement of Chinese tanks and armoured vehicles in occupied Indian territory in Northern Ladakh and sighting of long convoys of Chinese Military vehicles in Southern Sinkiang and Qizil Jilga in occupied Aksai Chin."

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have no information regarding the reported—that is, in the Press—movement of Chinese tanks and armoured vehicles in the Indian territory in Northern Ladakh, parts of which are under the occupation of the Chinese. Vehicles belonging to the Chinese have, however, been plying in Qizil Jilga area for some time. The terrain also lends itself to easy construction of tracks in this area on which vehicles can ply. These tracks have been used by vehicles for some of the posts which have been illegally set up by the Chinese.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether it is construed that the storm of allegations and charges of provocation launched by China against India in recent months was to cover their sinister design of further aggression against India?

Shri Krishna Menon: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether these aggressive acts can

be construed as a design for further aggression into the Indian territory. Is that the question?

Shri P. C. Borooh: Yes, Sir.

Shri Krishna Menon: We know nothing about these tanks or anything.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, the Minister has been pleased to say that the Government has no information about this particular matter, that is to say, the movement of convoys, tanks and vehicles in occupied Ladakh area. But may I ask, Sir, whether Government has received reports that China has moved not merely such convoys and vehicles to western Tibet on the edge of the occupied Ladakh area but has also flown Soviet MIG planes and jet fighters as well as Ilyushin bomber and other transport planes to western Tibet from Sinkiang on the edge of the boundary of Ladakh; and, if so, when China alongside a lying propaganda offensive is also preparing or threatening to launch a military operation....

Mr. Speaker: How long is the question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question further is, is it, Sir, in the defence interests of the country that the Minister for Defence should prepare to fly to New York at this moment of near crisis and thereby...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not relevant here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not here? At this moment of near crisis the Defence Minister is flying to New York.

Mr. Speaker: What has his flying to New York to do with this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He should be a whole-time Defence Minister and he should be in the country at the time of crisis.

Mr. Speaker: That is a wider question and cannot be discussed here. Has he any question to put or not?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My first question may be answered, my question about MIG fighters in western Tibet on the edge of Ladakh border.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have no information about these various statements that the hon. Member has made, about MIG fighters and tanks in western Tibet. Naturally, it is not easy to get information from there. Anyhow, I think much of this information that sometimes appears in the Press, we have found, has little justification or basis.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is it a fact that the Chinese defence forces or, rather, aggressive forces are logically so placed that they have a definite advantage over us and they are in a position to haul their lighter weapons from their bases in Sinkiang through the Aksai Chin road; and, if so, do we take note of the fact which is emerging from their latest note, an increasingly menacing note which has appeared, where they accuse "India is determined to encroach on Chinese territory and to this end does not scruple to provoke even if bloody conflict...." In the face of the combination of these two facts—their superior advantage over us and their new menacing tone, what do we propose to do?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is one thing that I must bring to the notice of hon. Members. Calling Attention Notice is on a matter of urgent public importance. There is one thing to which the whole attention is to be directed. But hon. Members open out the whole controversy of the border.

Shri Nath Pai: It is strictly relevant. With the increasing forces that they have got whether they can bring equipment with ease....

Mr. Speaker: The matter that we have before us is:

"the reported movement of Chinese tanks and armoured vehicles in occupied Indian territory in Northern Ladakh and sighting of long convoys of Chinese military vehicles in Southern Sinkiang and Qizil Jilga in occupied Aksai Chin."

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask in all humility: is it not most logical if we ask that if they are not already placed there whether they can place them there with considerable speed?

Mr. Speaker: Logic would certainly take us too far. (Interruptions) Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: Let us see what the reply is.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No reply.

Shri Krishna Menon: I can only answer for military equipment on the Indian territory. As the Prime Minister has already stated, we have no such information, as most of these reports, particularly about military equipments on the Himalayas, are not based on facts.

Shri Nath Pai: He did not answer the question. We want to be assured on this question, and that is why we have raised it; we have refrained from raising it in any other form following your guidance in this matter. If they have any advantage over us in logistics, then they can bring their dangerous weapons so quickly to that area, which is a matter of great concern to us. We would like to be assured by the Defence Minister, before he leaves the country, or the Prime Minister, that they do not enjoy any such advantage and we are being prepared for any such eventuality. That particular report may be false, but this fact cannot be ignored lightly that we are not in possession of information. Certainly, we are in possession of information of what you are doing. Do not disclose your military secrets, but what about the points which I am repeatedly seeking clarification of?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member should realise that even if we have some idea about the logistic position, it is not desirable to disclose it; it does not help us. We know the fact and it may help the other party. It is well known that, to some extent, logically, it is easier to transport things from the plateau of Tibet and then go forward into Ladakh than to transport things across the Himalayas. It is a well-known fact. But to draw inferences from that may not be justified.

Shri Hem Barua (Guahati): The way that China has been shifting up her position about the border since 1959 shows that China might not have any qualms of conscience in yielding up....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Again I have to request that some attention at least be paid to my rulings. I have suggested only just now that direct and relevant questions should be put.

Shri Hem Barua: I am just now coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: He will come after travelling long distances.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. The whole thought layer....

Mr. Speaker: Some relevant question should be put, and that too precisely.

Shri Hem Barua: I will do so.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He is in Chinese strategy.

Shri Hem Barua: I will be quite relevant. This is very positive. China has been shifting her position along the border....

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Hem Barua: I am coming to that. Since 1949 China has been shifting....

Mr. Speaker: I wish he came to that question directly.

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that directly. To be very straight, whe-

ther the implementation, the unilateral implementation, of Panch Sheel ethics as the Prime Minister stated the other day, is possible against background of this sort. That is what I want to know from the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Panch Sheel is like, well, King Charles's head. It comes up again and again. Panch Sheel is civilized behaviour. Does he want us to say that we will not follow civilized behaviour because somebody else does not do so?

Shri Hem Barua: I said "unilateral implementation". Is it possible?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What does implementation of civilized behaviour mean? To the extent implementation of civilized behaviour is possible, we will do it, whether the other party does it or not. It has nothing to do with the defence or non-defence. Defence is looked upon from the point of view of defence.

Shri Hem Barua: It is ethically all right, but, in practice, it does not yield results.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid, the hon. Member has not understood what Panch Sheel means.

Shri Hem Barua: I have.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then I would like to advise him to read it again a little more carefully. I would like to know what part of it he wants to object to. Which part does he want us not to accept?

Shri Hem Barua: What about peaceful co-existence with China? A lamb cannot co-exist with a lion until it be in the lion's belly.

Mr. Speaker: It is becoming difficult for me. Co-existence is becoming difficult even inside the House. How can I co-exist with all these things? There ought to be some limit, but I find the discussion is going on.

श्री बड़े (बारेंगल): हर एक अखबार में यह समाचार प्रसारित हुआ है कि

चाइना ने छिपचाप (Chip Chap) नदी के उस पार टैक्स और मिनिटरा फॉर्मिज इकट्ठी की है। इस के अनियन्त्रित बह हिन्दूस्तान के धोत्र में नह नह पोस्ट्स भी न्यायित कर रहा है। चाइना का यह एटीट्यूड देखा से क्या यामन यह नहीं गमना है तिवार इस देश पर नया आक्रमण करना चाहता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस का जवाब तो दिया गया है।

श्री बड़े: इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी मिनिस्टर माहव ने कहा है कि हमारे पास इस बारे में इन ना नहीं है। माननीय मदस्य उसी बात को दाखिल रखे हैं कि अख्यारां में यह ब्रह्मा है।

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोड़क): इस विषय में अख्यारां में जो खबर छरी है, क्या गवर्नर्मेंट ने उस का संर्व मालूम किया है कि वह कहां से आई है, कैसे आई है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: माननीय मदस्य यह तो अख्यार बालों को पूछें। उन के अर्जीव-प्रजीव जरिये होते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is whether Government have cared to find out the sources of the paper from which they published that news.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It will not be proper if we have to use our intelligence operations. It will not perhaps be liked to put the intelligence on newspapers to find out what their sources are.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Harish Chandra Mathur want to ask any question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): No, Sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The hon. Defence Minister says that he has no information about this reported movement, but he does not deny that the Chinese vehicles may be moving in that area. Since China in its note of the 2nd June has already hinted that there may be a border clash at any moment....

An Hon. Member: Bloody clash.

Shri Hem Barua: Bloody conflict.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have said....

Mr. Speaker: Quotations need not be read.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have accused India and have said that India is carrying on intrusion so that a border clash may be touched off at any moment which indicates that most probably China is preparing for some eventuality. In view of this, may I know whether the Government is thinking of any emergency measures not only at Defence level but at the popular level also to build up the morale of the country to meet any emergency?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To build up the morale of the country?

Shri Krishna Menon: At civil level also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose the hon. Members are helping in not building it up.....(Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I said 'at popular level'.....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do maintain, Sir, that the kind of questions that have been asked are not helpful in building up the morale of the country....(Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: rose—

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

Shri Nath Pai rose—

Shri Hem Braua: On a point of order, Sir....(Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order,

Shri Bade rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will he kindly resume his seat? Let them say one by one what they have to say. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir.. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Can we proceed in this manner?

Shri Nath Pai: It is indeed a great pity that every time we try to exercise our legitimate elementary duty which alone justifies our presence in this House, that is, of calling attention to what we regard as a matter of concern, the hon. Prime Minister instead of trying to guide and tell the facts is irritated. I must say this. The two recent accusations are firstly, that we are indulging in warmongering when all we say is, "Are we from the defence point of view fully prepared?" and, secondly, now comes this even worse allegation. I ask whether it is fair for him when we ask for simple information to level such a serious charge that we are interested in weakening the morale of the country. Does it lie well in the mouth of the hon. Prime Minister?(Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is unworthy of the hon. Prime Minister, the good democrat that he is....(Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He should not take advantage of his position....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bade: He should take those words back.....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Can we go on in this manner? Even if one is provoked and agitated, at least there must be some method in our proceedings.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a serious matter, Sir, if the hon. Prime Minister says like that....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: How can I deal with it unless hon. Members allow me to do so? They do not allow anybody to speak. How can I deal with it if all of them stand up simultaneously and speak?

Shri Nath Pai: It pains... (Interruption).

An Hon. Member: They are standing up in fours and fives.

Shri Nath Pai: I will not be bowed down like this. May I say in conclusion that it pains us to see the hon. Prime Minister losing his temper every time we try to raise a matter in the House which we regard as a legitimate one....(Interruption).

Shri Ansar Harvani rose—

Shri Nath Pai: These tactics will not bow me down....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All hon. Members should help me in maintaining discipline and decorum in the House. It is very regrettable.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are at your service, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: Let not Shri Harvani be more loyal than the king....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will request other hon. Members to remain silent unless I require their assistance. I would ask for that assistance if I require it. They should just keep silent and listen. One hon. Member is on his legs; let us hear him.

Shri Nath Pai rose—(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: This is a very serious charge, Sir. Here is a responsible journal, a national journal. Either the journals are indulging in panic-mongering, or they are discharging their duties.

Mr. Speaker: What is the journal?

Shri Nath Pai: This is the *Times of India* of Sunday. We think they are doing a very vital national service. We can only know such information as the national papers give and ask Government which have better sources for clarification. When we ask such a question if a danger is looming large on the horizon are we doing something wrong. Is it betraying the country, or helping the Prime Minister? How does he combine the two, Sir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I repeat, Sir, that I do not wish to hurt anybody. But I am surprised at the kind of questions hon. Members ask. When the hon. Member talked about the lion and the lamb, it does not increase the morale of the country.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the reference is to me, may I say... (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: Sit down!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: You cannot cow me down. I will not be cowed down like this. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I would ask Mr. Hem Barua to address the Chair.

Shri Hem Barua: Why should they shout like this? They are howling. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would he resume his seat? If someone shouts he can draw my attention to it. I will ask him to keep silent. Not that he should enter into a duel with him directly and settle the matter. Shall I be a silent witness to all this? Can we carry on the proceedings of the House in this manner? I have ap-

pealed to hon. Members again and again that they should maintain at least some minimum decorum. Let us hear the hon. Member.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Prime Minister while replying to my question said that by putting such questions we are not building the morale of the country. It may be his opinion. He is surrendering the country to the Chinese and others. But I want to know what his answer is to the first part of my question. I asked whether they are thinking of any emergency measures at the Defence level. Is there any reply to that question, I want to know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I know, Sir, if this is the proper way of putting it—that I am surrendering the country to China. I think it is a scandalous charge to make. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No more questions I would allow. Perhaps, hon. Members who felt agitated have satisfied themselves with these charges.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He cannot accuse us of betrayal of this country—it is too much.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow every hon. Member to go on like this. I have allowed so many questions. Only one is permitted; but so many questions have been put.

Shri Hem Barua: Will you let me clarify my position? I had not completed my idea, when I was interrupted by hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. His leader asked him to sit down, because he wanted to put a question himself. How can I help that?

Shri Hem Barua: The reference with regard to the lion and the lamb was to me....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, now.

Shri Hem Barua: This will have a bad effect.

Mr. Speaker: What more does he want now?

Shri Hem Barua: I have to vindicate my position. When I referred to the lion and the lamb, I had my own arguments to offer.

Mr. Speaker: He may have his arguments; others also have their own arguments. The Treasury Benches have their arguments. They have expressed their opinion; he has expressed his. Where is the trouble now?

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister has made certain remarks.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has said that reference to these things does not improve the morale of the country. Can't he hold that opinion? Why should there be a quarrel about it—calling one country as a lion and the other as a lamb, he says does not improve the morale of the country. Should I give the hon. Member opportunity to go on making a lecture?

Shri Hem Barua: I did not say one country is a lion and the other country is a lamb. May I submit that I had never completed my statement? My statement has been completely distorted.

I would be the last man to call my country a lamb. We are interested in defending the morale of this country, defending the boundaries of our country and the frontiers of this country and if a call comes tomorrow, we shall be the first to go to the battle-field with guns in our hands. But what pains us is this, that the Prime Minister has tried to distort our statement. I said that by the very policy of weakness that the Prime Minister or the Government is following towards China we are made to look like lambs....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would ask the hon. Member to resume his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One question.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed them so many questions. There have been more than enough.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, just one word.

Mr. Speaker: If they want to raise a discussion they might do it in some other manner. I have always allowed it.

Shri Nath Pai: May I say just one sentence regarding this lion and lamb? Vivekananda told the whole of India, "Ye lions, shed off the delusion that you are lambs". And there was no insult meant to India when he said so.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not want to mean any insult.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When he said that we are surrendering to the Chinese, that was of course a mild statement to make!

Shri Hem Barua: But you provoked us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, yes, we have had enough of this kind of things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When he talked of our not helping to build up the morale of the country, do his statements.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would there be an end to it? Shri Mohsin.

Shri Tyagi: I move, Sir, that the question may now be closed and we take up the next item.

(ii) REPORTED ADMONITION OF SOME SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS POSTED IN NEFA

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Under Rule 197, 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 admonition of some senior army officers posted in NEFA for their failure to prevent hostile Nagas from escaping into East Pakistan.

Shri Krishna Menon: The notice under rule 197 mentions a "reported admonition of some senior Army officers posted in NEFA for their failure to prevent hostile Nagas from escaping into East Pakistan." As the House is aware, about 150 Nagas crossed the river Surma into East Pakistan near Purnagar in Cachar District of Assam in the early hours of 1st May, 1962. At no stage these Nagas went into NEFA. Army officers posted in NEFA are, therefore, in no way concerned with this incident.

These Nagas started from Tamenlong area of Manipur and followed a route which went through the forest area of Cachar hills. During the period of about three weeks which they took to reach the border, they came into inhabited areas only at intervals to collect food etc. They disappeared into thick forests as soon as they had obtained what they required. Whenever any report about their presence in any area came to the Security Forces, patrols were sent, but no contact could be made with them. The area through which the Nagas passed is thickly forested providing effective cover to the escapees on the one hand and difficulties of movement and communication for our patrols on the other.

The only occasion on which the Security Forces sighted the Nagas was when they were actually crossing the Surma river in the early hours on 1st May 1962. The Police outpost at Purnagar opened fire against them, but the fire was returned from across the river, and even though some of the Nagas were wounded or killed, most of them escaped.

A conference was held in Shillong under the presidency of the Governor of Assam on 7th May 1962 to consider this matter. Among those who attended the conference were representatives of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs and Army Headquarters. The object of this conference was to review the problem as a whole and also to consider this incident from all aspects and to render our efforts in relation to hostile Nagas more effective. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of these discussions or their results or inferences drawn. The hon. the Prime Minister has already stated in this House on the 14th May 1962 that there appears to have been a certain lack of adequate coordination of various efforts and that information regarding the incursions of Nagas into inhabited areas did not always reach the appropriate quarters in time. All practical steps that are possible have since been taken by way of remedial measures.

The House is aware that we are not at war with the Nagas in Nagaland. The overwhelming majority of Nagas are co-operating with the Administration and the new arrangements about Nagaland. A relatively small proportion of Nagas are living in well covered forests and jungles. The people in Nagaland as a whole live normal lives as in the rest of India and move about in the normal way and are not subject of surveillance or punitive precautions. It will, therefore, be appreciated by the House that action can and should be taken in this context only against those found or apprehended in offences against law and order. We may deal with them only when they are seen carrying unauthorised fire-arms or are caught in hostile actions against the civilian population or are preparing to do so.

If errors are made by Army personnel or lapses occur in relation to the arrangements or efforts for the

[Shri Krishna Menon]

maintenance of law and order in assistance to civil authority, corrective action is always taken. If any officers are concerned in any such lapses, they are suitably advised. This is the normal procedure. The Army has a very unusual and difficult task in Nagaland. Nagas are Indian nationals. In dealing with a recalcitrant minority, Government and local authority have to be careful that the innocent do not suffer and that there is as little interference as possible with normal life in that area. Our patrols have, therefore, to work at all times with considerable discretion and quite often have to refrain from action even at some risk to themselves. There are, as the House will appreciate several factors and difficulties inherent in the situation. Problems of terrain, topography and communications present great hazards. I feel sure that the House will agree with the Government that the Armed Forces and the personnel under Army's command are performing their very onerous duties and functions with energy as well as patience and restraint. The pressure which the Army and the Assam Rifles and other civil forces under operational control of the Army are exerting and the general public opinion in Nagaland itself is creating great difficulties for hostile Nagas locally and also affecting their own morale. Hence escape and not resistance has become their tactics. Life of banditry and crime in Nagaland is becoming increasingly difficult for those lawless elements.

Shri Mohsin: Are the Government aware of the recent statement of the Assam Chief Minister Shri Chaliha on the floor of the Assam Assembly in reply to a Calling Attention notice, in which he has said that the Army officers knew of this escape, knew of Naga hostiles going into Pakistan area four days in advance, that this was intimated to the Army officials and the Army officials said that they would take all precautions and even then they have failed. What explana-

tion would the Defence Minister give to this statement of the Chief Minister?

Shri Krishna Menon: Explanation I have given. That is what the Prime Minister referred to. We have information. But, that does not mean that the information is adequate or in time: may or may not be. Secondly, the fact that we know that Nagas are escaping does not mean where they are escaping. We have to take into account the terrain where regular Army information cannot do anything. The Army has instructions not to use force any more than necessary and even to take risks to their own lives to prevent any action against the innocent.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या आप हिन्दी में भी कुछ कहला सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत नम्बा स्टेटमेंट है, और आप इन्हा समझ सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल तो मैं करूँगा लेकिन लोग समझेंगे कि गवर्नर सवाल कर रहा हूँ। क्या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर मात्र यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब चार या पांच दिन पहले उन को यह इन्हां हो चुकी थी कि नागा हॉस्टाइल्स जा रहे हैं पाकिस्तान को, और मिंटो फांजां से मिलने जा रहे हैं, तो उन्होंने उसके बास्ते एक्टिविटी तदबीर करने के लिये, जो कोंज वहां पर थी वह तो थी, लेकिन क्या खास तीर पर कोई मजीद फीज भेजने का इन्तजाम किया ? और किन्तु तादाद में वहां पर मजीद पौज लगाई गई जो कि उन्हें रोके। आप कहते हैं कि मुझमें हुई और उस में कुछ मरे हैं। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि कितने लोग मरे हैं ?

इस के बाद सवाल जो पूछता चाहता है वह यह है कि वह लोग बापस आना चाहते हैं, बगावत करने के लिये। तो वया

उन की रोक थाम के लिये कोई प्रवन्ध किया गया है ताकि वह वापस न आ सके ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : गायद माननीय सदस्य समझे नहीं जी अभी डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा । इस लिये मैं उस को दोहराता हूँ । अभी चार पांच रोज पहले मालूम होने की बात कही गई । उन को ठीक मालूम नहीं था । मालूम था कि कुछ लोग जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वृत्तिक कई दफा मालूम हुआ, लेकिन यह तो मालूम नहीं था कि ये किस तरफ से जा रहे हैं, किस जंगल में से हो कर जा रहे हैं, और उस का इन्तजाम जाहिर है कि कम हुआ हमारी तरफ में, कॉमार्डिनेशन का, खबर को चारों तरफ फैलाने का । यह नहीं मालूम था आविरों दम तक कि किस तरफ में आयेंगे । आविर में मणियुर से आये । नागार्लैंड में नहीं वृत्तिक मणियुर हीं कर आये । इस लिये उन को रोका नहीं जा जा सका ।

आपने इस के बाद क्या कहा, मुझे याद नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब खबर आ गई थी तो कोई ऐडीशनल फोर्म नगार्ड गई ताकि वे आखीर में वापस न आ सके ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ऐडीशनल फोर्म का सवाल नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि मीका हम को ठीक मालूम होना चाहिये था कि कहाँ हैं । १००, १५०, आदमी आसानी से जंगल में छिप मकते हैं, जो मकते हैं तरह तरह के रास्तों से । हर कदम पर तो फोज खड़ी नहीं होती । इस की इन्तला आई कि वह जा रहे हैं । लेकिन कहाँ से जा रहे हैं १०० मील के अन्दर, यह पता नहीं था । तो यह बात हुई और उस बक्त कपजोरी हमारी साबित हुई उस की इन्तला करने ती, रोकने की नहीं । हमें ठीक ठीक तला नहीं मालूम हुई कि किस तरफ से जा रहे हैं । जब मालूम हुई तो हम ने

रोकने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वह उस तरफ पहुँच गये । जहाँ तक उनके लौटने का सवाल है, इस बात पर भी गौर करना चाहिये कि उन का वहाँ जाना किस लिये हुआ । फीजों साहब से मिलने के लिये हो सकता है, यह भी हो सकता है कि वह इतने परेशान हो गये थे कि चले गये वहाँ । और अगर मैं भी राय लीजिये तो वहाँ जा कर वहीं पर रहने लगें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि सूचना किस ने दी थी । कहा गया कि मुठभेड़ हुई थी, उस में कुछ मरे भी थे । तो कितने मरे थे ?

अध्यक्ष : यह तो पहले बतलाया जा चुक है कि कितने मरे थे, जो मुठभेड़ हुई थी उसमें मरने वालों की तादाद ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे याद नहीं ठीक से । लेकिन देखा था कि कुछ मरे थे, कुछ जल्मी हुए थे, और उनके जो हायियार थे वह भी गिरपनार हुए थे । लेकिन जो मरे थे उन की लाज़ वे घसीट न गये थे ।

मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ हमारे कोई भी गदस्य हाथ में लोगों की तरफ इशारे न करें, नहीं तो हाथ पैर बहुत हिलने लगेंगे यहाँ । मैं किसी की शिकायत नहीं करना, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य अक्सर हाथ पैर हिलाते हैं । अगर यह आदत हो जाय तो हाथ पैर बहुत हिलने लगेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : उच्च का तकाजा है । बूँदा हो जाऊंगा तो हाथ नहीं हिलेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य से पहले भी कहा था, लेकिन वे अपनी आदत से मजबूर हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: Apart from the allegations made by the Chief Minister of Assam to the effect that the

[Shri Hem Barua]

military got the information about the movement of those hostile Nagas to East Pakistan, may I draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister and the Defence Minister to those articles published in the London *Observer* by Mr. George Patterson, on 3rd June and 10th June, wherein definite things have been spoken out by Gen. Kaito who is in East Pakisan? He has said two things. He has said first that 'We traversed 500 miles of Indian territory, and it took us four months to do it; the military authorities knew about our whereabouts, but they could do nothing; they were inept'; they have said like that, and in fact, they have used that word.

They have also said, on the other hand, that 'We have come here not for what the Prime Minister thinks we have come here, that is, for asylum or something like that, but he says that they want to go to the UNO to present their case.

May I draw the attention of Government to these facts as revealed in these articles, and ask them to say what their reactions are?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants to know our reactions to those articles. I have not read all the articles.

Shri Hem Barua: I have them here with me.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But as regards those that I have read—I have read one full article, and a little summary of the other one—it seems to me that they are full of false statements from the beginning to the end. I am surprised that any responsible newspaperman of a responsible newspaper should give publicity to this kind of one-sided statement, without enquiry and without anything.

Shri Hem Barua: That man, George Patterson, was in India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was in Darjeeling.

Shri Nath Pai: One of the accusations is almost of genocide, that we have already killed one lakh persons and about 4,00,000 are in concentration camps.

Shri Hem Barua: The accusation is that one man out of every ten has been killed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole thing is so fantastic and absurd which no person reasonably could even believe in without enquiry, but he has not enquired and he gives publicity to it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): In Europe it has come out in big headlines. In the whole Europe it has been flashed.

Shri Nath Pai: This is what they say 'Nagas—Indians kill, one in ten'. What is the External Publicity Division doing about it? Are we trying to react in some way? We are accused of genocide.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If a newspaper publishes it, we deny it. We place the real facts about this. We have done it about Mr. Phizo's statement fully; I think, last year he made more or less this statement. Now the *Observer* newspaper has come out with another bunch of the same story adding to it that this is not old but still occurring. I am really surprised at any person being taken in by this kind of thing.

Shri Hem Barua: What are Government doing to counter it?

Shri Kamath rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do the statements made by the Prime Minister in the House earlier in this session and that made by the Chief Minister of Assam in the State Legislature the other day indicate that the Army

and security forces are competent and strong enough, but they are unwilling to deal vigorously with the matter because of Government's policy, and consequent directive to the Army not to queer the pitch for a political settlement of the Naga problem?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; the hon. Member has put the question in a curious way. There is no question of queering the pitch for the Army.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not for the Army—queering the pitch for Government for a political settlement of the Naga problem.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, we have always to pay attention to the political aspect or the aspect of not going against those who are loyal citizens of India. It is difficult to distinguish. We have issued instructions in this connection. For instance, the great majority of the Nagas do not want all this trouble. They are harassed by it; they want to live a peaceful life. So care has to be taken that these people are not mistaken for the hostiles. In fact, once or twice, unfortunately mistakes had been made in the past which had bad consequences. That was not proper. So this is done. Otherwise, what would be the position? I do not wish to compare it with other places where very large armies and air forces have functioned, as in the jungles in Malaya and elsewhere. Year after year greater and greater air and land forces were in occupation and they took a very long time to deal with them. It is the terrain that is difficult.

Till recently, they used to hope in and out of Burma. We could not follow them there. That would not have been proper for us to do. Now such pressure is being exercised that it is becoming obviously difficult for them to continue their old tactics. That does not mean that the situation is completely satisfactory. But it is becoming much more satisfactory than it was.

(iii) SCARCITY OF FILTERED WATER IN
WEST VINAY NAGAR, DELHI.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported scarcity of filtered water in West Vinay Nagar, New Delhi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Reports were received about shortage of water only on the morning of 11th June, 1962. It was set right by 10.35 A.M., but the residents could not feel the relief as the water supply stopped at 11 A.M., the supply in the area being restricted. They got full supply by 4 P.M.

Causes of Shortage:

A valve of 33 inches diameter main on Ring Road near Moti Bagh I was found totally closed and water was going only through the Bye-pass. This caused acute shortage. This valve is sometimes closed during the night by the staff of the Corporation whenever there is a scarcity of water due to low pressure in Moti Bagh II, which is in Corporation area. It appears that the people who closed the valve accidentally forgot to open the same in the morning. This valve is now being locked to avoid such a thing happening in future.

There is general shortage of water as the demand has greatly increased. The new connection to Rama Krishna Puram has also aggravated the problem. The situation will ease, when the work of laying an additional pipe line on the Ring Road, which is being executed by the Corporation, is completed.

It is now proposed that the supply to Moti Bagh II should be given only from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. in which period the supply to the areas along Ring Road i.e., West Vinay Nagar is cut off. The Corporation will store

[Shri D. S. Raju]

the water in Moti Bagh II, so that the people of that area also do not suffer.

Shri Warior: It has been published in the press that this shortage went on for three days consecutively, Friday Saturday and Sunday. How is it that on all these three days the corporation authorities were not able to find out that the main was closed and that the water supply had therefore been cut off?

Dr. D. S. Raju: On the 8th, 9th and 10th there was no serious shortage and there was no complaint. The complaint came to us only on the 11th morning.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala-puzha): I want to know whether it is a fact that all this misery was caused to the people because of some dispute between the NDMC and DMC as far as their authority for distribution of water is concerned.

Dr. D. S. Raju: We have no information about the so-called dispute.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There are press reports, and he says he has not information.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : स्पीकर साहब, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि बागड़ी समझा नहीं, इसलिये उन्होंने मुझे हिन्दी में समझाया था। यह सवाल भी मुझे समझा दिया जाता

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय पहले भी मैं ने आपसे कहा है कि आप अपने पास बातें मैं पूछ लिया करें। मैं आप खुद अप्रेजी समझते हैं। अब आपको जो सवाल करना है वह कर लीजिए।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल तो मुझे करना पड़ेगा लेकिन वह गोलमोल होगा क्योंकि मैं पूरा समझ नहीं पाया हूँ।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से आपकी मारकत पूछना चाहूँगा कि पानी के बारे में दिल्ली

में एक तरफ तभी कमी थी और दूसरी तरफ मिनिस्टरों और बड़े बड़े अफसरों के बागों और कोठियों में पानी जाया हो रहा था। यह अब भी भी निकलता रहा था कि दिल्ली के निवासी गन्दा पानी भी रहे हैं। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस तरफ गौर करके पानी की कटौती करके जनता को पानी पहुँचाने की कांशिय की और इस मामले पर विचार किया?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The hon. Member is going out of the area of Vinay Nagar. The question is only about Vinay Nagar.

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय उन्होंने कहा कि सवाल तो मिर्क विनय नगर के बारे में है और माननीय मदम्य ने मारी दिल्ली के बारे में सवाल पूछा है।

श्री बागड़ी : जो हालत आज विनय नगर की है वही कल सारी दिल्ली की भी हो सकती है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह सवाल तो विनय नगर के बाबत है :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीर पुर) : वया मैं पूछ सकता हूँ

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय नहीं साहब, जिनके नाम हैं वही पूछ सकते हैं।

Dr. D. S. Raju: As I have already stated in the main reply, the shortage is due to the new connection that has been given to Rama Krishna Puram, and now that shortage will be met by the new pipe line that is being laid on Ring Road.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब ना दिल्ली में दें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to know whether it is a fact that nearly 8,000 Government employees are allotted quarters in the colony

of Rama Krishna Puram, whether there is acute shortage of water there, whether there is practically no water connection there. What steps have been taken to see that water reaches there within a month at least?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That is what I have said. A new pipe line is being laid on the Ring Road. That will meet the shortage of water supply in Rama Krishna Puram.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : (गड़वाल) : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस तरह का आश्वासन देने की स्थिति में है कि कम से कम आगे ऐसी मुर्मिवत नहीं होने दी जाएगी; और इसका पूरा इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir. Measures are being taken. Regarding the particular incident, I have given the information that there was some accident, and it is being kept under lock and key. So far as Vinay Nagar is concerned, I think the water supply position will be satisfactory.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जानकारी के निये एक बार पूछता चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मदम्य अब बैठ जाए।

—
12.44½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SECOND REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

—
12.45 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1962—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the

following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 12th June, 1962, namely:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1962-63, be taken into consideration."

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की बड़ी कृपा होंगी यदि आप वह तिन्हि बतला दे कि किन किन को बुलायेंगे ताकि हम यहां पर हाजिर रहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो खड़े होंगे और जो मुझे नजर आजायेंगे उन को मैं बुला लूँगा।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, while presenting a very grim picture of our foreign exchange situation, the Finance Minister has rightly said that there comes a point in the history of every nation when it must demonstrate that it is prepared to take whatever action that may be necessary to pursue those objectives so vital to its sense of dignity and purpose. It has been rightly pointed out by the Finance Minister that we are passing through a very difficult period of our history. Our territorial integrity is threatened by our hostile neighbours. Our foreign debts are mounting and our foreign exchange is getting depleted. The value of the rupee is going down. Every day the prices are soaring high and wasteful expenditure is rampant. We are asked to tighten our belts and be prepared for more sacrifices. A critical analysis of the fiscal policy as envisaged in the Finance Bill will prove the fact that the Finance Bill is the worst of such Bills introduced in this House as it has taken the country virtually to bankruptcy. We are in the second year of the Third Plan. The Central Budget showed a deficit of Rs. 71.7 crores. The Finance Minister proposes to wipe out the deficit by raising Rs. 27.2 crores from direct taxes and Rs. 44.5 crores from indirect taxes. The contribution or

[Shri P. K. Deo]

indirect taxes is no less than 62 per cent of the additional taxation. Most of these indirect taxes fall on commodities and consumer goods and it has aggravated the incidence on the poor people because it proposes to levy additional taxation on cotton yarn, match, tea, jute manufacture, asbestos sheet, etc. The entire pattern of planning and tax structure has to be reorientated by giving the first priority to the provision of basic needs such as food, cloth and shelter. What are these Plans for? Unless these minimum needs are guaranteed to every household. Far from encouraging production in the field of food, cloth and shelter, these items have been picked up by the Finance Minister for victimisation and for further taxation. Unlike the income-tax where exemption is provided for a certain limit, no exemption is provided for the poor peasant who works so hard to produce the much-needed food for the country. However hard he works and however small his holding, he has to pay the tax in the shape of land revenue. So, the Swatantra Party has been advocating from the very beginning that land revenue should be abolished and progressive agricultural income-tax should be levied on food production. It is a State subject but I am bringing it up here to make my case strong.

Mr. Speaker: How can it be made strong by bringing in matters that cannot be raised here. Even he feels it is a State subject. Does he refer to it simply to get strength from that argument?

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, Sir.

Now, a further increase in excise duty on the textile industry has been envisaged in this Bill. This is going to contribute Rs. 90 crores out of Rs. 500 crores of our annual excise duty. That means it comes to 18 per cent. An increase of duty on the processing of cotton yarn has been envisaged.

But, yesterday, in his statement, the Finance Minister conceded the point and agreed to give certain concessions. But I beg to submit that the concessions suggested by him are not adequate. If they want the power-loom and the handloom industries to thrive and survive against the keen competition of the textile mills, they are to be completely exempted from the proposed duty on the processing method. These people lead a hand-to-mouth living and they will be completely crushed unless they are protected by the Centre.

Similarly, take the case of building materials. So far as the cost of building materials is concerned, it is rising every day. Cement is of course heavily taxed and, at the same time, there is now a proposal to tax asbestos cement sheets. These asbestos cement sheets provide a roof, a shelter, to the poor people, and it is incompatible with our so-called socialist pattern of society, where the Government envisages, to tax this item. This additional tax burden on asbestos cement sheet will ultimately fall on the shoulders of the poor man.

In the treasure-hunt, the Finance Minister has completely lost sight of scrapping prohibition. I have been speaking in this House many a time to the effect that it has been an utter failure in this country. Instead of creating a temperate life for the people, it has rather opened the flood-gates of corruption and bootlegging and illicit distillation. They ask us to be teetotallers. I am a teetotaller. But the Finance Minister does not spare the tea! He puts an additional excise duty on tea. Tea is the only cheer-me-up of the poor people and the excise duty on tea has been increased on the plea that it will promote the export of tea.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He allows only one cup per day.

Shri P. K. Deo: In this connection, the vital question is, how we can improve the quality of tea. The tea-gardens are changing hands so often. This constant change of hands in respect of the tea-gardens has to be stopped. A cordial labour relationship has to be created and a better curing of tea is essential for the promotion of tea exports.

Then, in the series of items in the long list of indirect taxes, I find the mention of unmanufactured tobacco. I do not object if tax is levied on cigarettes or on manufactured tobacco. But unmanufactured tobacco in the tribal areas is the poor man's luxury, and it is part of the social life there. In religious or social functions it is chewed and it is part of the Adivasi life. I am sorry to submit that this item also has not escaped from the axe of the Finance Minister. Those who wish social justice must realise that this aspiration involves a drastic cut in the various items of indirect taxes which I mentioned earlier.

13 hrs.

Coming to direct taxes, there has been an increase in the rate-structure of income-tax, super-tax and wealth-tax. As far as wealth-tax is concerned I have got nothing to say.

So far as increase in the rate of income-tax and super-tax are concerned, I beg to submit that even though the Finance Minister says that it is not much and those who are privileged will have to pay more and they should be prepared for more sacrifices, when we drew up the third Plan, we categorically stated that direct taxes in this field have already reached the saturation point and if any more taxes were levied, it would take away all initiative for our industrial growth. Sir, it is only the last straw that breaks the camel's back and that it will have an adverse effect on the industrial growth of this

country. Let us see what effect it will have on individual income.

For the purposes of calculation, I have calculated that a person having an annual income of Rs. 20,000 will have to pay annual income-tax to the tune of Rs. 2,291. That means, actually Rs. 17,709 are left. At 1952-53 price level, it actually works out to Rs. 14,156 and at the pre-war level, it works out to Rs. 3,719. It means that a man who earns Rs. 20,000 today is actually earning Rs. 3719 at the pre-war level. In this calculation, I have not added the various rises in the cost of education, housing and transport, which are the usual commitments which every man has to bear. The cost of education, transport and housing has gone up in recent years and if this is also taken into consideration, it actually works out that Rs. 20,000 today is equal to Rs. 3,000 of pre-war days. So, today's one rupee is not even equal to 20nP. Sometime back when currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination were being faked and there was a large circulation of these counterfeit notes in the country, it created a great scare. If our currency notes are not as bad as those counterfeit notes, I think they are equally bad, because our currency notes have not that purchasing power or face value. Even though it is a Rs. 100 note, it is not actually Rs. 100, but only Rs. 20 or so. So, there must be some curb on inflation.

The other day there was a party in the Finance Minister's house and we met certain people who gathered there in connection with the savings drive. It is a very good thing that an attempt has been made countrywide to make the savings drive a success. But the big question mark is posed. People say that after 10 years, the rupee will not be worth the same value as today and why should they go in for savings? So, that aspect of the question has to be properly scrutinised.

Regarding capital gains and losses, the proposal as envisaged in the Fin-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

ance Bill is indefensible by any process of reasoning. The proposal is very astounding, as he puts the thrifty citizens who help in the growth of the nation by saving and investment, in a worse position than a gambler or a speculator. As it stands today, the capital losses are set off against capital gains and any unabsorbed capital loss would be carried over and set off against the capital gains in subsequent years. That can be done for 8 years. The effect is that even long-term capital losses of past year in respect of which a right has accrued to carry forward losses are now dead losses and they are completely ignored.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): No.

Shri P. K. Deo: Some concession has been given now.

Shri Morarka: Full concession.

Shri P. K. Deo: By his statement yesterday, the Finance Minister gives the concession only for four years.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That is for new ones, not for past ones. For the past ones, it is 8 years.

Shri P. K. Deo: For the new ones, this provision of four years is not adequate. The eight-year concession should continue. Why do I say this? I quote a passage from a very interesting article written by Shri Palkhivala in the *Economic Times*. He compares the impact it will have on the speculator, on the trader and on the investor:

"Mr. Speculator can carry forward his speculative losses for eight years and set them off against speculative profits of a subsequent year.

Mr. Trader can carry forward his trading losses, which may have

risen purely as a result of gambling on fluctuations in the market, for a period of eight years and set off such losses against profits of any business whatever of a subsequent year.

Mr. Investor who lays by his capital for the long-term development of the country, is not allowed to carry forward his capital losses at all."

Now this has been changed and he is allowed to carry forward for four years. But I think this is inadequate. The man who deserves to be treated most fairly in the hands of the State, is the man who saves and makes investment which helps in the progress of the country, but he has been harshly treated in this way.

In this connection, I beg to remark that all these questions were considered in the Income-tax Act of 1961. In 1961, the Income-tax Bill was introduced and it was sent to the Select Committee. There was a discussion in the House, and again in the Select Committee, it was discussed and evidence was taken from various experts and other parties concerned. Again the Bill came back to the House, it was enacted and it got the President's assent on 13th September, 1961. It was to be operative from 1st April, 1962. But before the provisions of the Bill could be operative for a single day, it was scrapped by the introduction of the Finance Bill. This Finance Bill proposes to alter the various provisions of the Income-tax Act which was passed after so much of discussion, deliberation and spending so much of the valuable time of the House. But the provisions of the Act were not permitted to operate for a single day and now they are changed. In all humility, I beg to submit that this has reduced the entire parliamentary procedure to an idle ceremony and complete disregard has been shown to the various deliberations. Such actions are unthinkable in a

democracy; they could be only possible if there is a despot in this country.

Regarding expenditure, we are prepared to pay our taxes provided the wasteful expenditure can be controlled and the loopholes are plugged. In the context of the Chinese aggression and Pakistani design, there is a strong case for enhanced defence expenditure, which can be justified, even though it is not productive. At the same time, I beg to submit that it should be properly spent. It is most distressing to note that even an honest criticism in this regard is objected to in this House by responsible Members of the Cabinet. The other day I raised a point of order regarding the remark of the Auditor General on certain items of defence expenditure. The ruling, Sir, has not yet come. At the same time, I beg to submit that the Auditor-General is the watch-dog of the tax-payer's money. He has got a constitutional status. His functions are codified in the Constitution. Therefore, any adverse remarks against the Auditor is completely unjustified. That should be the ruling, I expect, from you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Should be? How can that be?

Mr. Speaker: Then there is nothing for me now to give.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the Chair it makes all the difference.

Regarding foreign exchange, it has dwindled down to Rs. 100 crores. Various measures are taken like export promotion or restricting our imports and that prescribed limit of wretched Rs. 75 is also being withdrawn. It is certain that unless foreign aid would be forthcoming the Third Plan would be subject to a cut and the cut may come even before the expiry of the second year of the Third Plan. At the same time, though we expect that the former commitments of the members of the consor-

tium who agreed to support us economically for the implementation of our Third Five Year Plan should come forward, there are persons like Senator Symington and others in the U.S. Senate who were successful in mustering strength in the U. S. Senate and to carry out a cut in the American aid to this country. In this regard, though it is not absolutely relevant here but these are corollary things. Regarding the purchase of MIG planes the first reaction of any man in this country would be to ask: "Who are they to comment on our purchases? If we purchase from any other source it is entirely a domestic affair of ours. Who are they to pass a remark that it would be subject to a cut in their aid to us and that strings should be attached to their aid?"

Whatever it may be—at the same time, Sir, this controversy has brought this country to the cold war. That is the most unfortunate part of it. In this connection, I draw your attention to the *JANE'S All world Aircraft*, which is an authoritative publication on the various aircrafts in countries. There it is mentioned that the MIG's are produced in China in an aircraft factory near Mukden with Russian collaboration and they are produced at the rate of 20 to 25 every month. This was last year. Now we are going to purchase the very same MIG from Russian sources. Until and unless we have our own factory for every little wretched spare part we will have to depend on them. And, God forbid, if there is a war between China and this country, naturally, because of their ideological affiliation, they will have more loyalty to China and we will be in a terrible soup in the last minute. Then we will be completely defenceless. It has to be studied from that angle and necessary decision should be taken in that regard.

दा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) :
ग्रन्थजी, फाइनेम बिल का एक ऐसा
प्रवसर होता है जब हम केन्द्रीय सरकार से
मन्त्रन्य रखने वाली हर बात का और

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

हर मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ चर्चा कर सकते हैं। ऐसे अवसर हमको दो मौकों पर मिलते हैं। एक तो राष्ट्रपति के भाषण के ऊपर जब बहस होती है उस समय मिलता है और दूसरे फाइनेंस बिल पर।

इस समय हमारी तोमरी पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है जिस में हमारे इस फाइनेंस बिल का बहुत सम्बन्ध है। हम निर्माण का काम कर रहे हैं और निर्माण हमारे देश में दो प्रकार का हो रहा है। एक बीदिक स्तर का निर्माण और एक अर्थात् स्तर का निर्माण। बीदिक स्तर के निर्माण में भाषा का बहुत घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है।

अप्रेजी हमारे ऊपर लादी गई अप्रेजों के यहां आने के बाद जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो देश किसी समय संसार का सब से सुशक्तिहीन देश था उस देश में सौ में से नब्बे आदमी अनपढ़ रह गए। स्वराज्य के बाद संविधान में हम ने अपनी चौदह भाषाओं को राष्ट्र भाषायें बनाया और हिन्दी को राज-भाषा भी और वह इसलिए कि लगभग आधी आवादी की वह मानू-भाषा है और अगर हम दक्षिण के कुछ क्षेत्रों को छोड़ दें तो ये देश उसे अच्छी तरह समझता है। पंद्रह वर्षों के बाद, अध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दी अप्रेजी का स्थान ले लेगी यह बात संविधान सभा में जिमका मैं भी एक मदस्य था सर्वमत से स्वीकृत हुई थी। लेकिन उस के बाद कितिपय क्षेत्रों से इसका विरोध आरम्भ हुआ विशेषकर तमिलनाडु से और बंगाल से। मुझे अब ऐसा लगता है कि हमने पंद्रह वर्ष का समय इसका को देकर बड़ी गलती की है। अगर हमने उसी समय अपनी भाषा में सब काम करना आरम्भ

कर दिया होता तो यह विरोध नहीं हो सकता था।

आयरलैंड का दृष्टान्त हमारे सामने है। उस न स्वतंत्र होते ही अपना शासकीय काम गैलिक में शुरू कर दिया। इजराईल का दृष्टान्त हमारे सामने है। उसने स्वतंत्र होते ही हिब्रू में शुरू कर दिया। हिन्देशिया का दृष्टान्त हमारे सामने है। वहां पर हिन्देशियन भाषा में सब काम शुरू कर दिया गया। यह गैलिक भाषा, यह हिब्रू भाषा, यह हिन्देशियन भाषा सब की सब मृत भाषायें थीं। हिन्दी मृत भाषा नहीं थी और मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि यदि हम संविधान को लागू करते ही हिन्दी में अपना काम शुरू कर देते तो हम बखूबी उसे कर सकते थे।

खैर अब तो परिस्थिति बदल गई है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने धोषणा की है कि पंद्रह वर्ष के बाद, मन् १९६५ के पश्चात् भी अप्रेजी हिन्दी के साथ चलेगी। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम एक विधेयक यहां उपस्थित करना चाहते हैं। इस विधेयक पर मैं आज अपना कोई मत नहीं देना चाहता। विधेयक आने के बाद मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय दूगा। लेकिन मैं एक बात अवश्य कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश में सब में अधिक भावात्मक एकता की अवश्यकता है। हमारा विश्वास है कि भावात्मक एकता का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि देश को एक भाषा के सूत्र में न बांधा जाए। लेकिन इसी के मायदे देश में इस समय भाषा के ऊपर कोई कटुता उत्पन्न करने के भी मैं खिलाफ हूँ। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन में दस, बीस, पच्चीस या पचास वर्ष का समय महत्व रखता है किसी देश और

राष्ट्र के में नहीं । इतना होने पर भी हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में हम को विचार करना होगा कि उनको उनका उचित स्थान मिले ।

अध्यक्ष जी, कई बार मैं बड़ा गलत समझा जाता हूँ । यह समझा जाता है कि हिन्दी का ही मैं पक्षपाती हूँ । मैं कई बार इस सदन में और इस के बाहर भी कह चुका हूँ कि मैं चीदहो भाषाओं का पक्षपाती हूँ, केवल हिन्दी का ही नहीं और अंग्रेजी का भी मैं विरोधी नहीं हूँ । लेकिन मैं चीजों को उनका उचित स्थान प्राप्त होना चाहिये । अगड़ा हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं का नहीं है, हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अगड़ा अंग्रेजी का है । तो मेरा मुझाव यह यह है कि इस समय जो यह बात कही जाती है कि हिन्दी नादी जा रही है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी नहीं नादी जा रही है, अंग्रेजी नादी जा रही है । हिन्दी को उचित रूप देने के लिये उस के दर्जे और रूप दोनों पर हमें विचार करना है । केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जो कुछ किया जाता है, अध्यक्ष जी, आप यहां जो कुछ करते हैं, लोक-सभा में जो कुछ होता है, यज्य सभा में जो कुछ होता है उसमें हिन्दी का दर्जा या पद बढ़ा और घटता है ।

पहले हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी जब वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय पर बोलते थे उस समय उनका एक भावण हिन्दी में होता था और एक भावण अंग्रेजी में होता था, हमारे इस समय के गृह मंत्री जब रेलवे मंत्री थे उस समय उन्होंने अपना पहला रेलवे बजट जब उपस्थित किया तो उनका भावण हिन्दी में हुआ था, अब यह बात बिल्कुल बन्द हो गई है । कहा

जाता है कि इस सदन के लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते इमलिये अंग्रेजी में भावण होते हैं । मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप जांच कर लें इस बात की कि इस सदन में हिन्दी न जानने वालों की संख्या अधिक है या अंग्रेजी न जानने वालों की संख्या अधिक है । बेचारे अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले कुछ कहने नहीं हैं, हल्ला नहीं मचाने हैं, खुशामद नहीं करने हैं । इस तरह की बातें नहीं करने हैं इमलिये यह बात मान कर चला जाता है कि सदन में हिन्दी न जानने वालों की संख्या अधिक है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :
आपने अधिकार को प्राप्त नहीं करना चाहते ।

डा० गोविन्द टास मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने कुछ नुझाव रखता चाहता हूँ । पहले पहले मेरा यह मुझाव है कि हमारे जो मंत्री हिन्दी जानते हैं उन के ५० प्रतिशत भाषण यहां पर हिन्दी में होने चाहिये । दूसरा मेरा मुझाव यह है कि अभी जो यह प्रश्न हिन्दी में किये जाते हैं, और उन के उत्तर जो हिन्दी में दिये जाते हैं उन में हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी भी जड़ी रहती है । हिन्दी प्रश्नों का उत्तर हिन्दी में होना है, उसका उत्तर अंग्रेजी में भी होता है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा मुझाव यह है कि जो प्रश्न अंग्रेजी में किये जाते हैं उन के उत्तर भी मैं अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी हिन्दी में होने चाहिये । इस में यदि अधिक समय लगता हो तो मेरा मुझाव यह है कि जिस प्रकार कई प्रश्नों की विधान सभाओं में प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रश्न के साथ छप कर बंट जाते हैं उसी प्रकार यहां भी प्रश्नों के उत्तर छप कर बंट जायें, जिस में यहां पर केवल पूरक प्रश्नों की ही आवश्यकता हो । जहां तक पूरक प्रश्नों का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि पूरक प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी भाषा में होने चाहिये जिस भाषा में पूरक प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं । यदि हमारे कुछ मंत्री

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं तो उन के साथ उपर्युक्तियों को जोड़ा जाय जोकि हिन्दी जानते हों और हिन्दी के प्रश्नों के उत्तर के हिन्दी में दें। लेकिन इनमें पर भी, जैसा मैंने एक बार पहले भी कहा था, जो मंत्री हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं उनको मैं हिन्दी में प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिये विवाद नहीं कर सकता, और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कठुना भी उत्पन्न करने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ।

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

फिर यहां पर जो कार्रवाई होती है उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्र संघ के सदृश उसका तुरन्त अनुवाद होना चाहिये। यहां पर उस यन्त्र को लगाया जाना चाहिये जिस में हिन्दी की कार्रवाई का तर्ज़मा, उस का अनुवाद, तुरन्त अंग्रेजी में हो और अंग्रेजी को कार्रवाई का तुरन्त हिन्दी में हो, जिस में कि माननीय सदस्य जिस भाषा में सुनना चाहें सुन सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य रोजनत निवेदन में भी हो।

डा० गोविन्द दास इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, यदि यह हो सके तो जरूर किया जाय।

जहां तक हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक हमारे राष्ट्रपति हिन्दी भाषा भाषी है। उन का भाषण पहले हिन्दी में होता था और उस के बाद ही अंग्रेजी में वे अपना भाषण पढ़ते थे। यह सम्भव भी नहीं है और होना भी नहीं चाहिये कि हमें हमारा राष्ट्रपति हिन्दी भाषा भाषी हो, और वह भी शायद इस समय सम्भव नहीं

है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति हिन्दी का जान रखते हों। इस लिये जिस प्रकार हमारे डा० गजेन्द्र प्रसाद के हिन्दी के भाषण का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद अनेक बार उपराष्ट्रपति जो पढ़ते थे उसी प्रकार मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारे बर्तमान राष्ट्रपति जी के अंग्रेजी भाषण का अनुवाद हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति, जाकिर हुमेन, साहब हिन्दी भाषा में पढ़े।

फिर आज मेरुदण्ड समय पहले हम देखते थे कि हिन्दी का आंग लोग विचरण है, प्रान्तीय भाषाओं की तरफ लोग विचरण है थे। लेकिन इस में फिर परिवर्तन हुआ है। यदि किसी चपरामी को भी उसकी नीकरी निचा अंग्रेजी जाने नहीं मिल सकती, तो अंग्रेजी को तरफ विचार होना एक स्वाभाविक बात है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मरका तो नीकरियों के सम्बन्ध में, जैसा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जो कह चुके हैं और जिस में यहां देर हो रहा है, माध्यम वैकल्पिक रूप से हिन्दी का हो। यह बात जिस समय भाषा आयोग स्वीकृति हुआ था, और उस पर विचार किया करने के लिये मदन की जो कमटी नियुक्त हुई थी, उस समय पूज्य टंडम जी ने और मैंने अपने नोट में कही थी।

फिर हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों से केन्द्र का पत्र व्यवहार हिन्दी में होना चाहिये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि केन्द्र का पत्र व्यवहार जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्य है उनमें अंग्रेजी में क्यों होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त आजा देने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मुझे कुछ मुश्किल देने हैं भाषा के रूप के सम्बन्ध में। अभी हमारे मूलना और प्रमाण भाषी जी के कुछ ऐसे भाषण हुए, कुछ ऐसी व्यापारियां हुई और रेडियो

अथवा आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं, जिनसे एक बड़ा भारी बालेना मच गया है, और देश भर के जो हिन्दी पत्र हैं उनमें यह चर्चा चल रही है। आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित जो भाषा होती है वह प्रमुख माहित्यिक भाषा। मानी जाती है। दूसरांत के लिये मैं आपको लन्दन के बी० बी० सी० का उदाहरण देना हूँ। लन्दन के बी० बी० सी० की भाषा माहित्यिक भाषा है। अर्थजी माहित्यिक भाषा है। लेकिन आज लन्दन की जनता की भाषा "काकनी" भाषा है। "काकनी" भाषा में बी० बी० सी० के प्रसारण नहीं होते हैं। वहाँ ल्यवरें जो प्रसारित की जाती हैं वह अर्थजी में प्रसारित की जाती है।

वित मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) वहाँ की गयीं बातें और गिरेन भाषा में बहुत कम अनुर हैं।

उ० गोविन्द वास : दिल्ली में आकाशवाणी की भाषाको जो यह कहा जाता है कि उसे इस देश में समझा नहीं जाता, यह गलत बात है। अगर हम केवल दिल्ली को, पंजाब को और उन्नर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भाग को छोड़ दे तो कोई भाग हिन्दी भाषा भाष्य ऐसा नहीं है जो इस समय जो भाषा रेंडियों में प्रसारित होती है उन न न होते। बल्कि मैं आप में आगे कहूँगा कि दिल्ली का अधिक भारतीय रूप है और अधिक भारतीय सा बाली हिन्दी संस्कृतनिष्ठ ही है। मर्की है क्योंकि गुजरात, मध्यगढ़ पश्चिम में और पूर्व में बंगाल, असम और उत्कल मध्य जी भाषायें जो हैं वे संस्कृत से निकली हैं। दक्षिण को जो भाषायें हैं उनमें भी संस्कृत के शब्द की अधिकता है। संस्कृतनिष्ठ भाषा ही प्रसिल भारतीय भाषा हो सकती है इसी लिये हमारे मंविषान में स्पष्ट कहा

गया है कि मूलतः हमारी शब्दावली संस्कृत में आयेगी।

फिर एक बात और देखिये। इस देश के बाहर गहने वाले जो लोग हैं और जो आज हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं, देश के कई स्थानों पर हिन्दी सीखी जा रही है, देश के बाहर कई स्थानों पर हिन्दी सीखी जा रही है, वे सब लोग आज जो भाषा आकाशवाणी में प्रसारित होती है उसमें अपनी हिन्दी को शुद्ध करते हैं। इसलिये आकाशवाणी की भाषा ऐसी भाषा होती चाहिये जो कि शुद्ध भाषा हो और जो ठीक भाषा हो और उस का आज जो स्वरूप है उसे मान लिया गया है।

एक बात मैं और स्पष्ट कर दूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में भी बहुत कुछ गलत समझा जाता है। उर्दू में भरा कोई द्वेष नहीं है। उर्दू को मैं इस देश की गाढ़ीय भाषा मानता हूँ। मैं एक स्टॉटा सा माहित्यकार भी हूँ। मैंने अपने दाटकों में उर्दू शब्द लिखी है। यह प्रत्यन उर्दू द्वेष का नहीं है। उर्दू भाषा में जो प्रसारण होते हैं। किसी हिन्दी बाले ने उनका विरोध नहीं किया। उसकी भाषा कठिन है। यह भी किसी हिन्दी बाले ने नहीं कहा। केवल उर्दू बाला वर्ग पाश्च है जो हमारी इस हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहा है, लेकिन उस वर्ग में भी आप देखिये कि उनकी लड़कियाँ, उनके लड़के सब आज हिन्दी पढ़ रहे हैं। यह मुट्ठी भर लोग है उर्दू का जो डमका विरोध करते हैं। नई पांची में उसका कोई विरोध होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि जो लोग लड़े होंगे उनको वे अवसर देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Swell.

डा० गोविन्द दास : फिर जरा जांच करके देख लीजिए कि जो भाषा आकाशवाणी में चल रही है उस भाषा को लोग ज्यादा समझते हैं या अब जो भाषा बनाए जाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है उसे लोग ज्यादा समझेंगे।

यह कहा जाता है कि लोग रेडियो अधिक सुनते हैं और समाचार पत्र कम पढ़ते हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। समाचार पत्र लोग अधिक पढ़ते हैं क्योंकि रेडियो किंतने लोगों के पास हैं और रेडियो कहां लगे हुए हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी का रूप निखर चुका है, हिन्दी के उस रूप में समाचार पत्र लिखे जाने हैं, लेकि लिखे जाने हैं, ग्रन्थ लिखे जा रहे हैं और सब कुछ हो रहा है। इसलिये हिन्दी के इस रूप में परिवर्तन करने का प्रयत्न करना बहुत गलत बात होगी।

हिन्दी में जो उरदू या अन्य भाषाओं के शब्द आ गए हैं उनको हम निकालना नहीं चाहते, और मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का बिल्कुल समर्थन करता हूँ जब वह कहते हैं कि हमारी भाषा के दरवाजे बिल्कुल खुले रहने चाहिये ताकि जो शब्द दूसरी भाषाओं के हमारी भाषा में आ जाएं उनको हम पचा सकें। मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

फिर जो लोग केवल उरदू जानते हैं उनके लिये तो उरदू में बराबर समाचार प्रसारित होते हैं। हमने कभी उसका विरोध नहीं किया। ऐसी हालत में यह प्रश्न क्यों उठता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

जहां तक बेसिक भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये बेसिक भाषाएं सदा असफल हुई हैं। अंग्रेजी की साड़े आठ सौ शब्दों की बेसिक भाषा जो श्री श्रीगड़न साहब ने निकाली थी वह असफल हो गई और यह प्रयत्न करना कि इस प्रकार की आठ सौ साड़े आठ सौ शब्दों की भाषा से

साहित्य का निर्माण हो सकेगा, यह गलत बात है, ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता।

फिर भाषा विषय के अनुसार चलती है। बोल चाल की भाषा में बहुत सी बातें आ सकती हैं और बहुत सी बातें नहीं आती। उदाहरण के लिये, यदि आप किसी अंग्रेजी के फँस्ट क्लास एम० ए० के सामने एक ऐलोर्पैथी की पुस्तक रख दे तो वह उसकी समझ में नहीं आएगी। यदि हम एक वैज्ञानिक भाषा तैयार करना चाहते हैं और वैज्ञानिक पुस्तके निकालना चाहते हैं तो उनकी भाषा नाजिमी नॉर पर कठिन होगी। वह सरल नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन उसको भी सरल से सरल बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए तो उसमें भेग कोई मतभेद नहीं है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी में सर्वथा सहमत हूँ कि आकाशवाणी आदि की हमारी भाषा सरल से सरल होनी चाहिये। उसको कैमा रूप दिया जाना चाहिये इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ मतभेद हो सकता है। अभी हाल में वर्षा में राष्ट्र-भाषा प्रचार समिति का रजत जयन्ती समारोह हुआ था। उस अवसर पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक संदेश भेजा था जिसमें लिखा था राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति जिस भाषा का उपयोग करती है और जिस भाषा का प्रसार करती है वह भाषा सरल और ठीक है। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ। राष्ट्र-भाषा प्रचार समिति के द्वारा जिस भाषा का प्रसार हो रहा है और उसका काम जिस भाषा में चल रहा है, भाषा के उस रूप को मान लिया जाए तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

हिन्दी और उरदू को हम एक भाषा मानते थे और हम कहते थे कि उरदू हिन्दी की एक शैली है लेकिन जब हमारा सविधान बन रहा था उस समय हमने देखा कि उरदू भाषा भाषी हमारे इस कथन का कुछ गलत मतलब निकालते थे। वह यह समझते थे कि उरदू को हिन्दी भाषा की एक शैली बनाने का प्रयत्न

यह है कि हम उरदू भाषा को ही समाप्त कर देना चाहते हैं। इसलिये हमने अपने संविधान की १४ भाषाओं में उरदू को भी एक अलग भाषा स्वीकार कर लिया। इसलिये इस झगड़े को खत्म करने का सबसे मीठा गस्ता यह है कि उरदू और हिन्दी दो अलग अलग भाषाएं मान ली जाएं जैसा कि हमारे संविधान में माना गया है, और दोनों की उन्नति का प्रयत्न किया जाए। जब मैं हिन्दी की उन्नति की बात कहता हूँ तो यह न समझा जाए कि मैं उरदू या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की उन्नति नहीं चाहता।

हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में नेप्द्रीय मरकार को और भी कुछ करना है प्रीर मैं बहुत संक्षेप में इस विषय में कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

१. अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी लोगों में हिन्दी का योजना बद्द प्रचार और इसके लिये पर्याप्त था का व्यय।
२. नेप्द्रीय राज्य कर्मचारियों की हिन्दी की शिक्षा। जो परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण हों उनकी बेतन बृद्धि, जो न हों उनकी तरकी रोकी जाए।
३. पाठ्य पुस्तकों तथा अन्य सभी प्रकार के साहित्य और जन्मदावनी का निर्माण।
४. हिन्दी का काम करने के लिये हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की एक संगठित मर्मिम।
५. हमारे वैदेशिक दूतावासों में हिन्दी का तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं का बहुत पुस्तकालय और सैरी-मोनियन कामों में हिन्दी का ही उपयोग।
६. हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के कुछ पत्रों को पूर्ण पत्र बनाना

जैसे कि अंग्रेजी में निकलते हैं और इसके लिए कागज, विजापन और दूसरे प्रकार की सभी सहायता उन पत्रों को देना।

भाषा के सम्बन्ध में मैं ये आपसे कहा, अब मैं एक और विषय बताना चाहता हूँ। मैंने अभी आपसे कहा कि हमारे देश में निर्माण का काम चल रहा है, एक तरफ चल रहा है बोधिक निर्माण का काम और दूसरी तरफ चल रहा है आर्थिक निर्माण का काम। आर्थिक निर्माण का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, हमारा देश हृषि प्रथान देश है। और हृषि प्रथान देश में जब तक हम गोरक्षा की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक हम आर्थिक निर्माण नहीं कर सकते। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि आप देखें कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई कसाई खानों में हमारा अच्छे से अच्छा पशुधन काटा जा रहा है। भूग विश्वास है कि अच्छे पशुओं की रक्षा तब तक नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि गोवध कर्तृ बन्द न हो।

फिर हमको गो की नस्ल सुधारना चाहिये। गोसंवर्धन काउसिल ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अच्छे निर्णय किए हैं। हमारे परम मित्र श्री डेवर भाई उम्रके अध्यक्ष हैं। नेविन मैं उनसे आपके मारफत कहना चाहता हूँ कि गो संवर्धन काउसिल के उन अच्छे निर्णयों को भी कार्यरूप में परिणाम नहीं किया जा रहा है। उम्र तरफ हमारा ध्यान होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं गो संवर्धन काउसिल के अध्यक्ष श्री डेवर भाई के एक भाषण का कुछ अंश पढ़ूँगा जो उन्होंने गो संवर्धन काउसिल के एक अधिवेशन में दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था :

“यदि हृषि हमारे अध्यंगाम्ब्र की नीव है तो गाय भारतीय हृषि की नीव है। हमें बैलों की आवश्यकता है प्रीर वह हमें इस देश की

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

परिस्थिति में गाय से ही मिल सकते हैं। गाय हमें दूध देती है और मुख्यतः खाद देती है। देश की दूध की आवश्यकता आर्थिक दृष्टि से गाय ही पूर्ण कर सकती है और अन्त में मैं कहूँगा कि पशुपालन जिसका केन्द्र गाय है, इस देश का एक प्रधान धन्या है।"

उपाध्यक्ष जी, निर्माण के इस कार्य में हिन्दी और गोरक्षा दोनों का परम्परा मन्वन्ध है। हिन्दी और हमारी अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं से हमारे मस्तिष्क का मन्वन्ध है, गाय से हमारे शरीर का मन्वन्ध है। मस्तिष्क काम नहीं कर सकता विना स्वम्थ शरीर के और शरीर नहीं चल सकता विना मस्तिष्क के। इसलिये निर्माण के काम में इन दोनों का अन्यान्याशय मन्वन्ध है और यदि हम निर्माण चाहते हैं इस देश का तो हमें बौद्धिक और आर्थिक निर्माण के लिये हिन्दी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं और गोरक्षा इन दोनों चीजों पर नमान रूप से ध्यान रखना होगा।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before the hon. Finance Minister stood up yesterday to address us on the Finance Bill he had the opportunity of winding up the debate on the Demands of his Ministry. In doing so he felt it very much that hon. Members sitting on his side do not eulogise his virtues and that they only find fault with the Government. He did not relish this idea. I would have asked him in the same strain, "Does he not see a red rag whenever he sees an Opposition Member?" He feels as if it is his duty to crush all opposition and curb all feelings of opposition in this House and outside. He must remember that when he was a Minister in Bombay in 1963 when the annual session of the

Jan Sangh was to be held he refused to give even an inch of land to be used by the Jan Sangh. It is this feeling of his which creates a reaction. He should realise that in a democracy the Opposition has a certain duty to perform and is an essential feature of a democratic government. Until and unless the Opposition exists democracy will not thrive. I know and we all know that Shri Morarji Desai has sacrificed very greatly in the cause of this country. We all who were small youngsters in our college days cannot forget and do remember his sacrifice but he should also not forget that people sitting on this side also have made those sacrifices probably to the same extent that he did. We remember that Shri Kamath who was an ICS officer did resign to join the movement of the party. The Congress was then a national institution and everyone of us offered ourselves for the sake of the country. It is only now that the Congress having come into power has started to behave in a manner which indicates that it is only a ruling party and not a national party of the same status which it had in those days. However, Sir, I do not wish to belittle the good things of Mr. Morarji. He has been a stalwart in his own days; and even recently he has forcibly put down the yellow press of Bombay and the drinking evil there. Be that as it may, the question still remains that it is not enough if we go on raising duties, incurring more expenditure and waste and not plug the leakages that exist in our country.

The Finance Minister was very touchy when reference was made by one of the speakers from this side of the House to 'the beggar's bowl'. Naturally, none of us want to be called a beggar. But the patent fact must be admitted by us; whether we do beg or not. What is the method by which we have been able to get large sums of money from the various nations? We cannot be ungrateful to

those who have been kind enough to come to our rescue and have given us the money. In many cases loans have been given; in other cases grants have been made. The grants have been so heavy that it would be better if I enumerate them for the enlightenment of the House.

From 1957 up to the end of 1961 the United States of America has given us a grant of Rs. 119.90 crores; Canada has given us a grant of Rs. 81.64 crores; Australia has given us a grant of Rs. 11.90 crores; New Zealand has given us Rs. 3.03 crores; United Kingdom has given us 49 crores; Norway has given us Rs. .89 crores; Ford Foundation has given us Rs. 6.97 crores. A total sum of Rs. 224.86 crores has been received by us way of grants.

It is true that we have not agreed to have any strings attached to them. Yet we should not feel ashamed about it. We are also giving grants. We have also contributed for the upliftment of humanity and countries which are not in as happy a position as we are. The only question to be considered by us is this: can we go on maintaining the speed at which we are proceeding by merely getting these grants and loans, or are we becoming self-sufficient? Are we not going on increasing the taxes and squeezing the blood of our countrymen as much as we can, or are we trying to find out ways and means by which we can stabilise the present position of the prices and improve the collection of taxes. We find that in customs there has been a fall, we have lost very heavily on customs. We might try to explain it away by saying that our exports have gone down. We must exert ourselves and have our efforts directed in the direction of raising our exports. These cannot be raised by simply creating a State Trading Corporation. These monopolies are bad, whether the monopolies come from the State or whether the monopolies are in the hands of industrialists. Every monopoly has got a system of corruption. The monopolies we are creating are bad and detrimental to

the morale and progress of the country. We must put a check to them. Report after report is there to convince us that somehow or other the State Trading Corporation and the other subsidised corporations are not doing well. The Estimates Committee has pointedly and consistently drawn attention to the innumerable acts of omission and commission on the part of these State corporations.

The operation of the public sector undertakings is just like your pouring water on sand. But Government has not taken any notice of the lapses pointed out by the Estimates Committee. The Government caravan goes on. Why does the Government not pause and consider how the private sector is able to earn more, and why the public sector undertakings earn less; that while the corporations run by the Government are losing, the undertakings of the private sector are making more money. How is it that while the private sector gives better service the public sector refuses to do this. All these must be enquired and ways and means must be found to improve matters.

What happens is that we have to bear these losses. Not only have we to bear the losses, but when public sector undertakings make no profits, we lose on the income-tax as well. Thus a double loss is caused by the public sector corporations. I have on earlier occasions pointed out by facts and figures by which we could come to the conclusion that these public sector undertakings are not very helpful. An investment of Rs. 885 crores hardly gives us a return of 10 crores. That is not much; that is not sufficient. Even by an ordinary man who may grant a loan this return would be considered most insignificant and of no value.

Union excise duties have been increased and they are ever on the increase. The old ideas of excise have disappeared. We have got excise everywhere. As young children we all used to interpret excise as something to do with liquor, ganja and bhang.

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Now, what is the position of excise? A cycle has got excise: rim has got excise, the free wheel has got excise, the hub has to pay excise. Everything has got to pay excise. Tobacco has to pay excise. The collection charges alone on the newly introduced excise duties will come to about Rs. 27 lakhs. To collect this amount we have to spend so much. Have we paused to consider the leakages which occur in this respect.

I shall give the House some figures which may help our Finance Minister and those on the Treasury Benches to open their eyes and find out whether we can earn more by stopping these leakages. I have got verified figures of only one sugar factory. The factory is situated at Hargaon in Uttar Pradesh. I have tabulated the figures and gathered the idea that of the 61 lakhs maunds of sugarcane that was sent to the factory, railway freight was paid only on 75 per cent of the consignment and the rate charged also differed. The net result was that from nearly twelve centres from which this sugarcane was sent Government suffered a leakage of Rs. 1,29,183.86. Because, when the loading takes place, the wagon are not weighed. Only, up to a particular height the sugarcane is put. The net result of this arrangement is that the booking clerk simply puts down the weight, which ought to be up to a particular height, which is indicated in the wagon itself. But a greater height is reached and a greater amount of sugarcane is carried, as a result of which black money is earned. The man saves the money. He does not give it in his Income-tax return, he saves money on sale: tax. He hides his income, and saves railway freight to the tune of Rs. 1,29,183. There are four hundred such factories in India. You can just imagine what will be the amount of leakage that will be taking place in our country.

A big leakage is taking place as a result of the new system of carrying coal which has been introduced in our

country. There are these new **BOX** wagons. Those of us who are travelling nowadays would have noticed this new type of wagons. They have a different type of couplings from the standard wagons. They cannot be coupled with any other wagons, or shunted, and the rake cannot be detached. If once the wagon becomes sick, it has to be kept lying idle. And no other booking except the booking of coal can be done on it. When it carries coal from a long distance of one thousand miles it has to go back empty over this long distance of one thousand miles. What a criminal waste in our country? And it all costs us money. We do not look into these things, because we are now used to spending crores and crores of rupees. From an expenditure of Rs. 55 crores in 1915 we have now come to the tune of *arabs*, as we call in the Indian language, and hundreds and thousands of crores are being spent by us now. And therefore these few crores do not count for us!

I will give a few instances of how this waste is taking place. We introduced this decimal coinage system. I remember the Prime Minister taking part in that debate, and he used the word "scientific" nearly sixteen times in a short speech. He said that we are a scientific nation, we must have scientific methods, for a scientific country we want the introduction of a scientific system and so on. And I read out that day an extract from a speech of Mahatma Gandhi in the hope that perhaps it might have some effect and to show that the introduction of decimal coinage would merely result in cheating the public more than doing any good. The ft.-lb. system in England has not retarded the progress of that country. And the progress of no country can be retarded due to these things. But we have introduced the decimal system. What has been the result? In taking back these old coins and re-minting them, the expenditure in our mint has increased slowly but merely from 1957 up to 1961, and the total increase of ex-

penditure over the ordinary expenditure is Rs. 12.44 crores. A waste of Rs. 12.44 crores, a very big waste, and it should open the eyes of any Member on the Treasury Benches.

It is the height of our mismanagement and inefficiency that even in the sale and distribution of our food-grains we have lost so much. How much have we lost? If we look at the Civil Audit Report we will find that Rs. 111.18 crores have been lost simply by this movement and by the depot management. Yesterday our Finance Minister was telling us, "I eat so many calories, we can be self-sufficient with eating so many calories" and so on.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What is the depot management to which the hon. Member is referring?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is in the Civil Audit Report for the year 1962.

The Finance Minister was counting calories. That means he was a very calculative gentleman, very careful about his expenditure, very careful about figures. And although he counted these calories he did not count all the waste that is there. It is to him that I appeal to rise to the occasion and put a stop to all this leakage that is taking place in our country.

I have already referred to the investment of Rs. 885 crores in these corporations, the so-called Government controlled bodies, which yield us a return of only Rs. 10 crores. In this report of the Finance Ministry I was surprised to find that a big item which is controlled by the Finance Ministry, and to which some reference ought to have been made, is entirely missing. I refer to the Opium Department in our country. A big exchange is earned by the Opium Department. Yet sufficient steps are not being taken to keep the smuggling down. Every time two maunds, five maunds or seven maunds of opium is smuggled. People are arrested. And what happens in the end? The prosecutions miserably fail. I remember that one gentleman from Jaora, who happened to support the candidature of Dr. Katju there, was

caught with 7 maunds and 35 seers of opium. All the walls of the house in which he was living were made of opium. I live in Neemuch, and the Assistant Narcotics Commissioner lives there. I warned the Assistant Narcotics Commissioner that action should be taken lest the whole opium might turn into black earth, that is just clay. The poor fellow took all the precautions. The accused managed to have his case transferred four times, dragged on the case for three years, got the records of the Jaora Municipality completely changed so as to show that he never lived in that house and that that house did not belong to him but belonged to somebody else. And at the end of three years he was acquitted, notwithstanding the 7 maunds and 35 seers of opium.

This is a daily occurrence. I narrate this one instance because I live in that area, and I come across such things. And I have suggested often that in launching these prosecutions some method must be adopted whereby the State police is not allowed to handle these prosecutions. The State police always leaves a lacuna. It acts in a very corrupt manner, and particularly in these opium cases where big smugglers are involved, large sums of money pass hands and the pockets of the police are filled with money. The net result is that these culprits escape. Something must be done about this.

Another instance I will narrate to you, and probably the hon. Minister may be able to verify the facts of what I am narrating. About 300 motor vehicles, seized from the smugglers, beautiful cars worth fifteen, twenty or thirty thousand rupees, are left at the police stations. Each and every part of these vehicles is being stolen slowly, but certainly and surely, with the net result that at the end of the proceedings when the man is convicted and when everything is found, the car cannot be used by the Government and just fetches twenty, thirty or fifty rupees. Why? Because a machinery is not being adopted that the

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moment it is seized, somebody must be found to whom it can be handed over and the money credited to Government.

Such a big loss. You just multiply 300 by 15,000 or 20,000 and you will realise that the loss is very great.

14 hrs.

In this connection, I would like to refer to other leakages, which I found on reading the interesting report of the Public Accounts Committee. The World Agricultural Exhibition was held. Our Congress is fond of creating samajes. It has got the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Bharat Vagri Samaj, the Bharat Sadhu Samaj. One of the Samajes was the Bharat Krishak Samaj to whom this land was given without taking a farthing from them. The bill came to Rs. 32 lakhs for payment to the Government for use of this land. The Bharat Sevak Samaj raised its hands above and paid only Rs. 3 lakhs. Twenty-nine lakhs waste. What are you going to do to the Bharat Krishak Samaj. I do not know. It is a dead loss that we have got.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is not Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is Bharat Krishak Samaj. I am sorry if I said Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): Who is the President of that Samaj?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not know who is the President; I am not concerned with it. No personality; I am not concerned with it.

Immediately my mind travels from our local position to our foreign Missions. I gave certain illustrations before also. This time, when I was looking into the Report, I found that there were two messengers employed in one Indian Mission and they did us in the eye to the tune of Rs. 63,000 by pilfering our stamps and not posting the postal articles as directed and swallowed all the money. We had no control. What happens is, the people who

are sent out in foreign Missions are those who know how to wear pants and coats properly. They do not know anything about India, and the poverty of India. It is such people who are picked up simply because they can talk polished language. Shri Morarji Desai said yesterday, I am not very fond of oratory. He said that he will apply his mind to facts. It is not oratory but brassacks and facts which will count. In our country what counts is the most strong commonsense of the man who is employed by us. There was another case in a foreign Mission where the Third Secretary swallowed about Rs. 11,300. This is a very great slur on the way the accounts are kept. The Third Secretary must be a very big fellow. There was one cashier who did away with Rs. 1.54 lakhs. We were not able to find when this theft took place. It took us three years to find out the leakage.

Shri Tyagi: Where was it?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is in an Indian Mission abroad. Don't ask names.

Shri Morarji Desai: Which Mission?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If you want it, I can give you.

Shri Tyagi: Is it from the Audit Report?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes. I am speaking from the Audit Report. He will do well to read the report. If he wants I will refer him to the page.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In another Indian Mission, there was fraud in the cashing of a cheque for Rs. 19,000.

Coming home nearer, not very far from this place, we found that there was one constable who used to return the cycles which were seized from poor cyclists if they were riding two or riding without lamp. He returned about 7000 and odd cycles and misappropriated all the amounts collected to the extent of Rs. 17,000. These are

very small things. These are happening all over. I am only picking up instances to show that we have got leakage of a very big amount in our country. We must be able to stop it. We suffer doubly on that account. If we have got honest people, who earn honestly and fully pay income-tax, we would not have bothered much with heavy taxation on other sides. Here are dishonest people who go on thieving and keep the money themselves and deprive us of income-tax and they enjoy the property. It is to these people, therefore, that his mind must be applied and the leakages must be stopped.

First, I referred in my speech, to mismanagement about foodgrains and the losses that were caused by mismanagement. I had one case from Rajasthan and another case from Madhya Pradesh which I cited. I found in Bihar, in Assam, in Rajasthan, Tripura and other places, lakhs of maunds of wheat which moved from one place to another did not reach the destination. We were making an enquiry as to where it has gone. It is not one wagon; not 2 wagons or 100 or 200 maunds. In Bihar it is 2·14 lakh maunds. Where has it gone? What type of efficiency we have got, I cannot imagine. In Assam it is 66,030 maunds; in Tripura—I do not want to narrate all the figures—35,200 maunds, and so on. Hundreds of bags were rotting in Madhya Pradesh. They could not be sold to the public. The public was clamouring for wheat. But, wheat was rotting. The public of Bombay was clamouring for rice. Rice was being smuggled; rice could not be seized. Every day from Madhya Pradesh, hundreds of trucks of rice were being smuggled. In my own place, hundreds of trucks were being smuggled to other places. Every day, the Sub-Inspector of Madhya Pradesh earned Rs. 100 on this side and the Sub-Inspector of Rajasthan earned another Rs. 100 for every truck that was smuggled. Ranjandagaon rice which sells only at Rs. 19 a maund, was being sold in the Rajasthan and

Bombay Presidency at Rs. 23 a maund. Smuggling was going on. It is these things which must be stopped. Have we not got the machinery for that? It is a sad commentary on our administration that these things are going on.

Since you have rung the bell, I will have to wind up my speech. In season and out of season, every now and then, the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee have criticised various aspects of our accounting. Particularly, the Estimates Committee is very sore on this point. They have pointed out that our budgeting is not proper and that the estimates are not made properly. Every time, there appear comments. Notwithstanding the fact that you have got funds at your disposal, demands for Excess Grants are being made. The Excess Grants are not utilised. The old Grants are lapsing. All these things are going on. This indicates that there is something very wrong in the method in which the budget is prepared. I would, therefore, suggest that better control on budgeting is very essential. The hon. Finance Minister should take note of it.

Although I might have appeared to be very drab in the debate and in the criticisms that I offered, I offered them with the sincere hope that the Finance Minister will apply all the assiduity at his command and complete this picture of good budgeting, proper expenditure, stopping leakages and bringing to book the culprits properly.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri (Ghatal): Sir, in rising to speak, I was listening very interestedly to the list of complaints which were made by the previous speaker. He has done us fine service by pointing out leakages, mismanagements and lack of proper budgeting. But what I cannot forget is this. Ours is a large country, developing fast. In that process, our administration has got to expand and in that expansion, naturally, there is bound to

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be a certain amount of default in the administration. One having a practical mind, cannot rule that out. The question which has got to be considered is, is it out of proportion to what has been done in this period. We have got a list of all the misdeeds and leakages. Have we got equally a list of what has been achieved, what has been done?

If we had that, I am confident that this House would find that what the body-politic has suffered were really minor ailments and nothing to get absolutely alarmed about. I am not suggesting for one moment that there should be complacency on this. Every leakage has got to be stopped if it is possible; every mismanagement or misadministration has got to be corrected. But, at the same time, when we are thinking of ways and means of getting on, when we are thinking of ways and means of progressing with our socialism and democracy, have we got to concentrate only on the leakages or should we have the good sense to try and see what can be done? Now, if I tried to engage myself in the same kind of listing of the achievements as my hon. friends have done in listing the leakages, I would probably take up far more time than the twenty odd minutes that might be allotted to me. Therefore, I would merely remind the House that we have progressed, that we have got on, and that our plans are such that they do require an expenditure of the order of what has been pointed out, namely of more than a thousand crores of rupees, as against a mere Rs. 55 crores which we used to spend before.

Why is that necessary? Why does the Minister come forward to ask for this grant? The reason must be because it is needed. One thing that has always impressed me is this that nobody from any side of the House has come forward to say that the plan has got to be abandoned, that the plan has got to be given up. Even the worst

critics of Government have not said that the Plan has got to be pruned, scrapped, chopped or shaved. That has not been suggested. Therefore, let us concentrate on the Plan and see what the requirements of the Plan are.

On the one hand, we have got to get on. We have got our plans, and we have got our various industries, the production of power, steel, irrigation, improvement of agriculture, improvement of the conditions of life and so on; and on the other hand, we have got to find the ways and means. These ways and means fall into two parts, firstly, what we can raise in the country, and secondly what we can get from abroad.

It has hurt me when some Members here have referred to our endeavour to get foreign exchange as going around with a begging bowl. To characterise ourselves and our representatives as beggars in foreign exchange certainly hurts us. The father of socialism, and an ancient father, in the West, Plato, once observed 'We do not hate the poor, but we hate poverty.' I think that that sentiment would today be echoed by everybody. We do not hate the poor but we hate poverty. Therefore, it is no use trying to say that we are suffering from poverty and, therefore, we are going round with a begging bowl. The countries to whom we go with the so-called begging bowl are not there to assist us simply because that help or that assistance has got to be given to a beggar. Those very countries which have made those large grants have done so in the expectation that this country will progress, because they have faith in this country, because they have faith in the future of this country, and also they find that the moneys that they lend to us and the advances that they make to us are secure. I cannot think in terms of any banker or money lender who would come forward and lend money without knowing that he is secure as to payment. If that is the view of the world, and if that is

the view of the people in those countries who are assisting us now in foreign exchange, can it be said that we are going around with a begging bowl? Or is it that we are going around to the comity of nations and to the brotherhood of nations, and saying 'Here we are; assist us, if you will, and then the assistance comes readily?

In order that we might get the ways and means in the country, we have got our Finance (No. 2) Bill. One of the criticisms I heard was: 'Why have Finance (No. 2) Bill, when you had the Income-tax Act passed so recently?' However, I might remind the Members of this House that the Income-tax Act is really the root and the stock, and to that has to be grafted on the requirements from year to year, which is done by means of the Finance Act. In a progressive country, I make bold to say that it is not enough that you should plan for always and for all times, but you should watch your plans, you should watch your steps and try and get what you can by way of ways and means as and when you require them, and for that purpose, if I may say so, the Finance Bill is very necessary.

That brings me to a consideration of the Finance Bill, and the Finance Bill, broadly speaking, divides itself into two parts one on direct taxation and the other on indirect taxation.

So far as direct taxation is concerned, direct taxation can be imposed only on a very small section of the people. True enough, some of them are comparatively wealthy not so wealthy nor is the proportion of their wealth so large that by their contributions, or if I may use the expression without any offence, the exactions from them, you can very well have these large plans going on, and, therefore, you have got to go into the field of indirect taxation.

So far as direct taxation is concerned, there are taxes which are imposed on individuals and the companies. So far as the question of taxation on individuals is concerned, the question always arises, and it must be a matter

for great consideration by the Finance Minister, and I am sure that he has given that consideration, that he is taking away from individuals, particularly those who are taxed heavily, to the extent of 83 per cent or 87 per cent but very large proportion of the income-tax, and I am sure he must have given consideration to the fact that these are the people, the people of the middle income groups and the higher income groups who have also the habit of saving and also the habit of ploughing back such extra money that they have for the purpose of advancing the cause of industrialisation or the purpose of advancing the productive machinery of the country.

Now, when we consider the question of how much should be put in by way of tax, there may be dispute or difference of opinion as to whether it should be 70 per cent or 75 per cent or 80 per cent or 87 per cent. There, one has got to consider what the requirements of the country in the public sector are and how the private sector can assist it.

I do not suffer from the view that there is any conflict between the private sector and the public sector. I feel that they are the two limbs of the same body working together. What is really needed in the country is not to ask whether the public administers the funds of the country or the individuals administer the funds of the country. What does matter is this. Is the administration good? Is the administration such as to produce results and to produce commodities which can be used for the purposes of the country. There, I feel that with the measures which have been evolved for the purpose of keeping an eye on the private sector, namely our Companies Act and the other Acts such as the Finance Act and so on, there is certainly this assurance that the private sector is doing what it should do.

One of the things which is brought up against the private sector quite often is this that there is concentra-

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tion of wealth in a few hands or a few families. When we think in terms of companies, we think in terms of directors and managers of those companies. Those persons who are directors or managers of companies are put in charge, voluntarily, of the administration of funds which have been contributed by the shareholders. The shareholders are common men like me. They are people who hope that if they put their money into a particular concern, it will be well managed and it would be well administered and at the end of the year there will be some profit for them. And if they voluntarily put their money into the hands of a certain group or certain people then it must logically follow that those people have proved that they are capable of administering those funds, and that if they are capable of administering those funds, then, in that case, they have the monopoly, if they have any monopoly at all, of the management of the funds and not the monopoly of the funds at all. In that sense, it cannot be said that the private sector has got to be condemned. If capitalism is a vice, then State capitalism is a worse vice which we cannot think of because there would be no check upon it, whereas if it is private capitalism, then we can have checks on it. In a socialist pattern, as far as I have been able to make out—I may be wrong—the stress is on this, that every member of society shall work for the common weal, and it is not that there should be any bringing down of anyone to the level of the person who is lowest; it is rather an attempt to level up people who are not so fortunate.

Now, so far as individual taxation is concerned, I said it must be and have to be a consideration for the Minister as to how much is levied. Equally, in the case of companies, company taxation has been raised from 45 per cent to 50 per cent. That certainly does not assist the forma-

tion of capital in private hands, the expansion of business in private hands. Therefore, a certain consideration has to be given as to whether what we take from private hands for the benefit of the public sector is properly used. I am sure the Minister has done it, because I find that in taking it away, he has also given a certain amount of relief by suggesting the lowering of inter-corporate taxation.

So far as indirect tax is concerned, it has got to be paid not only by those who are in a position to earn, but also by the larger number of people who do not have large incomes and who yet can contribute in some way. The reason for it, in my humble way of thinking, is that in a country like ours where income-tax can affect only a minority of the population, in order that the resources of the country may be harnessed for the greater benefit of all, some method has got to be evolved so that everybody contributes.

In the recent elections, one thing which impressed me in the villages was the feeling amongst the common people that the Government is something apart from the people, that the Government somehow or other has got the means to get money either from abroad or from a small group of people here, forcing them to give the money so that it could be spent for the benefit of others who insist on their rights but not on their duties. It is hardly necessary to remind this House that duty is always coupled with right. You cannot have a right without having a duty. Therefore, the meanest person in the country also has a duty to see that a contribution is made, whether in the form of money or labour to the production which is necessary.

We now find that for the Plan exports are getting more and more necessary. How can we have exports unless we can produce commodities required abroad, and those commodi-

ties at prices which are reasonable. Whatever our feelings might be for the people of our country, so far as foreign countries are concerned, they would be looking for cheap and substantial goods. How can we produce them unless there is a complete consideration of not only the commodities which are useful but also cheap production of those commodities?

In order to do that, it is necessary, in my humble way of thinking, again, that there should be a harnessing of every effort. Here is a factor those who labour in the factories, mills and power plants have got to take notice of. They have got to consider and realise that it is their duty to try and advance the wealth of the country by giving their labour. If we are always conscious of the little that we have when we labour for a factory, we have also got to be conscious of the many people in the villages who do not have even that. In the attempt or endeavour to better the condition of factory labour, we have always got to see that we do not create another privileged class, privileged in the sense that they have got employment, employment of such a nature that they can impose their will on those that employ them, whether it be in the public sector or private sector, so that they can get more than what should be a fair remuneration for their labour.

I would not, for one moment, suggest that labour should not get a fair remuneration. There can be a great deal of argument as to what in this country is a living wage, what in this country is a fair wage and so on. But the fact remains that if we are going to insist upon paying our factory labour more and more, we have also got to consider at the same time what the people in the villages are getting and how they are living. That is something that has got to be borne in mind. So far as labour relations are concerned, it is essential that they have got to be good in order that the

country might progress, in order that there may be more production.

The question of export also brings to us another question which has been raised fairly recently, the question of our traditional exports of jute, tea and cotton. Recently, this House has been debating—outside the House also there has been debate—as to fixing the price of jute. Now in fixing the price of jute, we forget that jute when fabricated or in raw state, is bought largely by foreign countries which are really in a position to dictate the price at which they should buy. Also, we have next door to us our neighbours who are producing jute very largely. They can sell that jute they produce at a price lower than the minimum that we are fixing for our jute. If that is so: two evils grow from that. Firstly, the foreign markets are in a position to get jute at their price, and secondly in our domestic market, there is, unfortunately, a tendency to smuggle jute. If my information is correct, 400,000 maunds of jute were smuggled recently into this country from Pakistan.

So far as the price differential is concerned, if that is imposed, there would be a probability or fear of a larger quantity being smuggled into this country.

The last thing I would like to mention in this all-out endeavour to try and keep the economics of the country healthy is that we have got to think in terms naturally of slashing our imports. In doing that, I am sure in the administration of import licences and so on, more stress would be laid on import of such stores and stocks as are necessary for keeping the industries going, as also for the import of essential raw materials. Otherwise, the very expensive machinery which we have imported from foreign countries will be unproductive, and to that extent, it will also affect our industry and export trade.

Another matter, I have in mind is national integration. National in-

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gration in the economic field also is very very necessary. For that purpose, may I ask the hon. Minister to consider the question of setting up industries in regions with the stress not on what the region requires in order to be self-sufficient, but with the stress on the natural advantage of that region. If we did that, firstly we would get the best out of the country, and secondly, there would be inter-dependence between one region and another. If we have that inter-dependence, there would be greater cohesion and greater binding together of the different parts of the country.

I have one more point. Here I heard with very great distress—it did not evoke anger, but it evoked sorrow—speeches—or at least one speech—which savoured very strongly of that poison communalism. The people of this country are one. So far as I am concerned, it does not matter whether a person is a Mussalman or Hindu or Christian or Jew. Whether his colour is white, black or brown, he is an Indian and he is my brother. If there is any sort of oppression of any Indian, the entire State has got to see that that oppression is put down. But to give anything of that description a communal colour or try to divide the country or to look elsewhere than this country for protection or to seek to revive an ancient pact for the purpose of inducing people from certain other States to come and see what is happening in our State is, to my mind, not only derogatory to our Government, to our sovereignty and to ourselves, but is also something which strikes at the very root of our existence, of our cohesion, of our national integration and our national economic wellbeing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): With the passing of the Finance Bill, we shall be concluding all phases of discussion so far as the Budget is concerned. For over a month now we have been discussing different aspects of the Budget, and I

have no doubt that with the majority at the command of the Congress Party, and especially with the announcement of the new concessions just on the eve of the discussion, this Bill will also be passed in this House. But a feeling has been created in my mind, which I want to take this opportunity to express, and it is this.

We are functioning in a democracy, we are all wedded to democracy, we want that the parliamentary method of government should succeed not only in the political sphere but in other spheres of our national life. Not only that. We have also deliberately decided that we shall have a socialist pattern of society in this country. We are all making efforts in a peaceful and nonviolent manner towards this goal. We are wedded to these principles and in our own humble way we are trying to see that this succeeds. Therefore, whatever criticism is made either on financial or any matter whatsoever, is on account of the feeling that we are not proceeding in the right way and right manner and with the speed that is necessary in order to achieve this objective. So, if our criticism is taken merely as based on political motives, then it loses all significance. I was very much surprised when the Finance Minister, while replying to the Finance Ministry Demands yesterday, dismissed, without really going into the matter, all the criticism as arising from mere political motives. The elections are over now, we are all here and for five years, we have to consider the different aspects of our national life, and everybody, as a humble representative, has to contribute his share. After all, I had belonged to the Congress organisation for about 18 years, we all got our lessons from Mahatma Gandhi and worked as humble soldiers, we still adhere to those values of life which guide us in our political and personal action also. But I have a feeling that because of the preponderant majority that the Congress Party has had for the last several years in

this country without any challenge, some sort of feeling is growing inside that party that there is no wisdom outside that party. Since the people or the electorate on the whole has supported them with a majority—of course, I do not want to go into the mathematics as to whether they have got majority or minority—a feeling has probably grown, as in the British days, that although we have elections, the executive is not going to be removed in any manner, whatever the criticism offered here. We are functioning in this context in this House. If we offer any criticism, it is with a view not only to see that you feel that you are doing the right thing, but also to make you realise that you may make the people outside to feel that what you are doing is the right thing. If criticism is offered, it is on that account, and it should be taken in that spirit.

Now, we have a Government here. Recently we had new additions to the Cabinet. It is the responsibility of democracy to show to the world that its apparatus is not expensive. That is the challenge that we have to face as against China. Now, we have Ministries, broad-based Ministries, in all the States. I do not know whether this advice for broad-based Ministries, of having one Minister for every three Members in the legislature, was considered from the point of view of effecting economy in the administration. Here, in the Central Cabinet the number has so much grown that, the Finance Minister will excuse my saying so even if none of the other Members is present, the Cabinet itself has the quorum to carry on everything. The number has increased like anything. Recently they have appointed one Minister. A Minister has been appointed even without considering what his portfolio will be, what his real tasks will be. That is being discussed now. That is how cabinets are formed, ministries are formed; they do not find out who are the persons fitted to carry out and implement the Plan and other things,

but first they accommodate the persons and then find out their tasks. This is the queer position in which we are placed.

Not only this. On the economic front, Shri U. N. Dhebar made the criticism that a little imbalance had grown on account of the neglect of the agricultural sector. Now the Finance Minister throws at him and at the House the entire provisions made in the Third Plan. That is all good so far as argument is concerned, but what is the real fact. He admits that the agricultural sector is in utter poverty.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I ask the hon. Member one thing? Whatever the hon. Member says is argument, and whatever I say is throwing at the House something. Is that right?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He also throws arguments. Let us not go into that. What I mean to say is this. You yourself admitted that the rural sector was in abject poverty, and what you are trying to do is to provide some money to see that there is a real balance. Yet you have not been able to do that. It is not possible to do that in a shorter time, I admit, but it is to be seen in which respects we are failing.

You yourself admitted in your Budget Speech, and in the Plan, that the State sector has not been able to mobilise the additional resources required of it. Have you ever examined what the difficulty is? Is it not that the Centre itself has assumed more responsibilities and sometimes has encroached on the rights of the States? Having a great rural population in this country, and the States having very little scope of raising revenue from other sources, naturally they have to tax the rural people. According to you the standard of living of the rural people may have risen a little on account of the money that is flowing, but they are not in a position to be burdened with more taxes. That is the real position. That is why they have so far failed to col-

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lect the taxes. It is not that the States do not want it. Every State is hankering after more development projects, and there is a greater demand for these on the centre. They want to develop as fast as possible, and for that, they would certainly like to get the resources if it were feasible, but that is not the position. Therefore, we have to consider these things. So let it be examined properly why the States have not been able to provide the resources. Some lucrative resources should be left to them so that they also come up with the requirements we want. I would welcome the concessions announced by the Finance Minister. I think the concessions in the Indirect taxes according to the new announcement would in a full financial year be about Rs. 1.16 crores.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I correct the hon. Member. The figures that I have given do not give the whole story because it is not taken like that. I have said that on the textiles the reliefs that have been given will amount to Rs. 7.8 crores but we have also found that the taxes will give an estimated revenue of the same amount even after the cuts. Therefore, I have not mentioned it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think you have balanced your Budget in anticipation of more taxes from certain sectors. At the same time I think that the concessions given mean an admission of the difficulties of the industries and trade which were hard hit. But my point is whether it is going to help the common man. After all you will realise in the shape of extra taxes to the tune of Rs. 71 crores in this country. Although these interests have got certain concessions, the common man is not in any way relieved on account of them.

I also welcome the Finance Minister's announcement giving some relief to khadi and handloom and powerlooms. It recognised again that protection should be given to these sectors of industries. The Finance Minister

came forward earlier with the justification that they were not in a position to assess the actual amount that would be made available by imposing this. Therefore, in his Budget speech he has said that it is proposed to place units of 50 or more powerlooms on the same footing as composite mills. This approach is wrong and irregular. The Planning Commission has accepted the theory of giving relief and more protection to the small-scale industries. There is even discussion for demarcating the spheres. You are also encouraging your different Ministries to buy khadi and other things; you are subsidising them. According to the policy laid down, therefore, small industries must be protected by all means. But because of your revenue necessities you encroach upon these spheres and go on taxing them. But the realisation has come late and that is all right. What I wanted to point out is the approach. It is a revenue approach, not a policy approach. I doubt very much whether this reduction that is announced is going to be sufficient to afford genuine protection to the small scale industry against large mills that are operating under some advantages in this country.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I tell the hon. Member that the reliefs which are given will give even larger protection to the smaller industries than they were getting before?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us hope so.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of hoping; it is a fact.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, he said he got many representations and I want to mention about one representation that I have before me—memorandum that has been submitted to the Finance Minister on behalf of the Orient Weaving Mill Private Ltd., Orissa. This mill has a capacity of about 300 powerlooms and it is actually operating 180 powerlooms.

According to the new levy if all the looms are in operation, they had to pay about Rs. 12 lakhs as tax. As a result they have closed down the mill and 400-500 workers are idle. Now, of course they are getting some concession and I hope they will open the mill and begin to work. They have made out a case that in places like Orissa where yarn is not available and there are other difficulties the Finance Minister should examine the possibility of giving further concessions. I would like him to examine this question.

As I have said in the course of my speech on the Demands of the Finance Ministry, we should not grudge the import restrictions. We should slash import of all luxury goods and semi-luxury goods. In view of import cuts, the price of imported articles would naturally rise and the firms dealing with them would naturally have a windfall in profit. When you are imposing import restrictions, why not see that a part of this profit also comes to the public exchequer? We should give some thought to this aspect of the problem.

I cannot congratulate the Finance Minister on his plea that the expenditure tax is not necessary and that it is ineffective. He wants to abolish it. I think the whole purpose of the expenditure tax is not understood properly. I do not think that the Finance Minister has made a convincing case about this in his speech. The question is not one of revenue yield. It is a question of curbing conspicuous expenditure and also promoting saving. It is again connected with tax evasion and tax avoidance. When this Bill was discussed in this House in the year 1957, his predecessor, Shri T. T. K. who is now again back in the Cabinet of course without portfolio, referred to this. Then also there were the same criticisms from various interests on the same lines for which the Finance Minister wants to withdraw the Bill now. Shri T. T. K. then said:

"We cannot possibly estimate the effect of this factor. I will say that I will not be sorry if the revenue from this measure is not as much as it is expected. I will not be sorry if it becomes nil. To the extent the revenue from this measure is less, to that extent it would have fulfilled its primary objective of putting an effective check on personal expenditure and diverting the surplus towards savings and productive investment so necessary in the circumstances in which we are placed today."

That is the purpose for which the Bill was brought. If there had been no collection, what the Finance Minister should have done is, he should have devised means to find out or trace the defects, because, the failure on his part is a proof that black money in this country is circulating in a large measure in our economy. I would say that the withdrawal of this measure is a confession of defeat by our strong Finance Minister, that he is not able to implement a very necessary measure which would have contributed to the socialist pattern of the economy. I hope that he will reconsider the whole thing and will move an amendment to omit that clause—I think it is clause 15—which is embodied in the Finance Bill.

I would also suggest to the Finance Minister that it is time that we re-examined or rationalised the entire borrowing programme. It has been admitted that savings are not according to expectation. We have seen what has been the result of the prize bonds. Why is it that all our efforts have failed and why is it that the common men, the public at large, who are investing money in different sectors—even in the private sector—are not attracted towards public savings? That is because there is some inherent defect in our efforts. I think it is time, when we are in a tight corner, that we took some steps in which the public at large are interested and

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

become more enthusiastic to invest and to contribute to the borrowing programmes.

At the end, I would again submit to the Finance Minister that he should consider his proposals for taxation and let us know whether he has strictly followed the accepted policy. About taxation, the other day, there was a question in this House. When a pointed question was put, namely, whether there is any instruction from the Centre to see that more burden of taxation falls on the agriculturists, Shri Nanda said:

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am concluding. I do not know whether, when we are levying new taxes, this policy has been actually kept in mind.

The last thing that I want to say is that however much the Finance Minister may refute our arguments, there is an admission by the Planning Minister. Only yesterday, in a statement, he said that the Plan has made little progress and there are shortfalls. I was present at the meeting. He even went so far as to say that "I see no prospect of the fertilisers question being solved". If there is no fertiliser, necessarily you cannot expect agricultural production to go up. Of course, in a later statement, the Finance Minister said that there is no slowing down the Plan. We all agree; we should all strengthen him in that matter. Let him not slow down. But in the budget, he himself has stated—though, of course, his later statement must be taken as the correct one—that the shortages in key sectors cannot but weaken or slow down the Plan. We do not want the Plan to

slow down. In spite of such a large size of the Plan, the tempo of progress that has to be achieved is the very minimum, and if that is slowed down, this country's future would be in jeopardy.

At the same time, I would put it to the Finance Minister this way. In the old days, in the earlier part of our democratic thinking, there was a saying or a slogan: "No taxation without representation". Now, you are failing in implementing the measures with whatever money the public have placed in your hands. From your performance, it appears that the shortcomings are great. You are failing. It is on account of your inefficiency, on account of the defects in the administration that the Plan allotments and the progress visualised are not fulfilled. To cover up that failing, is it right and proper that you should ask the people to pay more? There is no justification for that. The only extra burden that we can ask the people to bear should be in the name of development. The Finance Minister, of course, always says we must develop and we have to tax. That is all right, but only in the name of development we can ask for taxes. Therefore, the new slogan, according to me, should be, "No development, no extra tax ought to be imposed on the people."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday, when the House adjourned, it agreed to sit for some extra time. We have to cover about 50 minutes. So, the House will sit till 6.45 today.

श्री मूल चन्द तुम्हे (फहवावाद): जनाव डिटी स्पीकर साहब, एक पुराना शेर है जो किसी दूसरे दिन पढ़ा गया था। उसको मैं प्राप्तको पढ़ कर मब से पहले मुनाना चाहता हूँ शेर इस तरह है :-

मुझे ला हासिल है देरी हमरतों का पूछता तुम वही आखिर करागे जो तुम्हारे दिल मे है।

हमारे फाइंस मिनिस्टर साहब वही करेंगे जो कि उनके जी में है । लेकिन चूंकि हमें कुछ न कुछ कहने को कहा जाता है लिहाजा कहना ही पड़ता है ।

पहली बात जो मैं अंजन करना चाहता हूँ यह है कि इससे सदन में कम से कम ऐसा इंतजाम हो जाना चाहिये कि किसी भी भाषा में कोई माननीय सदस्य बोले लेकिन दूसरे जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे उसके भाषण को अपनी भाषा में सुन सके । जिस तरह से शायद यहां दिल्ली में भी इंतजाम है और युनाइटेड नेशन्स में भी है कि मुहन्तिफ मूलकों के लोग वहां पर आते हैं और अपनी अपनी भाषा में बोलते हैं लेकिन दूसरे जिस भाषा में भी उसकी स्पीच को सुनना चाहते हैं, उस भाषा में सुन सकते हैं, उसी तरह से यहां भी इंतजाम होना चाहिये । यहां सदन में ऐसा इंतजाम होना चाहिये कि कोई भी भाषा में कोई माननीय सदस्य भाषण करे लेकिन दूसरे माननीय सदस्य जिस भी भाषा में उसके भाषण को सुनना चाहें, उस भाषा में सुन सके चाहे कोई अंग्रेजी में बोले, हिंदी में बोले, उर्दू में बोले या किसी दूसरी भाषा में बोले, दूसरे लोग जिस भाषा में भी चाहें सुन सकें, ऐसा प्रबंध इस सदन में होना चाहिये ।

यह जो अंग्रेजी भाषा है यह कब तक चलती रह सकती है । यह टूटी फूटी अंग्रेजी भाषा कब तक हम बोलते रह सकते हैं । इस सदन में पांच मात्र माननीय सदस्यों को छोड़ कर कोई भी मही अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल सकता है । चाँच मात्र माननीय सदस्य ही अच्छा तलफ़क़ बना सकते हैं । पुराने जमाने की बात है । यहां बहस हो रही थी । एक अंग्रेज आया और जब उसने अंग्रेजी में ही भाषणों को होते सुना तो उसने कहा कि क्या इन लोगों का कोई अपनी भाषा नहीं है जो ये अंग्रेजी बोल रहे हैं । वह वह समय था जब हम अंग्रेजों के गुलाम थे और अंग्रेज हमारे मालिक थे, हम पर राज्य करते थे । उस

वक्त हमको अंग्रेजी में बोल कर समझाना की उनको जरूरत थी । लेकिन अब वह बात नहीं है । अब जरूरी नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी में ही बोला जाए । अगर फिर भी कुछ न माननीय सदस्य हैं जो मिवाय अंग्रेजी के दूसरी भाषा बोलता पसद नहीं करते हैं तो उनके लिए भी यह इंतजाम हो जाना चाहिये कि जैसे य० एन० में है कि चाहे कोई जिस भाषा में आदमी बोले, मुनने वाला जिस भाषा में मैं उसको मुनना चाहे, उस भाषा में मुनने की उसको मुविधा है । हर एक आदमी यन्त्र को कान में लगा लेता है और वही भाषा मुनता है जिसको मुनना चाहता है । यह इंतजाम कम से कम कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि अंग्रेजी हम आखिर कब तक चलायेंगे और कब तक वह हमारे देश में चलती रहेगी ।

लैंगेज कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में कोई भी प्राचीन ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें २ परसेन्ट में ज्यादा अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले हैं और अगर २ परसेन्ट में ज्यादा अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले किसी प्राचीन में नहीं हैं तो क्यों अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों की दूसरी जमात हम लोग बनाना चाहते हैं । जाति पांत तो हम लोगों ने मिटा दिया । अब भारत में कोई जाति पांत नहीं है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी निख्ले पढ़े लिखों की जात मीजूद है । उनका दूसरों में सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उनके रहने का तरीका दूसरा उनके कपड़े पहनने का तरीका दूसरा, उनकी हर बात दूसरी है । जहां हम लोगों ने जाति पांत को मिटा दिया वहां पर दूसरी जाति को कायम कर दिया अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखों की ओर गैर-अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखों की । किसी नरह से इस भी मिटाना है । अगर हिन्दुस्तान में एकता लानी है तो यह बात भी जरूरी है कि यह चीज मिटाई जाय । इसे मिटाने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं, यह बात मुझे माफ मालूम हो रही है, बल्कि कोशिश यह की जा रही है

[श्री मूल चन्द दुबे]

कि अंग्रेजी और चले अंग्रेजी चलाने में मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, लेकिन अंग्रेजी चलने के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के लोग आपस में अलग अलग हो जायें, यह बात खराब है। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि लोगों के दिल में यह बात पैदा हो जाय कि अंग्रेजी पढ़े निवेद दूसरी कोम हैं और हिन्दी पढ़े लिखे दूसरी कोम हैं, हिन्दी बोलने वाले दूसरे हैं और अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले दूसरे हैं। अंग्रेजी से मुझे कोई नफरत नहीं है, अंग्रेजी मैंने काफी पढ़ी है और योड़ी बहुत अंग्रेजी बोल भी सकता हूँ जैसा दूसरे साहब बोलते वास ही बोल सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उस अंग्रेजी के बोलने में कोई खास फायदा नहीं है। पहली बात जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता था वह इस अंग्रेजी के बारे में अर्ज़ करना चाहता था।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मुट्ठत हुई जब एक वक्त या कि रेलवे बजट दूसरे बजट से अलग कर दिया गया था। रेलवे बजट अलग था और जनरल बजट अलग था। वह क्यों किया गया ? गालिवन इस लिये कि यह देखा गया कि हम ने जो करोड़ों रुपया रेलवे पर लगा रखा है उस से हमें कुछ मिलता है या नहीं। लेकिन उस बक्त शान्ति का बक्त था, उस बक्त यह जरूरी नहीं था कि रेलवे जो है वह डिकेन्स को भी देखे कि हमारे देश के बचाव के लिये भी रेलवे का फर्ज़ है या नहीं। यद्यपि अब रेलवे एक सिर्फ़ पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कंसन्न नहीं रह गई है। आज सोचा जाता है कि रेलवे जो रखी गई है उस से कितना फायदा निकल सकता है, और हम भी दरअस्ल जब बजट पेश होता है तो इसी निगाह से देखते हैं कि कितना रुपया रेलवे ने दिया है। हमारे सारे बजट को कितना रुपया रेलवे से मिला है, और कितना

मिलना चाहिये या कितना नहीं मिलना चाहिये। रेलवे भी इस तरीके से देखना चाहती है कि कि हम कितना फायदा गवर्नमेंट को दे सकते हैं। यह भी एक गलत तरीका मालूम होता है। आज इस तरह से देखने की जरूरत नहीं है कि रेलवे को सिर्फ़ पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कंसन्न होना चाहिये। जब तक देश में शांति थी, हमें किसी से खतरा नहीं था, तब तक यह बात ठीक थी, लेकिन इस वक्त पर मैं समझता हूँ कि कई सालों से देश के सामने खतरा है। कम से कम एक खतरा ही नजर आ रहा है, कि कुछ मुल्क, जो हमारे पड़ोस में हैं, ऐसी तैयारी कर रहे हैं कि हम पर हमला कर दिया जाय। कभी हम पर हमला करने की तैयारी चीन कर रहा है कभी कोई और कर रहा है। कुछ न कुछ हो रहा है, ऐसी सुरक्ष में हमें तैयार होने की जरूरत है। हमें तैयार हो जाना चाहिये। अब सवाल यह है कि वह तैयारी जो है वह रेलवे जो अलग रहने से हो सकती है या नहीं। मेरा स्थाल है कि रेलवे बजट को दूसरे बजट के साथ शामिल कर लेने से ज्यादा अच्छी तैयारी हो सकती है। उस के बाद हम यह नहीं देखेंगे कि कितना नफा होता है, कितना रुपया जनरल बजट में हम दे सकते हैं। यह बात सामने न रह कर, यह बात सामने रहेगी कि हम देश को कितना ज्यादा फायदा पहुँचा सकते हैं, कहां तक उस को खतरे से बचा सकते हैं। जितना भी डेवेलपमेंट है वह सब खत्म हो जायेगा अगर हिन्दुस्तान पर खतरा आयेगा। सब से पहले देश को बचाने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये, उस के बाद डेवेलपमेंट की तरफ देखने की जरूरत है। मेरा स्थाल है कि इस तरफ ध्यान न देकर कि कितना डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, सब से अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये कि हम अपने देश को खतरे से बचाने के लिये

क्या करें । देश को खतरे में बचाने के लिये, मैं समझता हूं कि रेलवे बजट को अलग रखना ठीक नहीं है ।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जो भी रेलवे लाइन्स हैं वे इस खायाल से देखी जाती हैं कि उन पर कितना सूद, मिलेगा, कितना फायदा उन में मिल सकेगा, इसलिये नहीं देखी जाती हैं कि मुल्क के बचाव के लिये उनकी कितनी जरूरत है । अब सबका यह है कि हमारे यहां जितनी रेलवे लाइन्स हैं, उन से ज्यादा हीनी चाहिये । मैं एक असें से कह रहा हूं, और कई दफे यहां कह चुका हूं और फिर से दोहराता हूं कि फहवावाद और शाहजहांपुर के बीच की जो लाइन है, उस को चला कर दोनों जगहों को मिलाना बहुत जरूरी है । फहवावाद भी कैन्टोनमेंट है और शाहजहांपुर भी कैन्टोनमेंट है । शाहजहांपुर से रेलवे चली गई है और उतरी हृद तक । अगर हम को वहां जाने की जरूरत पड़े तो हमारे लिये जो रास्ता है वहां पहुँचने के लिये वह यही है । यहां से सीधा रास्ता मिलता है । हमारी सरकार उसे क्यों छोड़ रही है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । मालूम होता है कि रेलवे यह देखती है कि हमें इस से कितना फायदा होगा या हमें कितना परसेन्टेज इस से मिलेगा । जहां पर-मेन्टेज देने की बात आती है वहां दिक्कतें नजर आती हैं । परसेन्टेज देखने की बात तभी छूट सकती है जब हम रेलवे बजट को जनरल बजट में शामिल कर दें । और बातें कहां तक इस से हो सकती हैं, यह बाद में देखने की जरूरत है । अगर इस निगाह में देखा जायेगा तो यह लाइन जो है उसे बनाना डिफेन्स के लिहाज से जरूरी हो जायेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रेलवे बजट नहीं है, डिफेन्स बिल के बारे में आप कहिये ।

श्री भूल बहू दुबे : यह चूंकि फाइनेंस बिल है इसलिये इस में सब बातें आती हैं, कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो इस के अन्दर न आती हो ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had a debate on Railway Budget.

श्री भूल बहू दुबे : रेलवे भी फाइनेंस बिल में आती है । माफ कीजियेगा, फाइनेंस बिल में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो न आती हो । और कोई चीज रोकी नहीं जा सकती । जरा इस का ध्यान रखेंगा जाये । रूपम में भी यह बात लिखी हुई है ।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे डिफेन्स के लिये पूरा इन्तजाम होना चाहिये । इस में किसी किस्म की कोई कोताही नहीं होनी चाहिये । अगर डिफेन्स का इन्तजाम ठीक से नहीं होता तो नतीजा यह होगा कि जितनी तरफकी हम कर रहे हैं या करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, वह सब बेकार हो जायेगी । इस लिये डिफेन्स की तरफ बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और डिफेन्स की तरफ ध्यान देने के लिये, जैसा मैं ने अर्ज किया, रेलवे की तरफ बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

यही चन्द बातें हैं जिन के बारे में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता था और ज्यादा बहत न लेकर मैं अपनी बात को स्वतंत्र करता हूं ।

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wonder if we are going to have another firework here. We have had

[Shri Swell.]

one this morning and frankly speaking I am afraid that I may set another fire by expressing myself, because there are a number of things about which I feel very strongly and I wish to express them with all the vigour that I can command. Fortunately, Delhi, with its too and rising barometer, is not just the place that will catch fire by what I say. There is another place, perhaps, which can be ignited easily.

On this Finance Bill, I do not intend to go into a criticism of the underlying principles of the Bill. But I do wish to draw the attention of the Finance Minister and also of the Government to certain things, which perhaps have escaped their attention and which, if attended to, would have necessitated certain modifications of the Bill itself.

Sir, I propose to make a number of suggestions to the Government and the Finance Minister for their earnest consideration. I do not know if within the limited time at my disposal I shall be in a position to state them as clearly as I wish.

I will first begin with the problem that has been oppressing my mind for quite some time now and which I am sure is also greatly exercising the minds of the hon. Members of this House as well, and that is the problem of national integration, because I believe that, basically, unless and until the country is united and driven by some sort of an emotional impetus all our gymnastics at finance or efforts at planning will come to nothing. The other day, the National Integration Council had its meeting here. It came to certain conclusions and made certain recommendations. About these I shall have a little to say a little while later. But I have a feeling that the National Integration Council from now on will be called upon to deal with a mounting

number of problems, and sometimes I toy with the idea that perhaps this national integration council may some day assume a position of importance in the country similar to that of the Planning Commission which some hon. Members like to a super-Government.

I say this, Sir, because I notice that the wave of national fervour that impelled the nation and held the different sections of the nation together like a magnetic field in the pre-independence days has now spent itself. Sometimes when I withdraw to myself and think about this country, I get a picture of India riddled with regional circles and held precariously together by very weak filaments—either the personality of the Prime Minister or a sense of enlightened self-interest or whatever it is—and these regional circles again appear to be pock-marked with smaller circles of groups and communities. To break up these circles and let the national current flow free is the paramount task of the nation, and to that extent I think the National Integration Council has justified its existence.

But I feel that it has applied its shoulder to the wrong side of the wheel. What I mean to say is that the approach to this problem of national integration is not right according to me. Not only I, but many in this country have been feeling the same. The other day, if I remember a right, a reputed newspaper, the *Times of India*, while commenting editorially on the deliberations of the National Integration Council likened this Council to a beautiful ineffectual angel beating its wings in the luminous void of integration in vain. That may be rhetoric, but there is a great amount of truth in it.

I submit, Sir, that in considering the problem of integration one has to

start from two basic premises. The first is that language is the most potent factor, for good or for evil; and—secondly, that real dynamic integration, real integration, not intellectual integration, not a sophisticated type of integration that we talk about but the real integration that comes from the heart, is possible only with the generation that is coming after us. Whether you like it or not, I feel that this generation in which we are living is a generation that is conditioned by different kinds of complexes. We can think about it intellectually; I agree with you. We realise it intellectually, its irrationality or the mischievousness of it. But I do not think if you put your finger in your heart you will really feel that much about your fellow-Indian who lives in another part of the country. Therefore, I submit that it is to our children who are now in the schools and in the colleges that we should be able to bequeath a legacy with which they will be feeling themselves just as Indians and nothing else.

But the question remains, can we bequeath that legacy? It is a question that bites very deeply. I am pained to notice that the National Integration Council has lent its support and has endorsed the recommendation of the Emotional Integration Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education in which the Committee has recommended that by and large the regional language would be the medium of instruction in the schools as well as the university levels. Sir, with all respect to the members of the National Integration Council, I feel that is an erroneous move. It is a concession to regional politics. It is a concession to partisan claims. A few years ago, the Congress Party adopted the linguistic principle of States. By that decision it has now reared up a Frankenstein of linguism in this country and this recommendation of a regional language being the medium of instruction appears to me to be a sop given to the Frankenstein of linguism. I do not propose, in this debate, to go into the controversy as to what should be the national language of the country. I suppose when one considers that question one has to take into account the time and the circumstances, the practicability of it and not be carried away by sentiments that the process should be reversed, that there should be one language for the whole of the country, whatever that language may be, and that language should not only be a compulsory subject in all the schools in the country but it should also be the medium of instruction.

Sir, I say that because I feel that in the principle of a regional language being the medium of instruction, to the young and malleable mind of our children whose minds are yet to be given shape, we are putting the premium on the regional language with all the regionalism that it carries with it instead of emphasising on a national language with all the uniting force that it carries with it. If my proposal of one language for the whole of India as medium of instruction is accepted, there is another thing which has to be followed up, and that is this, that there should be more of centralisation of education. The other day we had a debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and quite a number of speakers who had thought about the subject had proposed that we should now centralise education even more.

I want to make a more concrete proposal, and that is that if centralisation of education is to be accepted, it has to be effected at the stage when the mind of the young people who are growing up is most receptive, is most malleable, and that stage, to me, is the secondary stage of education. The Ministry of Education may be well-advised to think about such a scheme as having an All

[Shri Swell]

India School Leaving Certificate Examination, the courses for which are to be thought out and laid down by the Ministry of Education. The advantages in such a system are obvious. In the first place, you are building up in the minds of your pupil a feeling that they are to compete with all the rest in the country, you are building up in their mind a common aspiration. It is up to the Ministry of Education to determine what courses should be introduced there. I submit that the courses should be such that they will create among our young people a national feeling. Of course, regional claims would be there, regional interests would be there, but they can be met by a large number of optional courses which may be offered to the students of different regions. Above all, our young people will be in command of sufficient knowledge of the language which will be a vehicle of communication throughout the length and breadth of this country.

I have read the report of the Ministry of Education and I have a feeling that even the Ministry of Education are half convinced about the logic of such a system, but they are afraid of going all out for it. I do not know what is the reason. It may be, again, the fear of regional politics. Sometimes I have the feeling that even the National Integration Council works with the spectre of regional politics hovering over it. Otherwise, what is the idea of the Ministry of Education retaining the secondary school Board at Ajmer and allowing that Board to grant affiliation to any secondary school in the country, located anywhere in the country? It is because they realise the importance of a thing like that, but they are not prepared to go all out for it.

I wish I had the time to go in for two or three more things bearing national import, but knowing that my time is limited, I must try to cut the coat according to the cloth. I have a

number of problems which are of more immediate concern to me and to the people, to the area from which I come, the Hill Districts of Assam. Unfortunately, the Hill Districts, the hilly region of the eastern part of India, have been neglected for too long and, with the partition of the country rendering the entire area a boarder area, our problems have increased manifold. On the 4th of last month, If I am not mistaken, the Prime Minister, in the course of his reply to a supplementary question, on the floor of this House, stated that he recognises our grievances to be legitimate grievances. On the 6th of this month, the Home Minister also followed him up and stated that he was alive to our problem and that he wanted to settle our problems by sitting round the table or across the table. Sir, I may say that I and my people have the greatest regard, the greatest affection for the Prime Minister; we also have great confidence in our Home Minister but even so, even at the risk of repetition—because I had stated this once while discussing the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address—I must repeat that we believe that the ultimate solution of our problem lies in the constitution of a separate State for the hilly regions of the eastern part of India. But that is not what I want to go into again during this debate. What I would like to suggest here, even without reference to the question of a separate State, is that there are a number of things which the Government of India can attend to straightway and, by doing so, can make a gesture to the hill people and to which they cannot fail to respond.

First among these, I would list the question of establishing a separate university for the hills peoples in the hilly areas, say, in a place like Shillong. I have thought about this matter and I feel that there are good reasons why it should be done. In the

first place, I am sorry to say, that the present Congress Government of Assam has not been paying any attention at all to the education of the hilly areas. You will be surprised to know, Sir, that in the course of the last fifteen years, while schools, colleges, institutions and universities have been sprouting out in the plains of Assam, not a single institution worth the name was started by the Government of Assam in the hilly areas. I know what my friends from Assam will say—they have already said it—they will say that "you, the hilly people, have got the highest percentage of literacy in Assam". But I say that we have got the highest percentage of literacy, not because of the Government of Assam but in spite of it. Whatever little education we have, we owe to the different missions that work in the hills, whether they are foreign or Indian.

I do not know how many minutes I have taken, but I have not come even half way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken twenty minutes.

Shri Swell: I am a tribal, coming from a supposed backward area, seldom taking the time of the House. Why do you not extend to me a few more minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may have another two or three minutes.

Shri Swell: It is a fact which they cannot deny. But, then, on top of it all, there comes in this question of the regional language being the medium of instruction which in Assam means the Assamese language, a language which is being spoken only by one section of the population in that State. I am of the view that this decision will be harmful to the whole of Assam as well, but, of course, I am not trying to nurse another person's baby. I am only talking about my own difficulty. The hill people have told them that "we can-

not accept the Assamese language as the official language of Assam, we cannot accept Assamese as the medium of instruction", but the decision that Assamese will be introduced as regional language, that it will be the medium of instruction will mean what? It will mean that all those young people, all those young educated people, will be rendered illiterate in respect of the Assamese language. It also means that you are confining us to the borders of Assam; you are not allowing us to come out to the vortex of India as well. That is a position which we cannot accept and we have said we cannot accept it.

I am happy that the Home Minister the other day, in the course of a statement, made a reference to this question of language. My hopes were raised when I heard him, but I do not know whether the reports in the newspapers are correct or not, but a few days later, he is reported to have stated in Bombay that the problem of the Hill peoples in respect of language is the question of Assamese being the official language at the district level. I do not know how we can be misunderstood by Home Minister. I do not know how I have failed to put it across to him that it is not a question of Assamese language functioning at the district level. We are opposed to the very principle of Assamese being the official language, which means that we are opposed to Assamese functioning as a language at the State and Secretariat level. But that is by the way. There is a political question involved there. But I feel that the Government of India can come forward and give us some relief. The form of relief which they can give is in the form of a university meant specially for the hills people in which the Hills people themselves will decide their medium of instruction. I am not throwing out an idea. The proposal is a very practical proposition. Let us assume that the Ministry decide to start a university in a place like Shillong. Shillong, as you know,

[Shri Swell]

Sir, is the capital of Assam. It has at present six first-grade colleges bursting at their seams with the student population. There are a large number of secondary schools to feed these colleges. Then every District Headquarters has got a college coming up. The number of students coming for education is increasing year after year. All these ingredients of a university are there. Shillong can offer enough scope in the suburb situated in perhaps one of the most beautiful surroundings, if not in the whole world of course in India, with the climate and scenery that can be the pride of any country. All that the Ministry of Education, the Government of India, have got to do is to step in with a little money and a little organisation to give shape and purpose to the educational aspirations of these people. I do submit with all the vigour that I can command that Government consider this aspect of establishing a separate university for the Hills people in the Hills areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Swell: I do not know if time will allow but I have just one or two more points to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister again. I have said that we still have a great amount of faith in the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister as also in the Government of India. We want them to realise our difficulties and to come to our help and to our rescue. We know that we are assured of the *bona fides* of the Government of India. Under article 275 of the Constitution we know that the Government of India gives away every year large sums of money as grants to the Government of Assam to be utilised for the purpose of development of the Hill areas. We know also of the safeguards that article 46 of the Constitution gives to us. But I submit that in the hands of the present Congress Government of Assam all the good intentions of the Government of India have been ren-

dered meaningless. You will be surprised to know that the Government of Assam on its own does not have a single project of development for the Hills people that is from its own exchequer. Whatever little development work it has started there is from the money that comes from the Government of India under article 275. But even there enquiries reveal that year after year only 20 per cent. of that money is spent and 80 per cent. is surrendered. There are instances that this money meant for the Hills people has been diverted to the plains for the development of other people than the Hills people. Naturally, we feel aggrieved. We feel frustrated. A sort of political situation has developed there that may at any time develop into a chaos. To stop this chaos and to arrest that deterioration there it is for the Government of India now to come forward. I propose that it can do that in one form. A sort of a standing committee may be set up by the Government of India which may include hon. Members of this House. The purpose of this committee is to supervise and examine the implementation of article 46 and the utilisation of grants under article 275 of the Constitution by the Government of Assam. This committee may also have the power to make separate recommendations to the Government of India.

The hon. Prime Minister has made an offer of the Scottish pattern of administration to us. We have expressed our inability to accept that. Even so, we have agreed as he has desired that we sit round the table and discuss the matter again. What I am suggesting now is something very much less than even the Scottish pattern of administration. I do wish that the hon. Prime Minister in whom we have faith will take up this matter.

I have just one or two points more but I do not know whether I can take them up as you have rung the bell twice. I have the problem of com-

unications. I have the problem of a railway link between Gauhati and Shillong. But if you feel that I have taken too much of your time, I would rather take up these matters separately with the Ministries concerned.

Shri Jena (Bhadrak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the bill on finance under discussion. We have worked out the First and the Second Plans of the country and we are executing the Third Plan. Our Plans have been prepared with a view to establishing a socialist pattern of society in this country through democratic methods. This might seem strange to an outsider but we have already completed the working of the First and the Second Plans successfully and we are implementing the Third Plan with that object in view. This might seem strange to others, but the idea of socialist pattern of society in our country is not a new thing for us. The visualisation of such a philosophy we can find also in our Vedas. One of the slokas of the Rigveda reads like this:

समानो प्रपा समानो अन्नभागा समानो योक्ते
सह्वो युनोज्ञो संगद्वर्व संवद्वर्व संवो
मनसि जानताम् ।

The overall meaning of the sloka is that all should have access to places where there is water and freedom of speech, community dinner and mass prayers are allowed; everybody is to be treated equal in the eyes of the law. We are, so to say, waging a war against unemployment, poverty, backwardness and low standard of living of the people of the country at large. We are also fighting for securing of equal justice of all kinds for all in a planned and peaceful way. There is no doubt and I hope the hon. House will agree with me that our progress in the field of agriculture and industry and in many other fields of development is notable. We might not have achieved self-sufficiency in all matters, but our progress in them

undoubtedly is remarkable. It has also been admitted by the heads of other countries who have visited our country.

Ours is a vast country having 400 millions of people living in it. We have got about 5,08,000 villages and out of the total population about 83 per cent. live in the rural areas. In other words out of every six, five people live in the villages and out of those five, four depend mainly on agriculture. Therefore I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have a kind and sympathetic attitude towards the rural areas. The basic needs of the people and the necessities of life should be made available in the villages. There should be educational, hygienic and communication facilities in the rural areas. I would humbly suggest to the Government that there should be telephones in the post offices in the rural areas. For want of telephones the villagers, at the time of fire accidents, are unable to send messages to fire stations, and as a result of that a vast wealth of the country is burnt by fire for want of telephones.

It is a fact that the cottage industry has got a vital role to play in our country in our present economy. They help us much in the equitable distribution of national income. They provide employment to a large number of people. So far as I know, the cottage industry provides employment to the people three times the number employed in the large-scale industry.

In this connection I would like to refer to khadi and handloom industry. They constitute the largest cottage industry in India. This industry gives employment to about 75 lakhs of people directly and about the same number indirectly. They are not opposed to modern scientific methods. Rather, up-to-date scientific devices, if introduced in them, would increase the output and the handloom users would welcome this idea. The introduction of Ambar Charkhas in the field of production of khadi is recording good results. So, that has to be encouraged.

[Shri Jenaj]

By saying this I should not be misunderstood by the honourable House that I am opposed to heavy and large-scale industry. But I do wish that we should have all-round progress in this country.

I have already said that many of the people of our country depend mainly on agriculture. So we should have to be careful and cautious about it. I am sorry that we have not yet been fully successful in the matter of giving land to the landless or to the tillers of the soil. However, I am glad that we are going to achieve self-sufficiency in food during the Third Plan period. This is a very good news for all of us. For having good crops we require good seeds, fertilizers and irrigation facilities. Above all, we should be able to save our crops, rather the standing crops, from the jaws of flood and drought which are common almost every year in our country.

We have got a good number of rivers. They do so much harm because we have not yet been able to exploit them in a proper way. They will certainly help us in the development of our country if they are scientifically dammed and carefully tamed. They would help us particularly in the field of agriculture, industry and inland trade.

In the agricultural States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Assam and such others, agriculturists should be made to feel that their crops are safe from floods and drought. By saving the crops from these two natural calamities we would be able, to a great extent, to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

I would like to say a word about the provision of houses to the poor Harijans and Adivasis in the rural areas. I am deeply grateful to the Government for such a nice scheme. But only Rs. 650 is given to a poor Harijan or Adivasi family in Orissa for constructing a house. And that house must have a fire-proof roof.

Of course, fire-proof roofing of houses is a welcome proposition and I do welcome this. But during these hard days, when the prices of things are very high, to get a fire-proof roofed house built at a cost of Rs. 650 is an unimaginable thing. So, to complete the construction of the house anyhow, all rotten and rejected materials are used to pacify the poor Harijans and Adivasis. These houses may not last longer than tens years even. So, those houses are neither strong nor spacious for living. Therefore I would request the Government and the Finance Minister to provide more funds under this scheme or, if it is not possible, the idea may please be given up altogether.

Last but not least, I would like to say a word about the eradication of untouchability. Untouchability is a disease of the society of our country, and it has been admitted on all hands. The progress we have so far made in the field of eradication of untouchability, is not so much appreciable as it should have been. In the propagation of eradication of untouchability the part played by the All India Depressed Classes League and its branches in the States is notable. But I am sorry that the League does not function well for want of necessary funds which our popular Government used to make available to them for that purpose. Hence I would request the Government to continue the said help to the League as before, so that they may be able to get on with the work that they previously used to do.

Then I would like to say a word about payment of stipends to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the country. The post-Matric stipends were previously paid by the Central Government directly. For the purpose of smooth disbursement of such stipends, the responsibility of payment was given to the State Governments. But now these stipends are not paid in a smooth way, nor in time, and as a result of that some of the students are bound to give up their

studies. So I would request the Government at the Centre to advise the States for taking steps for the removal of such difficulties, so that the poor Harijan and Adivasi students may continue their studies.

Lastly, I would give a humble suggestion to the Government and request the Finance Minister to enhance the quantum of individual stipends to students in view of these hard times.

Before I conclude, I would request the Finance Minister to see that the backward States like Orissa and others are helped more in order to bring them to the standard of the other prosperous and advanced States of the country.

With this, I support the Bill.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity that you have given me to speak a few words on the Finance Bill.

The Finance Minister made a statement yesterday, giving some concessions as regards excise duty on handlooms, powerlooms, etc. Usually we get a synopsis of the proceedings of the Lok Sabha the next day. But somehow, a copy of the synopsis of the statement made by the Finance Minister was not distributed. Perhaps I did not get it, I do not know. Whatever it may be, being a very important statement, a copy should be made available to the Members. And it would have been much helpful if we had got the copy of that statement earlier. The Finance Minister has got to be very firm. He has to be the firmest person in the Cabinet. At the same time, he should be amenable to reasonable demands. Our Finance Minister has shown both these qualities. Several representations were made and memoranda were given to him. He has considered them all and he has given concessions to the utmost extent possible.

We are so glad that he has removed the excise duty for hand yarn up to 40s. The same concession may be extended to yarn above 40s 210. The considerations which made him remove the excise duty up to 40s can easily be extended to yarn above 40s also. Because, after all, the handloom weavers do not earn much. Without this levy of duty, if they earn more, it goes to only deserving workers. When organised workers are getting Rs. 100 and 200, we should only be too glad if the handloom weavers get a little more. I request the Finance Minister to consider the question of extending the same concession for all yarn supplied to handlooms.

I am also glad that he has shown some concession for powerloom factories owning more than 50 looms. The concession shown is that factories should pay at half the standard rates up to February, 1963 and at three-fourths of the standard rates during the year ending February, 29, 1964. While mentioning this, he added that relief during this interval was necessary to enable them to readjust their economy and also to work out schemes to ensure that they got yarn at reasonable prices. By this, it has been made more clear that it is expected that these factories owning 50 and above powerlooms should make their own arrangements for yarn. If it is the intention that these factories should have their own spinning plants, if the factory owners are rich or if those who run the factories are quite powerful, they can easily start spinning factories. But, factory owners who are from the middle class, will not be able to start spinning mills. If they are in a position to do so, it is expected that the benefits should go to them. The allotment of spindles, we are told, is done through the States. For the next five years, only 75000 spindles are allotted to the Madras State. That is what we are informed. If these power looms are given these spindles, nobody else would get them. The whole benefit would go to only power loom factories. In either case, it is not at all

[Shri Subbaraman]

good if all the spindles which are set apart for the State are given to power loom factories. If, on the other hand, the Government is prepared to allow them to fragment or divide the factories, they should say so in a more clear way so that people can adjust themselves. In many cases, small factories find it very difficult to fragment or divide them. Such being the case, if it is the intention of the Government now to allow them to fragment, there should not be any impediment in their way to do so.

Our whole plan, as we generally understand, depends upon aid we get from foreign countries. We are so glad to hear that the aid we get from these countries are without any strings. So far very good. Even then, our problem will not be solved. Unless we export, our economic condition will be not satisfactory. So, the whole country is advised to produce more and more. Unless we produce more, there is no chance of export. Therefore, for exports, production should be more in all sections whether agricultural or industrial, whether private or public sector. For that, great zeal has to be created. Unless a spirit of self-help, the swadeshi spirit or a spirit of sacrifice is created, there will not be more production, and consequently no export. This is quite essential for our development. Some friends yesterday and day before yesterday impressed this point which is most essential. I would like to point out, unless the Swadeshi spirit or a patriotic zeal is created, our development will be very very slow.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

We were full of it before we attained Independence. After we got it, really unfortunately, that spirit is dwindling. We want an easy life, everything attractive and cheap and more easily got. We want that others should help us and self-effort should be less. This should be removed. A real self-

help and swadeshi spirit should be again revived.

Though our country has started many industries, basic and big, that does not solve the un-employment problem to any great extent. I agree, lakhs of people have got employment in these factories and in these industries. Still, if you look at the number of people who are still unemployed, it is simple baffling. For that, cottage and village industries are the only industries which can absorb millions of people. Government are alive to that, I know. They have formed the Khadi Board and they are giving a lot of assistance and a lot of subsidy to these industries through the Khadi Board. But many people ask us why when huge advances are made in technology and in machinery we should have these old and rotten instruments for production. If we were concerned only with production and self-sufficiency, then these may not matter much. But, for a welfare society and a society of the socialistic pattern which we want to build, the first requisite is full employment. And the Khadi and village industries are the best means for providing full employment. At the same time, the advancement of science and technology should be made available to these cottage industries. Research should be carried on, as it is being carried on in other industries, in khadi and village industries also, with this idea that the strain of the work should be made less and less, and at the same time, it should not lead to any unemployment.

Mahatmaji used to cite the bicycle and the sewing machine and say that these two had not created unemployment. These have helped the individuals to make their work easier. Research should be continuously carried on with that idea in view.

16 hrs.

Of course, I agree that the Ambar Charkha is a result of that. But in

that also, the carding silvering process is so difficult, though spinning is easy enough. Continuous research should be carried on with the help of scientists and technologists to make the production of khadi and village industries easier.

I would like to make a mention of the utilisation of man-power also. Our former President, Rajen Babu had also made mention of this utilisation of man-power in his last Address. There are millions of people who still suffer from want of employment. I need not say again and again that unemployment is the worst danger that any country can have. Unless we find emploment for people, prosperity will not be so fast and so desirable as we expect it to be. Though I agree that it will be a very difficult task and the most difficult task, still, schemes and projects should be formulated to make possible the utilisation of this man-power.

We are often told about the power shortage and the tarnsport difficulties. If we consider these difficulties, then also the cottage industries would be very helpful and very handy for us to develop employment opportunities and provide employment to people.

At the same time, our rural people should also be educated. In many places, I find that our people are not ready to go even as far as Government go. In many villages, people want rice mills, oil mills and all that. That shows that Government are more forward than the people. We should create a proper atmosphere and educated our people in order to make them feel that mere mechanisation or the starting of big industries will not solve the problem in the long run.

Gram Ekai is the movement started by the workers engaged in rural uplift. It should receive all encouragement from Government.

I should now say a few words about the public sector industries. Many

people have complained that these industries are not run efficiently. That is the general view of the public also. That is what I would like to add. They should be run more efficiently and greater profits should be brought to augment the revenues of Government. They should also be as efficient as many of the private sector industries are.

About the prices of commodities, though many people have talked about this already, because of its importance, I would also like to say a few words on it. It is true that the prices of commodities have gone up very high, but only the workers engaged in organised industries or big industries or in Government service have got the benefit, or rather, they alone have not been hit by the rise in prices. The majority of the people suffer from the high rise in prices. So, some way should be found out so that those people also may not suffer. Either their income should be increased to three or four times the rise in prices, or the prices should be brought down to a reasonable level so that the majority of the people may not suffer.

About income-tax, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to show some more concessions for the Hindu undivided family or for those who have greater number of members in the family.

I would like to say a word also about registered firms. The tax has been raised if the firm has got more than four members. When we are encouraging co-operative societies and societies having more members, I do not know why Government should make a difference if a firm has got more than four members. I would request the hon. Minister not to restrict the number of partners in a firm but to leave it as it is.

Shri Morarka: The scope of the debate on the Finance Bill is so extensive that we can discuss almost anything that comes under the Central

[Shri Morarka]

Government. And I am glad to see that hon. Members here have taken full advantage of this privilege. I, for one, wish to confine myself only to the examination of the proposals contained in the Finance (No. 2) Bill itself.

Before I do that, I would like to give a few statistics to show the importance of public finance and what dimensions it has reached during the last ten years. In 1951-52, our total tax revenue was Rs. 512 crores; in the 1962-63 budget, it has increased to Rs. 1036 crores. During this period, the excise duties have increased from Rs. 85 crores to Rs. 523 crores. When the First Plan began, the revenue from excise duty was Rs. 85 crores; when the Second Plan began, the revenue was Rs. 190 crores; and when the Third Plan began, this revenue was Rs. 434 crores; when the second year of the Third Plan began, this revenue has become Rs. 523 crores. The income-tax and corporation tax revenue have increased during this period from Rs. 187 crores to Rs. 342 crores. Our income from currency and mint has increased from Rs. 8.7 crores to Rs. 49.3 crores. The interest income has increased from Rs. 37 crores to Rs. 167 crores.

On the other hand, our interest charges have increased from Rs. 69 crores to Rs. 243 crores, and our contribution to the States as their share of income tax, excise duties etc. has increased from Rs. 56 crores to Rs. 212 crores. Our defence expenditure during this period has increased from Rs. 170 crores to Rs. 343 crores. Our civil expenditure, including the interest, has increased from Rs. 233 crores to Rs. 924 crores.

The total debt of the Central Government has increased from Rs. 2,255 crores to Rs. 7,110 crores. Finally, the non-interest yielding debt increased from Rs. 718 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 1,311 crores in 1961-62.

Coming to the proposals in the Finance Bill, the first subject I want to talk about is capital gains tax. For the first time, capital gains are divided into two parts: one, short-term capital gains or gains accruing to short-term capital assets, and the other long-term capital gains. This reform, according to me, was overdue, because this is the only way you can tax speculative gains. Otherwise, till now under the garb of capital gains people making speculative profits even during one year or less, three months and six months, were paying a comparatively low rate of tax, even though the income they earned is purely speculative. There has been some criticism that this period of one year is too long and like England and America, the period for defining short-term capital gains should be limited to six months. I think the period of twelve months is more than fair and eminently reasonable. In England, no doubt, they have kept a period of six months for short-term capital gains, but that applies only to movable property. For immovable property, there, the period is two years. Similarly, in other countries the period ranges from two to five years.

I may give the instances of some other countries. In the USA, short-term capital gains are taxed at ordinary income tax rates. At one time, this period was two years, though it is now reduced to six months. In West Germany, this is called speculative gains tax which is imposed on capital gains made in a period of six months, though in Germany there is no tax on long-term capital gains. In France, Frenchmen pay no tax on stock exchange capital gains, though there is a turnover tax there. There is however a special tax on real estate capital gains to limit speculation. This tax is imposed on real estate if it is shown that more than 10 per cent profit is made within a period of seven years, and this tax rate goes up to 35 per cent. In our case, the rate of long-term capital gains tax does not exceed 25 per cent. In

Austria, Austrians are liable to pay income tax on speculative profits on shares, securities and property. But tax is levied on the shares profit only if they are bought and sold within a year—there also the period is one year—and any other property which is sold within five years. Here we have got no limit for the long-term property. In Sweden, it is levied on a sliding scale on moveable property held for less than five years and on other property held for less than ten years. Like this, here are many examples of other countries, Italy, Spain, Holland etc.

The point is that this period of twelve months which we have laid down for defining short-term capital gains is very reasonable and if other trading profits etc. made during a year are taxable at a certain rate, there is no reason why profits, even if they are called capital gains, should be treated differently if they are made within the period of one year.

The reason why a concessional rate should be charged or is generally charged on capital gains is this. Whereas you are taxing the gains in one year, actually the gain might have accrued to that asset slowly over a number of several years during which you held the property. When the gain or the profit accrues over a number of several years slowly, in small dribs and drabs, there is no justification for charging or taxing that again in any one year at the marginal rate. In today's progressive system of taxation where gains out of capital assets are also added to the entire world income and then that income is taxed at the marginal rate, the rate applicable to the total world income, it is less than fair to tax capital gains of long-term assets at the normal rate. It is for this reason but this reason alone that the gains on capital asset are treated separately or differently at a concessional rate as opposed to other normal trading activities. From this point of view, if the gains accrue on an asset

within a period of one year, there is full justification for taxing it at the normal rate.

So far so good. I am completely in favour of it. But there is one point where I wish to differ, and that is the treatment that you wish to give to the loss that accrues to the short-term capital assets. If there is a gain on these short-term capital assets, you would add that gain or profit to all the other profits, the total world income and make a common pool, and you will tax that pooled income at the rate applicable. But if there is a loss on these short-term capital assets, under your scheme, you do not want to deduct that loss from the other profits. In other words, what you propose to do is this. So far as the gains are concerned, you want to add them to all other gains or profits that you may have and tax them at the rates applicable to them, but so far as the losses are concerned, you do not want to deduct the losses. You do not want to give any concession to the person though he has incurred that loss within the period of twelve months or six months. That, I think, is not equitable not fair. Equity, simplicity and uniformity are the three cardinal principles of any civilised system of taxation. On that basis, if you want to add these short-term capital gains to all other income, it is but fair that you must give a reduction if there is a short-term capital loss from the other profits.

I do not propose to go into the economic implications of the capital gains tax, short-term and long-term, but I may conclude my observations on this subject by saying that in modern countries the latest innovation in the field of capital gains tax is what we call the 'roll over exemptions'. It means that if you sell one type of security and whatever you realise you invest that proceed in another type of security, naturally within a certain

[Shri Morarka]

given period of time, then that gain would not be taxable. It would only mean a book profit and not real. You become liable to tax only when you realise the amount in cash and keep it in cash and do not invest it further. I think in due course our financial expert and revenue officers may consider this point and see whether, in the interests of investment and saving, such a scheme is desirable and feasible.

The next point I want to deal with is about corporation tax. The main change, the most important change in fact, in the field of direct taxation is the increase of company taxation from 45 to 50 per cent. It is argued that this increase is unwarranted, unjustified and contrary to the assurance given by the Finance Minister. They are referring to the assurance given by the Finance Minister at the time he introduced the simplification of the company taxation system. At that time he abolished the Wealth Tax on the companies, the excess dividend tax and the fiction of grossing up, and he reduced the total taxation on the companies from 55 per cent or so to 45 per cent. It was argued at that time that since this 45 per cent rate would yield more revenue to the Government the effective rate should have been fixed at 43 or 44 per cent. The hon. Minister at that time had said that he wanted to maintain the status quo so far as the revenue yield was concerned. He did not propose to earn more revenue by introducing the new system of simplification. That is quite true, but I do not remember that the Finance Minister ever said that this status quo would be maintained perpetually, for ever. He never gave such an undertaking, and if I may so, he could not have given an undertaking never to increase the corporation tax from 45 per cent.

Arguments have been put forward that this increase in company tax would create disincentives among the people and that the corporate sector would suffer, and therefore the development of the country would suffer. If the reaction of the stock exchanges is any index, the evidence is just the contrary. After the Budget proposals, what we noticed was a sort of boom in all the stock exchanges in the country. It may be that those people anticipated a higher tax on the companies but because the hon. Finance Minister increased it by only five per cent, there was this boom. Whatever that may be, the fact is that the corporate sector or the commercial activity did not get any setback because of this increase.

Then, the hon. Members and persons outside who argue that there should be no increase in the tax on corporations quote the examples of other countries. They say the highest tax obtaining in other countries is less than what is obtaining here. I do not propose to go into it as to whether this argument is right or wrong because that would involve a lot of quotations of figures etc., but I may answer by saying firstly that the revenue needs of the other countries may not be so great as the revenue needs of this country. If our revenue needs are bigger than that of the other countries we have to increase this rate. Secondly, if we want to have foreign loans or external borrowings on this scale, we can justify that only if we make the maximum tax effort at home. If we do not want to make the maximum tax effort, if we do not want to raise what taxes we can in this country but depend more and more on foreign borrowings, to that extent our economy would become weaker and there would be a sort of demoralisation in our minds.

But apart from this argument of patriotism and appeal to their

nationalism, even if you consider it practically, the comparison between this country and any other country is not quite fair. These various corporations which function here must realise the protected and sheltered nature of the economy in which they are functioning. There is no foreign competition, and the home competition is very limited, while the demand is growing, the supply is not keeping pace. In these circumstances, they have an assured price, an assured market, and that creates also a perfect indifference to quality. Whatever quality they produce is sold. Whatever price they want to charge they get because of the laws of demand and supply. So, I feel that the quantum of profits which they make today is more due to what the State is doing for them than their own entrepreneurial zeal or acumen. I think, therefore, that if, in exchange of that, Government takes five or ten per cent more from them, they have no reason to grudge, purely from a practical point of view.

Then who suffers if the Government taxes and takes extra five per cent? It is not the entrepreneur, it is not the company itself, it is the shareholders. It is their dividend that would be slashed, and it is they who would get less in their hands. And generally we make appeals here in the name of the small shareholders and we say that most of the shares are diffused and decentralised. So, I do not think there is much to worry about this extra levy from the point of view of wider economic consequences.

Now I want to say a few words about the Wealth Tax. There are two important changes according to me which are made in the Wealth Tax. One is the increase of the rates on the Wealth Tax. These are increased, in the words of the Finance Minister:

"It is proposed to increase the Wealth Tax rates by 0.25 per cent and 0.5 per cent on the two highest slabs and to revise the slab structure a little."

The intention of the hon. Finance Minister is to increase the Wealth Tax rates by $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on one slab and by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on another slab, but unconsciously, unintentionally, I do not say the hon. Finance Minister meant it, on a small section of the Wealth the rate has been effectively increased by 0.75 per cent. That has happened because of the simultaneous revision of the slabs. At present the first two lakhs are exempt and the next slab is Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 lakhs which is at present paying one per cent. The third slab is Rs. 12 to Rs. 22 lakhs and there the present rate is 1.5 per cent, and now with the increase of 0.25 per cent, it would become 1.75 per cent. A person who possesses Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 lakhs as his wealth will have to pay on his last two lakhs the increased rate of 1.75 per cent instead of one per cent which he was paying hitherto. I think since this is unintended, since the hon. Finance Minister did not intend to increase the rate by 0.75 per cent, he must even now get it examined to see whether something can be done to remove this hardship.

The other point about the Wealth Tax which has been agitated all over, mostly by the Chambers and the Federations, is about the withdrawal of the concessions under clause XX of section 5, sub-section 1 of the Wealth Tax Act. Recently I read an article which appeared in the Financial Express of 24th May. I would quote from that because the author of that article has been talking in a very challenging way. This is what he says:

"Combined with another proposal in the same Finance Bill by which exemption under the Wealth Tax Act that was granted

[Shri Morarka]

hitherto shares of new industrial undertakings for the initial 5 years, is to be withdrawn irrespective of whether the period has run out or otherwise, this legislation will shake the confidence of investors in India and abroad. We shall be interested to know what defence Mr. Morarji Desai the purist and moralist had against this action of Mr. Morarji Desai, the politician."

Since the author has written in such a challenging way, I feel like giving some of the reasons which I think justify this withdrawal. When I say this I may immediately concede that this concession which the Government has given till now definitely had an incentive value. I do not dispute that. Its continuance may be desirable in the interest of investment in new companies. I do not dispute that also. This withdrawal may to some extent curb the incentive. I do not dispute that. What I dispute is the statement that the Government is going back on its words and that Government is not fulfilling its commitment.

This particular provision has a history and unless one knows that history one is apt to make this mistake of uninformed criticism. When the wealth tax was introduced in this House, that Bill did not have any provision for exempting any such company from the purview of the wealth tax. When the Bill went to the Select Committee some hon. Members tried to persuade the then Finance Minister to exempt all companies from the purview of that Bill. Somehow or the other the Finance Minister did not agree to that. Then the next proposal was at least to exempt the new companies. The Finance Minister at that time accepted that proposal. When that was accepted, naturally and logically, the hon. Members argued that

even the shareholders who invest in the shares of the new companies, those shares must also be exempt from the purview of the wealth tax. Judging the soundness of this argument, he accepted this plea and he gave that exemption. Clause 20 of sub-section (1) of section (5) of the Wealth Tax Act as it was originally passed says:

"the value of any shares held by the assessee in any company referred to in clause (d) of section 45, if on the relevant valuation date the provisions of this Act are not applicable to the company by reason of the provisions contained in that section."

If the provisions of that section are not applicable to any company at all no company is now under the obligation to pay any wealth tax, and the question of exemption may not, therefore, be pertinent. Therefore, as part of the overall scheme, Government considers it proper to withdraw this concession. I do not think that the Government is committing any breach of faith or going back on its words.

Then, they say that if this concession is withdrawn the foreigners' confidence in our industrial economy and fiscal policy would be shaken. I doubt very much whether such a thing would happen. I do not know on what authority a statement like that is made. By withdrawing this concession who will suffer? Not all the shareholders. Only those shareholders who are liable to pay wealth tax. Most of the shareholders who are liable to pay wealth tax are not persons who invest their money in somebody else's company; they are the people who attract other's savings for their companies. In view of this, this bogey that if this provision is withdrawn the corporate sector would suffer a rude shock and all that is a little more than what is actually the position.

About the carrying forward of the losses, I wish to say only one thing before I conclude. If you make a loss first and then a profit, you can write it off out of the profits of the eight subsequent years. But if you make a profit first and loss for all the rest of the years, you get no benefit. This may be all right so far as trading profits are concerned but in the case of capital gains tax I think there is a case for some better treatment and I do hope that the hon. Finance Minister would have this point examined even if he does not accept it now. That is a suggestion for long-term consideration and I do hope that it would receive the consideration it deserves.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the hon. Leader of the Praja Socialist Party who was speaking here a little while ago said that the concessions announced by the hon. Finance Minister yesterday were not going to help the common man. Most of the concessions which he announced yesterday are concessions in indirect taxation. The biggest concession he has made is in excise duty on textiles. I cannot understand Shri Dwivedi's argument because when these taxes are levied they say it is the common man who suffers but when those taxes are withdrawn or reduced, they say, the common man would not get relief. I think they should make up their minds about the interests of the common man: whether it is he who is subjected to tax when the taxes are levied or it is somebody else. If it is he who suffers, surely it is only he who would benefit when the taxes are reduced.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झजर) :
आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री विन मंत्री महाशय के सामने कुछ मुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बीज यह है कि वित्त उसी धन को कहते हैं जिससे लाभ हो। जिस धन से लाभ नहीं होता उसको वित्त नहीं कहा जाता। यदि उससे लाभ होता है तब तो ठीक है।

तो मान्य वित्त मंत्री महोदय को अपना बजट इस रूप में रखना चाहिए जिससे राष्ट्र की उन्नति हो और यह हम सब की आकांक्षा है। हम सब यही चाहते हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्र की भलाई हो और जितना कर राष्ट्र वासियों से लिया जाता है उसका ठीक उपयोग राष्ट्र-वासियों की भलाई में किया जाना चाहिये। उदाहरण के: लिए यही पर्याप्त है कि हमारे शरीर में यह जो हमारा उदर का भाग है यह हमारा वित्त मंत्रालय है। इस वित्त मंत्रालय को हम चारों तरफ से भोजन आदि ला कर देते हैं। और यह जो हमारे शरीर का वित्त मंत्रालय है वह उस भोजन को पाचन किया के: द्वारा रस, रक्त, मांस, मज्जा आदि में बदल कर शरीर को पहुँचाता है जिससे शरीर स्वस्थ रहे। इसी ढंग से हमारे राष्ट्र का काम चलना चाहिए जिससे कि राष्ट्र स्वस्थ रहे।

आज से कोई ढाई हजार वर्ष पूर्व भारत के: प्रसिद्ध राजनीतिज्ञ चाणक्य ने एक बचन कहा था :

मर्वे गुणः कांचनमाश्रयन्ति

हमारी भौतिक उन्नति सारी की सारी अर्थ के: उपर आधारित है। अगर हमारे राष्ट्र का अर्थ का ढांचा ठीक है तो राष्ट्र उन्नति बराबर होती चली जाती है। इसी के: लिए कर लगाया जाता है। कर के: हम विरोधी नहीं हैं। कर लगाना ही चाहिए। कर तो लिया ही जाएगा। उसके: बिना कार्य नहीं चल सकता। परन्तु यह कर लेना कैसे चाहिए। यह कर इस तरह लेना चाहिए जैसे कि मधु मक्किका फूलों से मधु लेती है, कि फूल ज्यों का त्यों बना दुआ है। और उसने मधु ले लिया। इसी तरह से कर इस प्रकार लेना चाहिए कि राष्ट्र के: लोगों को पीड़ा न पहुँचे। इस ढंग से शहद ले लिया जाए कि शहद का छत्ता उसको भी नाट न किया जाए जिससे बराबर मधुपान करने वालों को मधु भिलता रहे। अगर जो कर लिया जाता है उसका सदुपयोग

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

किया जाएगा तो हमारा राष्ट्र बराबर बढ़ता चला जाएगा ।

एक मेरा अपना विचार है जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । कुछ भाई दलीय आधार के ऊपर पूँजी और श्रम के अन्दर बराबर जगड़ा समझते हैं । परन्तु राष्ट्र के लिए दोनों आवश्यक हैं । जिस राष्ट्र की पूँजी जितनी अधिक होगी वही राष्ट्र शक्तिशाली बनेगा और समर्थ होगा । हमारे देश में जितन समूद्दिशाली महानुभाव है, वह कोई भी क्यों न हो, वह एक प्रकार से देश की सम्पत्ति के रक्षक है । हाँ उनका एक कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने धन का दुरुपयोग न करे । जनता से वह धन इस प्रकार से लेते जायें जिससे उसको महसूस भी न हो, उनको मालूम भी न पड़े और फिर उस धन का राष्ट्रपयोगी कार्यों में उपयोग करें । पूँजी बहुत आवश्यक है । अलवत्ता इस बात की सावधानता रखनी चाहिए कि उसका सदुपयोग हो दुरुपयोग कदापि न हो । जो लोग पूँजी का दुरुपयोग करना चाहते हैं उनके लिए वेद ने यह कहा है :—

“धर्मीहि दस्य धनिन धनने”

अर्थात् जो दस्य धनी हो उसको लोहे के हयोड़े के नीचे रखतो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : धनी सब दस्य होते हैं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : इसमें मैं अपने उन मित्र से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि सभी धनी दस्य होते हैं । जो दस्य धनी हों उनको तो कहा गया है कि लोहे के हयोड़े के नीचे रखतो लेकिन ऐसे भी सम्पत्तिवान महानुभाव हैं जो कि अपनी सम्पत्ति राष्ट्र के हित के लिए धारण करते हैं । भामाशाह को भला काँई कह सकता है कि वह दस्य धनी था ? कोन नहीं जानता कि भामाशाह ने महाराणा प्रताप को मेवाड़ के स्वाधीनता संघ्राम को पुनः लड़ने के लिए भारी मात्रा में धन दिया

जिसको कि लेकर राणा प्रताप ने सेना आदि फिर से इकट्ठी की और मेवाड़ की रक्षा की । जिसकी बुद्धि सही हो वह भामाशाह को दस्य धनी नहीं कह सकता । श्रम भी हमारा धन है जितना अधिक हम श्रम करेंगे कार्य करेंगे उतनी अधिक राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति बढ़ेगी । इस श्रम करने वालों में केवल मजदूर ही नहीं है बल्कि राष्ट्र के सभी अंगों को राष्ट्र की समृद्धि के हेतु कठोर श्रम करना है । चाहे अध्यापक हों, चाहे इंजीनियर हों और चाहे सैनिक हों और चाहे कल कारखाने में काम करने वाले मजदूर हों सभी अधिक हैं और अपने अपने ढंग से वह श्रम करते हैं । यदि सभी अंग मिल कर श्रम करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से देश समृद्धि-शाली बनेगा । यदि उनमें से कोई ऐसा नहीं करता है अथवा वह देश के लिए बाधा बनता है तो उस पर अंकुश होना ही चाहिये और उसकी ओक्याम होनी चाहिये ऐसे लोगों और तत्वों पर यदि राष्ट्र का अंकुश नहीं होगा तो हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था लड़लड़ा जायगी ।

सम्पत्ति नाम केवल “से का ही नहीं है । सम्पत्ति पैसा भी है, गी भी है और भूमि भी है । कई प्रकार की चीजें हैं जो कि सारी सम्पत्ति कहलाती हैं ।

16.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

सम्पत्ति के लिये हमारे यहां पहले पैसा मापदण्ड नहीं था बल्कि गोधन था और जिसके पास गावे अधिक होती थीं वह अधिक सम्पत्ति-वान और शक्तिशाली समझा जाता था । लक्खी बनजारों के पास सामान ढोने के लिये काफी तादाद में बैल होते थे और भी उनके पास बहुत सी चीजें होती थीं । मैं अपने माननीय मन्त्री से कहूँगा कि वह उसी रूप में वागिच्य को चलाने वाले एक शुद्ध बनिया बनें । बनिया बनना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है बनिये को हमारी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में लाला कहा जाता है । लाला का अभिप्रायः ला, ला । जो भी मिले ला । सब ले आओ । लेकिन उनको

राष्ट्र के लिये दादा बनना चाहिये, दा, दा, दो दो । इसी तरीके से हमारे समाज में ब्राह्मण को दादा कहा गया है । वह विद्या भी देता है और धन भी देता है अपने बेटे को तो ताला, कुंजी सब कुछ यहां तगड़ी से निकाल कर सौंप देता है । इस तरीके से वह दादा कहलाता है । हमारे वित मन्त्री महोदय बेशक बनिये बनें । लाला बनें और बनिया बन कर खूब धन इकट्ठा करें लेकिन बनिये के ऊपर दादा का अंगुश्ह होना चाहिये । दादा उस बनिये से कहेगा कि आभी इधर दो, उधर दो.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : दादा पंडित जी हैं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : ठीक है उनको इस ढंग से दादा कहा जा सकता है । अब यह स्कूल, कानिज और शिक्षा इन्हाँम का लाभ क्या है ? यहीं तो लाभ है कि जो हम ने भूले की हैं उनको छोड़ दें । हम ने जो अच्छा कामकाज किया है उसको आगे भी प्रतिलिप रखें । इसलिये हमें इस ढंग से इसको देखना चाहिये और आर्थिक दृष्टि से अवलोकन करना चाहिये कि हमने जिस सीमातक भूले की हैं उनको हम दुहरायें नहीं और उनका समन्वय ठीक से होना चाहिये । श्रम और पूँजी का समन्वय किया जाय और दोनों को सुसंगत बनायें । दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हों । जैसे कि साधारणतः कहा भी जाता है कि ज्ञान कर्म का प्रकाशक होता है और कर्म ज्ञान का पूरक होता है । वह ज्ञान विद्या किस काम की जो कर्म करने में मार्ग प्रदर्शन न करे और वह ज्ञान किस काम का जो कर्म करने के लिये उत्साहित न करे । इसलिये श्रम भी आवश्यक है और पूँजी भी आवश्यक है । दोनों का अपने अपने स्थान के ऊपर नियन्त्रण रहना चाहिये । इस ढंग से समन्वयवादी होकर यदि हम चलेंगे तो यह अर्थकृत झगड़े हट जायेंगे । आज जो हम देखते हैं कि विवाद को शान्त करने के लिये कमेटी बनाने की सलाह दी जाती है, तो उस हालत में यह कमेटियां रहेंगी ही नहीं क्योंकि

हर आदमी यह सोचेगा कि मेरा यह काम है और जब अपना कर्तव्य समझ कर इस काम को करेगा तो फिर विवाद का कोई स्थल ही नहीं रह जाता है ।

जैसे धर में एक व्यक्ति की अवस्था होती है उसी तरह राष्ट्र में किसी भी सरकार की अवस्था होती है । सरकार का यह काम है कि जितने भी अंग हैं उनको वह पुष्ट करे और जहां जहां धन देना आवश्यक हो बराबर उन को देती चली जाय । आवश्यकतानुसार यदि धन देते चले जायेंगे तो उनका कार्य ठीक होगा । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने धन का अधिक उपयोग राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये करें और वह किस प्रकार से हो सकता है उसके लिये कुछ सुआव में देना चाहता हूँ । यह जो खेल कूद है इनमें हम देखते हैं कि पाश्चात्य ढंग के खेल, कूद हम भारतवासियों पर आये हुए हैं । विद्यार्थी खेल खेलने जाता है है एक हाकी स्टिक लगभग २०-२५ रुपये की खरीदता है और अक्सर वह उसी दिन टूट भी जाया करती है । इसी तरह यह फुटबाल और अन्य पाश्चात्य खेल हैं । इन पर राष्ट्र का काफी धन खर्च होता है और उसका अपव्यय होता है । हमारा काफी पैसा बाहर जाता है । यदि हम कवड़ी खेलें, कुश्ती करें और आसन आदि लगायें तो इन पर तो एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं आता है.....

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : यह स्पोर्ट्स गुडस तो हमारे देश में बनते हैं और यह बाहर से नहीं आते हैं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : ठीक है आपका कहना । लेकिन धन तो खर्च होता ही है और महंगाई भी तो काफी है । हिन्दुस्तानी ढंग के खेल कूद में कुछ भी पैसा नहीं लगता है और वह पैसा धी, दूध के खाने पीने में खर्च किया जा सकता है । अब कहा जाता है कि धी, दूध आये कहां से तो भाई इसका तो सहज उपाय यह है कि हर एक भाई गी माता की सेवा

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

करे और दूध पीये । आप दूध तो पी लें और पशु रक्खें नहीं तो यह तो चलने वाला नहीं है । पशु नहीं रख्करोगे तो फिर दूध कहां से पीयोगे ? पशु रख्करो तो दूध पीयो ।

इसी तरह से हमें अपनी वेश भूषा के मामले में भी सादगी लानी चाहिये । मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज धीरे धीरे हमारे बीच में से सादगी उठती जा रही है और उसकी जगह फैशनपरस्टी ने ले ली है । जिनके बच्चे स्कूलों और कालिजों में पढ़ते हैं उनके मां, वाप जानते होंगे कि उनके बच्चों के पास जूतों की एक अच्छी खासी पाठशाला लगी रहती है । तरह तरह के जूते उनके पास रहते हैं । तरह तरह के कोट, पतलून और सूट आदि पर काफी रूपाया खर्च करते हैं

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : लिपिस्टक लगाया जाता है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मेरी वहन पास में बैठी हैं । मैं ऐसी बात नहीं कहना चाहता ।

आध्यक्ष महोदय : चौधरी साहब बोलेंगे तो वह कह देंगे ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मेरा स्तर ऐसा नहीं है । खैर मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि हम अपने खानदान और रहन सहन में सादगी लायें । हमारी वेशभूषा सामान्य और सादी हो । लोक सभा में यह सौभाग्य का विषय है कि वेशभूषा के बारे में सादगी पाई जाती है । स्पष्ट है कि अगर हम सादगी से रहेंगे तो हमारा व्यय कम होगा और इस तरह से राष्ट्र का व्यय भी कम होगा और इस तरह से अधिक से अधिक सम्पत्ति और पूँजी हम राष्ट्र की रक्षा करने के कार्य में जुटा सकेंगे । राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये यदि आवश्यकता हो, तो हमारे कुछ विभाग थोड़े समय के लिये बन्द

भी कर दिये जायें, इस पर भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । आज प्रातःकाल कितना एक तरह से वायुगुद हुआ । इस सदन में आकर जो कुछ मैंने देखा है, उससे आपकी न्यायप्रियता में मुझे विश्वास है—इसलिये विश्वास है कि आप कोई भेदभाव नहीं रखता चाहते और इसीलिए सब दलों के प्रतिनिधियों को अपनी अपनी बात कहने का अवसर मिलता है । लेकिन एक बात की तरफ मैं इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि शिष्ट मर्यादा से बाहर किसी को नहीं जाना चाहिए । अपनी बात सब कहें, लेकिन अनुशासन का पालन सब को करना चाहिए । इसलिये मुझे भी साहस होता है कि मैं अपनी बात अपने ढंग से कहूँ । यह कोई खुशामद नहीं है । मंस्कृत में एक बाक्य है : “यस्मिन् कुले त्वमुत्पन्नस्तत्र गजो न हन्त्यते ।” एक कथा है कि एक सिंहनी ने अपने बच्चों के साथ एक गीड़ वे: बच्चे को भी पाल लिया था और किसी हाथी वे: आ जाने पर जब वह गीड़ शेर को धमकाने लगा, तो सिंहनी ने कहा कि “जिस खानदान में तू पैदा हुआ है, उसमें हाथी नहीं मारा जाता है ।” अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कुल में हम पैदा हुए हैं, उसमें खुशामद नाम की चीज़ नहीं है । हम यह चाहते हैं कि स्पष्ट बात हो और भारतवर्ष के सब प्रदेशों की उन्नति की जाये ।

आपके माध्यम से मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी का ध्यान हरयाणा क्षेत्र की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ । हमारे पूर्वी भाई कहते हैं, ‘कभी भूखत मरत, कभी धापत मरत’, अर्थात् कभी अधिक खाने से मरे और कभी भूख से मरे । कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है और कभी पानी नहीं बरसता है । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के पास हरयाणा क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा भाग मरु-भूमि में पड़ा हुआ है । वहां पर ट्यूबवैल्ज का प्रबन्ध नहीं है । वहां पर पैसा लगाना चाहिए । अगर अन्न अधिक होगा, तो राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति अधिक से अधिक बढ़ेगी और उसकी बहुत

भलाई होगी । यह दिल्ली का निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र है और हमें इसको सुदृढ़ बनाना चाहिये ; यह मुदृढ़ तभी बन सकता है, जब चारों ओर का क्षेत्र सैनिक रूप में परिवर्तित हो जाये । इसी लिये मैंने ये बातें सुझाव के रूप में निवेदन की हैं । मैं आक्षेप के रूप में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । आपकी कृपा से मुझे तीन चार बार बोलने का अवसर मिला है । उसमें मैंने सुझाव ही दिये हैं और ऐसी बातें नहीं कहीं हैं कि व्यर्थ के बाद-विवाद में आपका और इस सदन के सदस्यों का समय नष्ट हो । भेरा यह भी स्वभाव नहीं है कि आप की धंटी बजती रहे और मैं बोलता रहूँ । हम लोगों में एक सैनिक अनुशासन होना चाहिये । धंटी इस बात की बोधक होती है कि माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें । सभ्यता का तकाज़ा यह है कि धंटी से हम समझ लें कि हमारा समय पूरा हो गया—प्रह्लां का समय पूरा हो गया, मृत्यु नहीं आ गई—और तब हमें समाप्त कर देना चाहिए ।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा पद्धति का सम्बन्ध है, आज शिक्षा पर हमारा वहुत अधिक रुपया लग रहा है । दुर्भाग्य से स्कूल-कालेज गांवों के निकट न होने के कारण हमारे गांव-वालों के बाल-बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए बाहर जाते हैं । कितना रुपया उसमें खर्च किया जाता है, यह कोई अनुभवी ही जानता है । शहर में तो कोई बात नहीं है—रोटी खाई और कालेज में चले गए । लड़कियों के लिये भी शिक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है । हमारी लड़कियां ऐसी नहीं कि उनके संरक्षण की आवश्यकता न हो । हमें अपने लड़के-लड़कियों का पूरा ध्यान रखना है, जिससे वे राष्ट्र के अच्छे से अच्छे, उत्तम, नागरिक बन सकें और राष्ट्र की भलाई कर सकें । उनके विकास और उन्नति के लिये अधिक से अधिक पैसा लगाना चाहिये और वह पैसा सार्वकां होगा ।

आज की शिक्षा-पद्धति में पुस्तकों का ढर का ढेर चलता है । और भी बड़ा व्यय होता

है । शिक्षक महोदय मुझे क्षमा करें—ग्रागर क्षमा नहीं करेंगे, तो दो रोटी अधिक खा लेंगे, मेरा क्या लेंगे ? —जो जितना बड़ा प्रोफेसर है, उतना ही कम पढ़ाता है । प्राइमरी क्लास का अध्यापक दिन-रात चबकी की तरह लगा रहता है । लेकिन बड़े बड़े यूनिवर्सिटी के लैक्चरर और प्रोफेसर एक दो पीरियड पढ़ा कर थक जाते हैं । वे धी दूध खायें, तो वे क्यों थकेंगे ? वे अच्छी तरह से काम करेंगे, तभी राष्ट्र की उन्नति होगी । हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय का कथन है कि “आराम हराम है” आराम हराम तभी होगा, जब लोग काम करेंगे । जब लोग काम करेंगे, तो राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को बड़ा सकेंगे ।

ये मेरे थोड़े से सुझाव हैं । आप की धंटी की मैंने प्रतीक्षा नहीं की । मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना हूँ ।

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Finance Bill, I would like to speak on the food problem of our country. The food situation is very acute. It is said that we are short by 4 to 5 million tons of foodgrains and that we are purchasing foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 194 crores. The hon. Finance Minister yesterday in an optimistic tone expressed, and it was applauded from all sides, that we have increased our production from 57 million tons to 80 million tons, our target is 100 million tons and it will be achieved. As a farmer of this nation—not as a public man or a politician—I can assure this House and the Finance Minister that we the farmers, if we are given the facilities and top priority is given to all agricultural activities, will not only fill up the target of 100 million tons but we will be able to raise the target to 110 million tons. As a practical farmer in this country for more than two decades, I have increased the yield in my farm from 2 to 2-1/2 tons per acre on an average of 100 acres. When I became an

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elected parliamentarian of this House I was sorry to find that we are spending about Rs. 195 crores on foodgrains. During the last world war Winston Churchill said after Dunkirk: "Give us the tools and we will finish the job". The tools were supplied in proper time and the war was won. So also, we on behalf of the farmers assure this House: "Give us the proper price for our produce and we will finish the job". Unless you give us the proper price for our produce, if you simply say that the prices of grains have gone up, even though it may be a slogan to attract the public, in this agricultural country wherein 70 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture and only 30 per cent of the people are in the urban and industrial sector, we know that 70 per cent of the population are not affected by the prices at all because they are engaged in agricultural labour and the prices of things for agricultural labourers have risen from one to ten times of what they were previous to the war period.

Sir, the Finance Minister is spending Rs. 195 crores on the purchase of foodgrains. I would request him to give to the rural people at least 10 per cent of that Rs. 195 crores. Then, within a year or two, I can show increase in production by 3 to 4 million tons.

We have an agricultural economy. Because for more than 200 years we were under alien rule we have not given thought to our agriculture, to the methods of cultivation and all those things. Now there is a craze for fertilisers. I want to give a note of warning to our Government, that the application of the so-called fertilisers to the field will in no way help to maintain the fertility of the soil. Grains may grow in quantity, but in quality and in the maintenance of the fertility of the soil it will in no way help. Even in the so-called advanced countries like Japan, those

who have applied abundance of fertilisers now feel that it has led to a depletion of the fertility of the soil and that fertility of the soil can well be maintained only by organic manures. By organic manures I mean the excreta of any living being. That is the best manure for the soil. This aspect of the question has to be considered. We are wasting many things. We only talk of cow-dung. We do not apply our mind and collect the urine of the cow which is a very valuable thing. When we generally refer to manure, we only mean cow-dung and not the urine of the cattle which is a valuable manure. In the same way, if night soil of the entire population of a village is collected, properly preserved and applied as manure it will increase the yield per acre tremendously. So, I would request the Finance Minister to allot Rs. 1 crore per each State for this scheme and select one thousand villages where night-soil can be collected, preserved and applied to the soil, as it is more than worth the money spent for it will not only improve the fertility of the soil but will help us in getting three consecutive crops. At least half a ton per acre is assured by the use of night soil as a manure. So, if Rs. 15 crores are allotted for this scheme of using natural manure, apart from helping the preservation of the fertility of the soil, we will be increasing the production by at least one lakh of tons per State.

17 hrs.

Now the food production in our country is greatly affected by insects, pests and fungus diseases. I would suggest that the State Governments should be supplied with the proper insecticides and pesticides to control the air-borne, seed-borne and water-borne diseases in all the areas. If we can do that, we can increase the production by another ten per cent.

Then, the poor agriculturists in the rural areas are denied many

facilities. For example, when electricity is supplied to the industrial sector at the rate of 4 or 5 nP. per unit, we charge for the same unit of electricity from the agriculturist 7, 10 or even 15 nP, even though we say ours is an agricultural country. In an agricultural country we should try to protect the interests of the agriculturist. They should be treated at least on par with people in the industrial sector, if not for a better position. Also, the agriculturists should be provided with better incentives, like supply of power at concessional rates etc. If we provide them with such facilities, it will result in increase in production by the agriculturists.

Then, there should be a scheme for insurance of crops and cattle. Of course, it should be insisted that the agriculturists should maintain good cattle. If the cattle insurance scheme is there, agricultural operations will go on without any interruption even though a farmer may have only one or two cattle. Also, if there is failure of crop due to natural causes, if there is crop insurance, there will be enthusiasm for the agriculturist to increase production.

Coming to the language problem, Dr. Govind Das was saying that we should talk in the Hindi language. We have no objection to converse in the Hindi language. We have only one request to make to the Speaker. Many of us who come from the South do not know Hindi at present. So, those hon. Members who know English should have the courtesy to speak in English so that we can follow them. Of course, we can learn Hindi and we will try our best to do that. The remarks of Dr. Govind Das remind me of one incident which took place in our country in the sixteenth century. One Kumarakuruparar, who was a monk and saint at that time, was invited by the king of Bararas to go to Varanasi, where all languages could be taught. Kumarakuruparar who knew Tamil very well came here

all the way and learnt Hindi and then gave lectures in Varanasi in Hindi on the Kamba Ramayana. Bhakta Tulsidas was one of the disciples of our Kumarakuruparar. After the inspiration drawn from Kumarakuruparar he was able to compose the Tulsidas Ramayana. So, I would request Dr. Govind Das also to learn Tamil which is one of the beautiful languages, then come to the South and give lectures on the beautiful literatures of Hindi and Hindustani. We will be his disciples and we will also compose works in Hindi. It will be a forum for our Hindi prachar and all those things. We will be so glad if he does that.

Our nation is a multi-lingual nation. Every hon. Member should realise that it is a multi-lingual nation. We should strive to see that all the best works and maxims of our great poets and great saints are translated in all the languages. The maxims of the great Thiruvalluvar which are translated in foreign languages should be translated in all Indian languages. The great Kambar in his epic, Kamba Ramayana, gives so many things about brotherhood, national integration and everything. He said in one of his poems how to establish Ram Rajya. To establish Ram Rajya is to establish the socialist pattern of society. The establishment of a socialist pattern of society means that everybody should be literate and everybody should be given equal chances of employment. If you provide these things, that is a socialist pattern of society. That is the establishment of Ram Rajya. That is the millennium that had been thought of by the Christians. That is the thing which the great Gambar has said in his great epic. That Kamba Ramayana should be translated in Hindi and all other languages.

I will quote one or two verses from the Kamba Ramayana, give their translation and finish my speech. He has said that in Ayodhya everybody was educated; everybody was employ-

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ed, therefore there is no question of illiteracy at all and there is no question of unemployment; that is why everybody is happy. This is the verse:

"Kallathu nirpar pirar inmayin
Kalvimuthra.

Vallarum illai. Avai vallarum
illai

Ellarum ellapperunchelvam
eithale.

Illarum illai udaayarkalum
illai."

I have already given the translation of this verse. In it he has stressed upon national character. That is the main part of it.

I can say that our great Prime Minister is the national symbol and is a versatile genius. The Great Asoka stood for peace in the world. Akbar the Great stood for national integration. We can find both Asoka and Akbar in our beloved Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Only through the maintenance of national character which is a very vital thing for our country we can establish a society in which no foreign or alien nation can attack us. That is mentioned even a thousand years ago by the great Kambar, the poet. Such a good thing is there and that is why I want it to be translated in all the languages. He has already forethought about discipline; he has already forethought about national character. Through national character we can build our plans and can be successful in the economic and other programmes. Unless there is national character in every human being, it is impossible to do this.

With your permission I want to quote one more verse and finish my speech. It is:

"Kalam surakkum nidhiyam
Kanakkila Nilam surakkum nirai-
valam

Nanmanippilam surakkum peru-
tharkaria

Nankulam surakkam ozhukkam
kudikelam."

Kalam surakkum nidhipam means that by international trade we can earn so much money. *Kanakkila nilam surakkum niraiyalam* means that by building so many big projects, like, Bhakra-Nangal, we can achieve fully the targets of our agricultural production. *Nanmanippilam surakkum perutharkaria* means that by coalmines and lignite mines we can improve our industry in abundance. All these things are possible. But the people of Ayodhya have got national character which is invaluable and which is the most important thing because of which they have got that Ram Rajya. So, I would say that in spite of all our achievements, we need national character. And I appeal to the House that in this respect we should follow the lead of our Prime Minister who is the embodiment of our national character, and we should see that our nation progresses and is second to none in the world.

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रीमान् का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आज इस फाइनेन्स बिल पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान चाणक्य की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि हमारे देश के एक बहुत बड़े अर्थशास्त्री थे।

अभी हमारे मित्र ने इंटीग्रेशन की ओर संकेत किया। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जो संस्कृति है वह दक्षिण भारत धालों की देन है। गुरु शंकराचार्य ने राम और कृष्ण को जिन्होंने मनुष्य के रूप में जन्म लिया था भवगवान् का रूप प्रदान किया। दक्षिण भारत के महान् गुरु लोगों ने देश में एकता का बीजारोपण किया था। ये चीज आपको भूलना नहीं चाहिए। मुझे आज मैसूर पर गवं है क्योंकि कुछ दिन पहले मैसूर ने उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मेस्वर को अपने यहां से पालियामैंट के लिए चुन कर भेजा है। यह देश की एकता का एक नमूना है।

मैं निबेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री इस धारा को देखें कि जो रूपका हरिजन

विभाग को दिया जाता है वह सही मानों में खर्च होना चाहिए। आज आप हरिजन विभाग को करोड़ों रुपया देते हैं। यहां मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि हरिजन तो कांग्रेस की जेब में है। मैं कहता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। सब को स्वतन्त्रता है जिसको चाहें चुन सकते हैं। जिस दिन आपने जनता को बैलट पेपर दे दिया, तो फिर वह चाहे हरिजन हो या ब्राह्मण हो उसको अपने अधिकार का उपयोग करने का हक है कि वह उस अधिकार का चाहे जैसे उपयोग कर सकता है। जो रुपया आप हरिजन विभाग को दे रहे हैं वह हम को पूरा पहुंच नहीं पाता। मैं चाहता हूं कि हरिजन विभाग को चलाने का मौका किसी हरिजन को देना चाहिये क्योंकि वह उनकी कियोंको ज्यादा अच्छी तरह जानता है। मैं यह इसलिये कहता हूं कि सब को चुनाव करने की स्वतन्त्रता है क्योंकि अपोजीशन में दो हरिजन मेम्बर चुन कर आए हैं, एक जनरल सीट से और दूसरे पी० एम० पी० की तरफ से। तो कांग्रेस ने इस बाबले में सब को वरावर हक दिया है। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि हरिजन कांग्रेस की जेब में है।

अब मैं कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश के सिलसिले में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं लेकिन मैं उन सब को आपके सामने नहीं पढ़ूँगा। मैं मोटे तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश को जो पिछले साल इनकम टैक्स, एक्साइज डूटी, एटेट डूटी और रेलवे फेयर की आय में से ३१०३ लाख मिलता था वह अब ३०७१ लाख रह जायगा और इस तरह उत्तर प्रदेश को पांच माल में १५ करोड़ का घाटा रहेगा। आज उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बहुत घाटे में चल रही है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां न कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री खोली जा रही है और न कोई बड़ा डेवेलपमेंट का कार्य किया जा रहा है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उस भाग से आता हूं जिसकी भारत सरकार ने जांच करायी थी

और वह रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास मौजूद है। उस रिपोर्ट से आपको मालूम होगा कि बस्ती जिला हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे गरीब जिला है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसको ट्रेनिंग दें। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बता देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास नेपाल का इलाका है। इसलिए हम को ज्यादा मदद की जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो देश की आय है उसका ईक्वल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिए।

जो राज्य समुद्र के किनारे है उनके व्यापार में उत्तरांत हो सकती है। हम तो बीच में हैं, समुद्र से बहुत दूर हैं। हमारे व्यापार में उत्तरांत नहीं हो सकती। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश के हर हस्ते के आदमियों को एक सूत्र में बंधना चाहिये और एक साथ रहना चाहिये। आज देश के चारों तरफ लड़ाई के बादल मंडला रहे हैं, कभी चीन हमको धमकी देता है, कभी पाकिस्तान हमको धमकी देता है, कभी नेपाल हमको धमकी देता है। आज हम को देश की रक्षा की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। हमारे देश में हरिजनों की आबादी चौथाई है। मैं यह पूरी जिम्मेदारी से कहता हूं कि मैं एक दो करोड़ हिरिजनों को आवश्यकता पड़ने पर देश के लिए खुशी खुशी भिड़ा दूँगा। जिस प्रकार भारत शाह ने राणा प्रताप के लिये अपना खजाना खोल दिया था उसी प्रकार भारतवर्ष के प्रथम मन्त्री का खजाना खुला है। लेकिन मेरो प्रार्थना है कि जो रुपया आप दे रहे हैं उसका पूरा पूरा चैक होना चाहिए।

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

आज रेलवे विभाग का काम ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है और उसमें गड़बड़ियां हैं और रेलवे कर्मचारी कम्प्युनिस्ट प्रभाव में हैं। जनता को वे कोई सुविधा देने की परवाह नहीं करते। वे एम० पीज और एम० एल० एज० की भी परवाह नहीं करते। इन बातों को प्रध

[श्री शिव नारायण]

मन्त्री से कहने में मुझे संकोच नहीं है क्योंकि आप चाहें तो इन शिकायतों को दूर कर सकते हैं।

आज सबेरे जो हाउस में हुआ उसका नक्शा मेरे सामने है। जो विरोधी दल ने कहा वह मने सुना। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल से लखनऊ तक १७४ मील की सड़क बनी हुई है लेकिन प्रोटेक्शन की जरूरत है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमें अच्छी फौजी ट्रेनिंग दी जाए जिससे हम देश की रक्षा करने में समर्थ हो सकें। आज हम को भाषा आदि छोटी-छोटी बातों में न जाकर एक सूत्र में बन्धने की आवश्यकता है। हमने अपने देश को बड़ी कुरायानियां देकर आजादी दिलायी है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हमको देश की रक्षा की ओर सबसे अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं खेती के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने भी थोड़ा बहुत एप्रीकल्चर पढ़ा है। नाइट साइल की खाद सबसे अच्छी होती है। जो अब आप लेते हैं अगर उसका रिटन जमीन को कर दिया जाए तो पैदावार बहुत अच्छी हो सकती है। क्यूबा में और जापान आदि में इस प्रकार की खाद का उपयोग किया जाता है। अभी जब मैं दिल्ली आ रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि यहां पटरी के किनारे बहुत जमीन पड़ी है जिसके लिये पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

दिल्ली के अन्दर जो लोग क्षोपड़ियों में पड़े हैं उनकी दशा का हमें पता नहीं है। यदि हम उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो न जाने हम कहां होंगे।

पिछले १४ बरस में दुनिया ने कितनी उप्रति कर ली और आज लोग चन्द्र लोक की यात्रा कर रहे हैं और हम जीप में भी बठ जाते हैं तो समझते हैं कि हमने बड़ी तरक्की कर ली। आज हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं।

आज विरोधी दल ने जो सबेरे किया उसका नक्शा हमारे सामने है। मैं मानता हूं कि विरोधी दल का अपना कर्तव्य है लेकिन हमारे यहां एक मजबूत विरोधी दल होना चाहिए। उसमें जिम्मेदारी की भावना होनी चाहिए क्योंकि हो सकता है कि कल को उनको प्राइम मिनिस्टर, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर और फॉइनेन्स मिनिस्टर बनना पड़े। उनको हमारी कमियों को बतानाना चाहिए जैसे कि सूर्यनस्त्रा ने रावण को बताया था कि मेरी नाक कटी तो कटी पर अपनी बचा लेना। गवर्णर ने उसका कहना नहीं सुना। लेकिन हम विरोधी दल की बात पर विचार करेंगे। मेरा सब माननीय मदस्यों से और विरोधी दल में भी निवेदन है कि वे देखें कि कहां कहां रुपया गलत तरीके से खर्च हो रहा है और उसको रोकने में सरकार को महायता दें।

ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस काम पर आप बहुत रुपया खर्च करते हैं लेकिन किसान को बहुत कम रुपया पहुंचता है। अगर उसको ४०० रुपया मिलने वाला है तो उसको प्राप्त करने में उस को ४०० रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है तब उसको वह रुपया मिलता है। इसका चैक होना चाहिए। मुझे एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट विद्यार्थी मिला। उसने मुझसे कहा कि आपने जो राम राज्य की कल्पना की है वह पूरी हो सकती है यदि सरकार गांव से जो एक रुपया लेती है उसमें से चार आना गांव को वापस कर दे।

हमारे यहां आज बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो रही है। रिश्वतखोरी बड़ी हुई है। उसको रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं स्वामी जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं उनके साथ स्कूलों में चलने को तैयार हूं। ये प्रोफेसर लोग क्या करते हैं। ये लोग सलाह देते हैं लेकिन विद्यार्थी उस पर ध्यान नहीं देते। मैं लखनऊ यूनीवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थियों के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि वे हजरत गंज में रात के

नौ बजे तक चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं, सिगरेट पीते हैं, सिनेमा देखते हैं और काफी हाउस में जा कर बैठ जाते हैं। और थड़ डिवीजन में पास होते हैं और फिर नौकरी प्राप्त करने के लिए सोसं की तलाश करते हैं। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि यह सोसं की बदौलत कितने दिन गाड़ी चलेगी? मैं एक टीचर रहा हूँ और मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप एम० ए० का इमित्हान सब के लिए खोल दीजिये और एम० ए० की डिग्री लेने दीजिये। नौकरी के बास्ते सब को कम्पटीशन में बैठा दीजिये और जो उसमें सफल हों उनको सर्विस में ले लिया जाय और इस तरह मैलेक्शन प्रतियोगिता में यह सोसं तलाश करने वाले लोग अपने आप साक हो जायेंगे। इस तरह से सारा नक्शा ठीक हो जायगा। अब स्पष्ट है: "सुवर्णिनः कुतो विद्या विद्यार्थिनः कुता सुवर्म"। अर्थात् जो सुख चाहता है उस को विद्या कहां है और जो विद्यार्थी है उस को सुख कहां है? आज इस मिद्दान्त पर कितने विद्यार्थी अमल कर रहे हैं? यही कारण है कि हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर दिन पर दिन गिरता ही जा रहा है। अब आज विद्यार्थियों में जो यह हास नजर आ रहा है उसके लिए टीचर्स और गार्जिंस दोनों ही जिम्मेदार हैं। टीचर्स के पास जहां विद्यार्थी द घंटे रहता है वहां गार्जिंस के पास वह १८ घंटे रहता है। वालकों का नकल करने का स्वभाव होता है, बाप जैसा करता है बेटा भी वही करता है। बाप अगर सिप्रेट पीता है तो उस का बेटा भी धीरे धीरे सिप्रेट पीने लगता है। इसलिए बच्चों के गार्जिंस और टीचर्स को इसका बहुत व्याप रखना चाहिए कि उनका रहन सहन और खान पान त्रुटिपूर्ण न हो क्योंकि उसका बुरा असर बच्चे पर भी पड़ेगा।

आज शिक्षा में ऊपर रुपया पानी की तरह बहाया जा रहा है लेकिन उचित ढंग का शिक्षण बच्चों को नहीं मिल रहा है। इस के कारण एक तीमग ही कलाम हमारे देश में पैदा हो रहा है। इस देश के अन्दर बाह्यण, धक्की,

वैश्य और शूद्र यह चमार आदि के क्लास तो पहले से हैं लेकिन यह एक नया ही क्लास पैदा हो रहा है जोकि मम्मी, मम्मा पुकारता है। आज इंग्लिश स्कूलों में जो हमारे बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं उनमें हम देखते हैं कि इस कदर अंग्रेजियत और पाश्चात्य सम्मता की बूआ गयी है कि वस भगवान ही बचाये। देश से हालांकि अंग्रेज चले गये लेकिन अपने पीछे यह एक नया क्लास छोड़ गये हैं जोकि सीधे सीधे पिता जी और माता जी पुकारने के स्थान पर उनको मम्मा और मम्मा के नाम से सम्बोधित करता है। आज इंग्लिश स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हमारे उन बच्चों पर इस तरह का गलत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है जोकि बांधुनीय नहीं है। समय रहते इस को चैक किया जाय और यह व्याप रखा जाय कि हमारे बच्चे सही मायने में भारतीय बनें और वह भारतीयता के रंग में रंगे न कि उस पाश्चात्य सम्मता के रंग में। इस देश के अन्दर आज तक्षशिला और नालन्दा सरीखे विश्वविद्यालयों के खोलने की आवश्यकता है ताकि हमारे बच्चे सही तालीम पा सकें और भारतीय संस्कृति का उन पर असर पड़े। भारतीय संस्कृति तभी इस देश में पूर्ण रूप से स्थापित हो सकती है।

यह पंचशील का नारा जोकि हमने विश्व को दिया है मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहां कि भगवान बृद्ध जन्मे थे और जोकि पंचशील के दाता हैं। मुझे इस बात को सोच कर गर्व अनुभव होता है कि मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जहां कि महात्मा कवीर ने ममाधि ली। मगहर ने देश के सामने हिन्दू, मुस्लिम एकता का आदर्श उपस्थित किया। वहां दोनों मंदिर मस्जिद मौजूद हैं जिसकी तवियत हो जाकर देख सकता है। मेरी कांस्टी-ट्रांस्मी में मुमलमानों ने गयों को मालाएं पहना कर गऊशाला में पहुँचाया है। एकता का पाठ देश को पढ़ाया है। वहां हिन्दू, मुस्लिम एकता का अंदाज आप ही से लगा सकते हैं कि घर में गांव में मुसलमान बड़े बड़ों को हम लोग चाचा, चाची कहा करते थे और उनका

[श्री शिव नारायण]

भी यहीं हाल था लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि आज वह व्यवहार नहीं है।

अभी उस दिन जब मुशिदावाद के मौलाना साहब बोले थे तो मैं भी बोलना चाहता था और उनको जवाब देना चाहता था कि भारत सरकार ने सब सम्प्रदायों अर्थात् हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिक्ख और ईसाई सब की रक्खा की है। सरकार का अल्प-संख्यकों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार है। मैं मौलाना साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से काफी बड़ी तादाद में रेफ्यूजीज आये, हम ने उनको प्रोटेक्शन दिया और यहां पर उनको बमाया लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इसके विपरीत आचरण किया और बजाय अपने वहां अन्पसंख्यकों को बसाने के और उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने के उनको अपने देश से बाहर निकाल दिया। पाकिस्तानी पंजाब से उन्होंने पंजाबी हिन्दू और सिक्ख भाइयों को निकाल दिया। हमने उनको भारत में शरण दी और बमाया। काफी पदा उनको बसाने पर खर्च किया। अब शरणार्थी भाई चूंकि यहां के लोकल लोगों की अपेक्षा अधिक बुद्धिमान और बिजनेस माइंड हैं इसलिए उन्होंने यहां आकर बिजनेस पर कब्जा कर लिया और यहां के लोगों को पीछे छोड़ दिया। और वह घाटे में रहे। इनका होने पर भी हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को गाली दी जाती है लेकिन उस गाली से हम अपने कर्तव्य पद से विचलित होने वाले नहीं हैं। हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुह नहीं मांडेंगे। हम उसका सुनेंगे और बर्दाशत करेंगे और अपनी गाड़ी का धीरे धीरे सफलता की मंजिल की ओर ले जायेंगे। हम कछवे की चाल से धीरे धीरे लेकिन लगातार दृढ़तापूर्वक चलते रहेंगे, खरयोग की चाल हम नहीं चल रहे हैं क्योंकि वह स्तरे से खाली नहीं है। हम ने इस बात का

निश्चय कर लिया है कि हम दूसरे देशों के आश्रित न होंगे। अमरीका आदि देशों के आश्रित होकर हमें चलना मंजूर नहीं है क्योंकि हम ने यह अच्छी तरह समझ लिया है कि वैसा करना देश हित में नहीं है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसी हाउस में ऐलान कर दिया है कि सिक्क हो जाना पसन्द करेंगे लेकिन हम किसी भी हालत में किसी गुट में शामिल न होंगे। अग्र तमाम दुनिया की नजर हमारी ओर लगी हुई है। पुराने इतिहास से सबक लेते हुए आज हमें एकता के सूत्र में बंध जाना है ताकि बाहरी लोगों को यह पता चल जाय कि हम घर में १०० और ५ हैं लेकिन बाहर वालों के लिए हम १०५ हैं। आज की सब में बड़ी आवश्यकता देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता की स्थापना है।

हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि इसमें राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित करने में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी। हिन्दी बड़ी सरल भाषा है और इसको अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी बड़ी आसानी से सीख सकते हैं। मैं तो अपने उन माननीय मदस्यों को जोकि हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं उनको भी घटे डेंजी हिन्दी पढ़ाने का आफर देता हूँ और २६ दिन के अन्दर मैं उनको हिन्दी पढ़ा दूँगा। हिन्दी सब में सरल भाषा है और यह भारत के करीब तीन चौथाई भाग में बोली जाती है। इसके अलावा हिन्दी अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं से बहुत कुछ मिलती जुलती है यहीं कारण है कि हमारे बंगाली, आसामी, गुजराती और मराठी भाई भी हिन्दी को थोड़े से अस्थास से समझ लेते हैं। आज चूंकि उनको प्रैक्टिस नहीं है इसलिए थोड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव होती है लेकिन थोड़े अस्थास से हिन्दी उनकी समझ में आ सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दक्षिण भारतीयों और अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को हिन्दी सीखने के लिए प्रोत्साहनस्वरूप यह निश्चय किया है कि उत्तर भारत के लोग भी दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाएं अवश्य सीखें क्योंकि इसी तरह

राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित हो सकेगी । उसने तामिलनाडु जाकर तामिल भाषा सीखने के लिए द्वात्रों को स्कालरशिप देने का भी निश्चय किया है । हमको देश को एकता के सूत्र में लाना है ।

हरिजन प्राविलम के बारे में मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हरिजनों को जो १८ परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दिया है उससे हम ज्यादा नहीं मांगते हैं । अबवता यह १८ परसेंट फ्रूटफिल दोना चाहिए । मत् ५३-५४ तक हमको १० परसेंट मिला था और उसके बाद यह बढ़ कर १८ परसेंट हो गया है । हम इससे ज्यादा नहीं मांगते हैं लेकिन यह अवश्य चाहते हैं कि इसकी पूर्ति की जाय ।

श्री काठ राठ गुप्त (अलवर) : यह बीच में कौन खा जाता है ?

श्री शिव नारायण : आप खा जाते हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने ही उस दिन कहा था कि हरिजन लंग कांग्रेस वालों की जेव में हैं तो मैं ने कहा था कि आपका ऐसा खशाल करना गलत है ब्रांकिं एक हरिजन अमरीका रिटन है और एक प्रांकेनर है दोनों हरिजन चुनाव जीत कर अपनी जीवन में आये हैं । अब माननीय सदस्य यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हरिजन कांग्रेस की जेव में हैं । यह गलत बात है । कृपया देंपी बात न कहिये । मैं कोई कमज़ोर खिनाड़ी नहीं हूँ । मैं ने श्रद्धेय पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत के चरणों में बैठ कर राजनीति सीखी है और उनका चेला रहा हूँ । इसलिए मुझे कोई कमज़ोर खिनाड़ी माननीय सदस्य न समझें । मैं आज जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि हरिजन जिनकी कि आवादी कुल देश की आवादी की चौयाई है उन्होंने देश के साथ कभी विश्वासघात नहीं किया । उन्होंने सदा देशहित को सर्वोपरि रखा है । वे कभी भी देशहियों के बहकावे में नहीं आये हैं और सदा देशभक्त रहे हैं । यह भी एक बात है कि पहले के मुकाबले

हमारी दशा में सुधार हुमा है । हरिजन पहले के मुकाबले अब भी कुशहाल हैं हालांकि अभी भी उनके लिए काम होना चाही है । लेकिन यह बात विलकूल गलत है कि हम जबाल की तरफ हैं । यकीनी तौर पर हम जबाल की तरफ नहीं हैं बल्कि हम तरकी और उरुज की तरफ हैं । "उरुजे कामयादी पर कभी हिन्दोस्तां होगा ।" भले ही वह मेरे बोस्त घबड़ाये लेकिन हम नहीं घबड़ाते हैं । कांग्रेस ने हमको ऊंचा उठाया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : बस दो लपज कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा ।

हम ने मूलिलम हुक्मन झेली है और अप्रेज़ों की हुक्मन के भी कष्ट झेले हैं । तिहास का एक विद्यार्थी होने के नाते मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जय कांग्रेस आई, अपि दयानन्द आये तो उन्होंने हम हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाया । गांधी जी के जीवन का हरिजन उद्धार एक महान लक्ष्य था और जीवन पर्यन्त वह इस और प्रयत्नशील रहे । आज हम लोग जो मेम्बर हैं और यहां बोल रहे हैं वह आखिर किस की बदौलत बोल रहे हैं ? यह अपने सर्वांग हिन्दू भाइयों, गांधी जी और नेहरू जी की बदौलत बोल रहे हैं ।

पीछे हमारी क्या गति रही है ? आई आज बौर्न इन ज़मेका । मैं ने जैमेका देखा है, कूप्या देखा है और मैं जानता हूँ कि कैसी हमारी दुर्गति वहां दूसरे देशों में थी ? दूसरे मुक्लों में हमें कुते से भी बदतर समझा जाता था हम आज तक वह दिन नहीं भूले हैं । वह सब दिन देख कर हम आये हैं । मैं तो बस यही कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ :—

"Work while you work, play while you play, that is the best way to be happy and gay."

[श्री शिव नारायण]

इस नियम का पालन कीजिये । इससे देश का कल्याण होगा । अपने विरोधी भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विरोध वे खुब करें लेकिन जरा ढंग से करें । ऐसी बात न कहें और ऐसा व्यवहार न करें जिससे कि बाहर हमारी नाक कटे । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त विवेक का समर्थन करता हूँ और श्रीमान् का अनुगृहीत हूँ जिन्होंने मुझे बोलने का समर्थन दिया ।

श्री भजहरि महतो (पुहलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आपने वित्त विवेक पर बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ । मैं बंगाली हूँ और मैं हिन्दी नहीं जानता हूँ तो भी आपनो टूटी फूटी हिन्दी में कुछ विचार सदन् के सामने रखना चाहूँगा ।

हमारे देश में प्रयम और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं समाप्त हो गयी हैं और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना चालू है । उन पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर्त्ता हो चुका है लेकिन यह दुख का विषय है कि देहाती अंचलों के जनसाधारण के रहन सहन का स्तर तनिक भी ऊंचा नहीं उठा है अपितु गरीब, मध्यमवर्ग और कुछ वर्ग और भी अधिक गरीब हो गया है और धनी और व्यवसायी वर्ग और अधिक धनी हो गया है । साथ ही धनी व्यवसायियों ने खायान को चोरबाजार में धकेल कर गरीब और मेहनतकश जनता को अनाहार और अर्धाहार में रहने के लिए विवश कर दिया है । गत दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कुछ एक बड़े लोहे के कारखाने, बड़े बड़े बैम एवं कुछ बड़े बड़े शहरों के विकास के प्रतिरिक्षित और कुछ नहीं हुआ है । यद्यपि करिपय देहाती अंचलों के विकास के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था का आयोजन किया गया था किन्तु वह केवल सरकारी कागजों तक ही सीमित रहा है । बास्तव में कोई काम नहीं हुआ और फाइल में उस के विकास

के आंकड़े सुरक्षित रहे । जब्य यही है कि काम कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । उदाहरण-स्वरूप डी० बी० सी० की सिचाई व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में आनन्द बाजार परिक्राम में काफी रौशनी डाली जा चुकी है । २८ ज्येष्ठ के उस समाचारपत्र में बताया गया है कि उस परियोजना से किसान लोगों को सिचाई के बारे में फ़ायदा नहीं हुआ है ।

जब हम अपने देश के शहरों और देहात की तुलना करते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि ५,५८,०८८ गांवों के मुकाबले में कुल ३,०२८ शहर हैं । हमारे देश की जन-संख्या लगभग चालीस करोड़ है, जिस में द्वः करोड़ के लगभग ही शहरों में रहते हैं और वाकी देहात में, जिन में से लगभग ६५ प्रतिशत लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं । किन्तु दुख की बात है कि यद्यपि इस देश को आजादी प्राप्त किये सोलह साल बीत गये हैं, फिर भी इन ग्राम-वासियों को सिवाये बोट देने के अधिकार के कोई और अधिकार नहीं मिला है ।

भारतवर्ष ही क्यों, बल्कि समस्त विश्व में वो वर्ग वर्तमान हैं—बुद्धिजीवी और श्रमजीवी । बुद्धिजीवी लोग छल से, बल से और कौशल से श्रमजीवियों के श्रम के प्रतिफल को अपने कब्जे में कर लेते हैं और हर प्रकार से सरकार को धता बता कर चोर-बाजारी, सूदखोरी एवं अन्य प्रकार की असामाधिक तथा अमानुषिक बुराइयों को बढ़ावा देते हैं । वे नित्य-प्रयोजन की वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में अत्यधिक बढ़ि कर गरीब, मध्य-वित्त एवं मेहनतकश लोगों को अनाहार और अर्द्धाहार के रास्ते मृत्यु की ओर नित्य-प्रति धकेल रहे हैं ।

इन सारी बुराइयों को सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों से आशीर्वाद मिलता है, यही आज देश की जनता की आम धारणा है । नहीं तो कोई कारण

नहीं है कि आजादी के इन्हें दिन बाद भी देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था हमारी लोक-सभा में इस बात पर बहस आरी रहे। मेरा आप से यह नम्ब-निवेदन है कि वास्तव में मुसम्म्य भारतवासियों के लिए यह एक कलंक की बात है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि इन सभी अनाचारियों, भ्रष्टाचारियों, व्यभिचारियों, चौर-व्यवसाइयों और आय-कर-चोरों के विषद्ध कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाये और इन्हें यथोचित दंड दे कर जनतांत्रिक भारत की मर्यादा की रक्षा की जाये।

साथ ही मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि देशार्थी अंचलों के लिए समर्चित मिचाई-व्यवस्था और योजना द्वारा वाच्यो-पादन में बढ़िद कर के देश-वासियों की खाद्य-समस्या का समाधान किया जाये। श्रीमन्, मैं अपने देश के एक बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए लोकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। मेरा इलाका, पुरुलिया जिला, एक पहाड़ी अंचल एवं सर्वथा उपेक्षित इलाका है। वहां पर उद्योग-धर्वों की व्यवस्था नहीं है और मिचाई का भी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर छोटी छोटी नदियां भी हैं और नालाव भी हैं। अगर एक मुनियोंजित योजना के द्वारा उन को काम में लाया जाये, तो ये छोटे छोटे उद्योग-धर्वे विकसित हो सकते हैं, किसानों तथा गरीब आदमियों को मुश्विया मिल सकती है, खाद्याल भी बढ़ सकता है और ग्राम-वासियों की आर्थिक स्थिति में भी सुधार हो सकता है। लेकिन मवाल यह है कि इस ओर उचित कदम उठाने वाला कोई है, यह कदम उठे किस तरफ़ में।

आज किसानों के पास कुछ नहीं है। वे सर्वहारा हैं। उन के पास खाद नहीं है, बीज नहीं हैं, पूजी नहीं हैं एवं कृषि-योग्य अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उन के पास एक-दम कमी है। उन के पास मिचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, रहने के लिए आवास का अभाव है, बच्चों की शिक्षा-दीक्षा और

स्वास्थ्य की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। एक शब्द में यदि कहे, तो सर्वत्र गरीबी का राज्य है, हाहाकार का तांडव है। श्रीमन्, मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं कि मैं उन की दशा का सही वर्णन कर सकूँ। उन को देख कर ही उस का अन्दाज़ा लगाया जा सकता है।

अन्त में मैं कहूँगा कि जब तक किसानों के लिए बाद और बीज की व्यवस्था न की जायगी, उन की खेती के लिए मिचाई, पूजी और अन्य आवश्यक सामान की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायगी, तब तक यह सारी योजना बेकार होगी।

यही कह कर मैं अपना स्थान हण करता हूँ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महांदय, विन मंत्री महांदय ने पिछले दिन इस बात पर बल दे कर कहा था कि उन के मंत्रालय पर लोगों ने कोई अधिक टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं की।

श्री क० चं० शर्मा (सरथना)
इसलिए करो।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : . . . और उन की यह बात सही भी है—इसलिए सही है कि जब से स्वतंत्रता का सूत्रपात हमारे देश में दृष्टा है, तब से यह पहला बजट है, जिस में साधारण व्यक्तियों पर, साधारण जनता पर, कर का भार कुछ कम किया गया है। मैं यह तो नहीं मानता कि विलकूल कम किया गया है क्योंकि पिछले वर्षों में जो कर लगाये गये हैं, वे ज्यों के त्वां चल रहे हैं, लेकिन इस वर्ष उन्होंने यह प्रयास किया है कि साधारण आदमियों पर कर का भार कम हो और यह प्रयास यदि जारी रहे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के लिए और हमारी विन-व्यवस्था के लिए एक शुभ-लक्षण है, क्योंकि इस देश का जो ढांचा है, वह जन-साधारण पर ही आधारित है। जन-साधारण की आय के स्तर को बढ़ान की

४ [भ्री म० ला० दिवेदी]

दिशा में हम ने प्रयत्न किये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हम ने उस की आय के स्तर को इतना नहीं बढ़ाया है कि वह इस करभार को वर्दीन्ध कर सके।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में वित मंत्री जी, उन के तमाम साधियों और वित मंत्रालय की वधाईदेता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन वर्ष जन-गायारण पर आवात नहीं किया है और एक ऐसा बजट बनाया है, जो लोगों का प्रिय हो। टीका-टिप्पणी तो हो गी ही, क्योंकि विरोधियों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे टीका-टिप्पणी करें। बहुत सी बातें ऐसी भी हैं, जिन को कहने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मैं भी चन्द बातों की तरफ उन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूँगा। जब मैं ये बातें कहता हूँ, तो टीका-टिप्पणी की निगाह ये नहीं, विलिंग इस विए फि हमारी वित-व्यवस्था में गुवाह ही और देश में जो अद्वितीय हाँ, उन में भी गुवाह ही।

मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें मान रखी हैं, जिन की ओर मैं वित मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी निगाह में हमारा वित मंत्रालय एक ऐसी मुन्दरी, एक ऐसी कामियों के समान है, जो कांचन की ही कामना करती है। उस ने पंच-वर्षीय योजना की मार्फत पहन ली है और उस की पीठ में नासूर हुआ है, कैन्मर हुआ है भ्रष्टाचार का, बुराइयों का, रिश्वत-खोरी का। उस ने हमारे समाने, जनता के सामने जो "कर-नगाही" नाच रखा है, उस में लोगों का आकर्षण नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि नासूर है जो मवाद निकल रहा है उस से इस पंचवर्षीय योजना की साड़ी पर धब्बे हो रहे हैं। यदि वित मंत्री जी वास्तव में चाहते हैं कि हमारा यह देश प्रगति करे तो हमें सचमुच में गम्भीर कदम उठाने होंगे ताकि हमारे शरीर में यह जो नासूर है, यह जो कैसर हो गया है, इस को जल्दी दूर किया जा सके। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में ढील को जा रही है। हमारे हिन्दू

धर्म में, हमारे नीति शास्त्र में लिखा है कि शासन चार चीजों से चलता है, साम, दाम, दण्ड और भेद। आज आप की शासन व्यवस्था में साम और दाम तो है, लेकिन दण्ड और भेद की कमी है। आप को सब्ली ये, दड़ता से....

वित मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा): भेद वयों चाहते हैं ?

श्री म० ल० दिवेदी: भेद का मतलब है, गृजनर विभाग, मीकेंड सर्विस। गृजनर विभाग आप का होला है, उन्होंने अच्छा काम नहीं करता है जितना अच्छा उम को करना चाहिये, सभी खबरों का आप को पता नहीं देता है, आप को नहीं बता पाता कि आप के करों में कितनी चोरी हो रही है। देश से अगर सही मानों भेद कर वसूल किये जायें और सही मानों में भेद कर वसूल हो जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको अधिक कर लगाने की आवश्यकता ही महसूस न हो आपको कदाचित नहीं मानूँ मैं कितना कर आप का मिलता है उस में चींगुना कर लगा। जाता है व्यापारियों द्वारा। तीन तीन हिंमात्र रखे जाते हैं। मैं ने स्वयं इस चीज को देखा है। उन हिंमात्रों को छिपा कर रखा जाता है। आप को अनन्ती आय का पता नहीं चलता है। मैं ने व्यवसाय में जा कर देखा है। वास्तविक नहुआ आप के सामने नहीं आता है। जो गरीब आदमी रुपया दे नहीं पाता है रिश्वत का, उम को आज सताया जाता है इनकम टैक्स विभाग में तथा दूसरे विभागों में।

मैं इन सब बातों की ओर जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। यदि आप दृढ़ करम उठायें, शामन में दृढ़ता लायें तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। हमारे प्रवान मंत्री जी स्वतन्त्रता मिलने से पहले कहने थे कि हम चोराजारी करने वाले को कांसी पर चढ़ायेंगे। मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप उसको कांसी पर चढ़ायें। लेकिन आप कम में कम कानून तो ऐसा बनायें ताकि उस को सख्त दण्ड दिया जा सके और भ्रष्टाचार को

तथा रिश्वतखोरी को पनपने का मौका न मिले और लोगों को आइदा के लिये वैसे प्रत्युचित काम करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन न मिल सके।

साधारण विवाद का उत्तर देने हुए वित मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि उन्होंने कुछ चीजे स्वयं खरीदी थीं और उन चीजों के दाम उतने नहीं बढ़े हैं, जिनने कि लोग बताते हैं कि बढ़े हैं। मैं आज विरोधियों का समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूँ और नहीं वित मंत्री जी की बात को काटना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं स्वयं एक खरीददार हूँ, अपनी आवश्यकताओं की चीजों की खरीद मैं स्वयं करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि जब मैं बजट बना हूँ तब मैं चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, इस ने कोई मन्दह की बात नहीं है, कोई संशय की बात नहीं है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि साधारण सा दन्त मंजन, काला दंत मंजन जौ पहले चोदह आने में मिलता था अब सबह आने में मिलता है। भान्त ब्लेड का पैदेंड जो पहले चार आने में मिलता था अब पांच आने में मिलता है। जैनिव ब्लेड का ईंट को जो पहले छोड़ आने में मिलता था अब नी आने में मिलता है। मैं गेवन औं कलाक ब्लेड की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि उन ब्लेडों की बात कर रहा हूँ जिनको साधारण जनता इस्तेगाल करता है। जहाँ तक वे जारेविल प्राइवेट्स का गमन्थ हैं, जो डाक्टर दाम पाउन्ड का पहले यारह राये में मिलता था आज नो पाउन्ड से कम का डिव्या चोदह राये में मिलता है। दाम हर चीजे पे बढ़े हैं।

वित मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि उन्होंने एक माचिम खरीदी थी। उन को ज्यादा दाम नहीं देने पड़े थे। मैं ने भी एक माचिम खरीदी और यहाँ संयद-भवन में हैं। यांग गम केटरर से खरीदी है। इस माचिम पर वित मंत्रालय की मीन लगी हुई है और निक्का है किफकी कार मेवेन नया पैमा। यह कोई डी-लक्स माचिम नहीं है, बड़िया किस्म के नहीं है, मैं आप को आज्ञा से लिखित प्रमाण-पत्र सहित इस को सभा पटल पर रखना चाहूँगा।

ताकि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं देखने कि वास्तव में जो बात उन्होंने कही थी वह सही है या नहीं। आप के आदमी को यह माचिम मिल गई थी किस बाजार में नहीं मिलती है। संयद भवन में ही जो बेचने वाला है वह गात नये पैसे में बेचता है और दाम भी सात नया पैसा निक्का हुआ है।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मेरे पास भी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उनके पास भी है। सब जगह है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बात हम करें वह वास्तविकता है। आधार पर करें। दाम जो थड़े हैं, उनको महसूस करें। किस गश्त में ये कम हों मिलते हैं इनका अन्त दें। आपके जो दार प्रस्ताव है वे वास्तव में ऐसे नहीं हैं जो जनता को कष्टप्रद हों या इनने ज्यादा कष्टप्रद हों जिनने हो रहे हैं। लेकिन जो आप कहते हैं, उम पर अमल होता दिवाई नहीं देता है। आप सभी में उम पर दयाव नहीं डाल पाने हैं।

हम ने कल मुक्ता है उत्तांग मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि उन्होंने आयात में कटीवी कर दी है और इमोर्ट्स को आधा कर दिया है। उन्होंने आयातकों में प्रारंभिका की है कि वे इन चीजों के दाम न बढ़ायें। आप की प्रारंभिका को कान मुक्ता है। आजकल के समय में याम नीर में लोग चाहते हैं ति. हर एक चीज के दाम एक गुना के बजाय दो गुना हों जाये और उन को इनका प्रारंभिक मिल जाय। इन बास्तव गवाहार को चाहिये कि वह गम्भीर दृढ़ा गे काम ने और आमन प्रबन्ध में मुचान्ता जाये। हमें देगना चाहिये कि कोन लोग वर्दीनयर्ता करते हैं और कोन ज्यादा पैसे वसूल करते हैं। जो एमा करते हैं उन को एमा दण्ड दिया जा के दुबारा बैमा काम न कर सके। यदि एसा किया गया तो ही देश का उत्थान होगा। चूंकि शाम व्यवस्था कमजार है इस वास्ते यह सब चीज चलती है। जब लोगों को पता चल जायेगा

[श्री म० ला० दिवेदी]

कि उन को उचित दण्ड मिल जायगा अगर उन्होंने न कोई अनुचित काम किया तो वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे । यदि आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आगे चल कर हम को बहुत कठिनाई में फंस जाना पड़ेगा । इस बास्ते इस ओर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

हमारे देश में जिनके काम विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा किया जा रहे हैं, उन में बड़े पांच हैं । विकास मंत्रालय की बात को आप ले लीजिये । बड़े बड़े बनाक बोने गए हैं । लेकिन उन में सिवाय धन के अपव्यय के, धन की बरबादी के और कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, कोई वास्तविक सुधार का कार्य नहीं हो रहा है । आज आप जिस ग्राम में बनाक बना हुआ है वहां मेरे साथ चल कर देख नीजिय विकास का कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, धन ज्यों की त्यों उड़ती है । जो विकास अधिकारी है उस का महल तो बन गया है, बागीचा लग गया है, आप जायेंग तो अच्छी चीज़ भी आप को पाने के लिये मिल जायेगी लेकिन ब्लाक का नक्शा बदल गया हो, ऐसा आप को देखने को नहीं मिलेगा, आप को ऐसा मालूम नहीं पड़ेगा कि सुधार हो गया है । वास्तव में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है । कमज़ोरी यह है कि योजना आप की अन्तःपुर में बनती है, अन्तःपुर के योजना आयोग के लोग देहातों के लोगों की बात को नहीं जानते हैं, उन की कठिनाईयों को नहीं जानते हैं, उन की बास्तव में क्या जरूरतें हैं, इसको नहीं जानते हैं । हम जो लूपरेखा बनाते हैं, जो डांचा बनाते हैं वह बास्तविकता से परे होता है और उस को सारे देश पर लाग कर देते हैं । यदि हम जनता की आवश्यकताओं को समझें, तो सभी काम ठीक हो सकते हैं ।

आप बजट बनाते हैं, उस में संसद् के सदस्यों का क्या हिस्सा है । सेक्रेटरिएट के लोग बैठ जाते हैं, बजट बना देते हैं, नीति

निर्धारित कर देते हैं, कर लगा देते हैं । साल भर में क्या कभी संसद् सदस्यों को बुला कर कभी आपने पूछा है कि कौन सा कर लगे जो जनता देना पसन्द करेगी और कौन सा ऐसा कर है जो जनता देना पसन्द नहीं करेगी । आप न बताये कि कौन कौन से कर आप लगाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन की राय तो आप ले ही सकते हैं । मुझ विश्वास है कि बहुत से ऐसे माननीय मदम्य हैं जो जनता की नज़र को पहचानते हैं और आप को ऐसा सुझाव दे सकते हैं कि जिन में अच्छी आमदनी आप को हो सकती है । यदि आप ऐसा करें तो आप की उन्नी टीका टिप्पणी भी न हो जिननी होती है । इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि बजट जब बन ना हम लोगों को राय देन का मौका मिलना चाहिये । जब आप बजट बना चुकते हैं और पेश कर चुकते हैं तो कील काटा नहीं बदला जा सकता है, जिननी चाहे वहम कर लें कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ सकता है । हाँ, छोटी मोटी रियायतें बाद में अवश्य दी जाती हैं । ये जो छोटी-छोटी रियायतें दी गई हैं, उनके लिये मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ । आपके पास बड़े बड़े प्रतिवेदन आये वडे वडे रिपोर्टेशन आये और उनमें से कुछ बाते आपने स्वीकार कर ली । जो बजट शुरू में बना दिया जाता है उस में दी छोटी छोटी बातों को छोड़ कर कोई नीति में परिवर्तन संसद के मदम्य नहीं कर पाते हैं । बात आप तब सुनते हैं जब लोग संगठन बनाते हैं, युपिज्म करते हैं और हराने की कोशिश करते हैं, फिर यह चीज़ चाहे पार्टी में हो या बाहर हो । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हमारी उपेक्षा की जाती है । किसी बात में भी हमारी बात नहीं पूछी जाती है यह उचित नहीं है । भविष्य में मैं चाहता हूँ जब बजट बनाया जाय, नीति निर्धारित की जाये तो थोड़ा बहुत हाथ संसद् सदस्यों का भी अवश्य होना चाहिये । तभी.....

श्री चोरारजी देसाईः वह कभी भी नहीं हो सकेगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आप विचार-विमर्श तो कर सकते हैं। वे जो सलाह दें उस को आप मानें, या न मानें, यह आप पर निर्भर करता है।

श्री भोरारजी : देसाई : यही विचार विमर्श यहां हो रहा है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो बातें यहां आज कही जाती हैं उन पर अगले वर्ष कोई विचार नहीं किया जाता है, कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है, कोई अमल नहीं किया जाता है। अगर किया जाये तो इस में कोई संदेह की बात नहीं है कि बहुत कुछ लाभ हो सकता है।

अब मैं नशाबन्दी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आपने कहा है कि ७० प्रतिशत आदमियों ने शराब छोड़ दी है, ३० प्रतिशत आदमी पीते हैं। यह आप की बात सही है। शराबबन्दी की नीति से लाभ अवश्य हुआ है। लेकिन क्या आप की नीति का दूसरी सरकारें पालन कर रही है? मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात करता हूं कि वहां पर ग्यारह जिलों में ग्यारह साल पहले शराब बन्दी शुरू हुई थी और आज भी ग्यारह जिलों में है। नशाबन्दी पर आगे काम नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है। जहां नशाबन्दी नहीं है वहां पर जहां पहले एक शराब की दूकान थी अब दस दुकानें, गवनरमेंट की तरफ से खोली जा रही हैं। आप की नीतियों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की बात तो मैं जानता हूं। दूसरी सरकारें भी यही कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसी नीति बनायें कि सब लोग मर्यादा से उस का पालन करें, वर्ना उस नीति को रद्द कर दें। मैं चाहता हूं कि नशाबन्दी हो, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप की नीति पर सच्चाई से काम हो, उस पर अमल न हो, कोई न कोई तर्क दे कर उस को काटने की कोई कोशिश करे।

आप ने कहा था कि पिछड़े हुए जो क्षेत्र हैं, उन की तरफ आप ध्यान दे रहे हैं, जो देश

में असमानता है, उस को दूर करने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मुझ बड़ी सुशी है कि आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि पहली योजना में, दूसरी योजना में और तीसरी योजना में भी बराबार यही बात कही गई है कि देहातों की उन्नति की जायेगी, पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की जांच करने के लिये एक सर्वे कमटी मुकरंर की जायेगी, लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। कौन से क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं, इस का सरकार को आज तक पता नहीं है। जब मैं ने आप की बात पर बीच में हस्तक्षेप करते हुए कहा कि शहरों पर ज्यादा खर्च होता है, देहातों पर ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होता है, तो आप ने कहा कि ऐसा नहीं है। मैं दावे से कहता हूं कि अकेले दिल्ली शहर में, जिस की आबादी लगभग ३० लाख के है, ८१ करोड़ रुपये पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखका गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि किसी देहाती क्षेत्र में, जिस की आबादी ३० लाख है, क्या ८१ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा? अकेले दिल्ली नहीं, किसी शहरी क्षेत्र को ले लीजिये, जितना रुपया उस क्षेत्र में खर्च होगा, उस के मुकाबले, उतनी आबादी के देहातों में क्या आप उतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं? देहातों में धून उड़ रही है, वहां यातायात के साधन नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बन रही हैं उन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं से लाभ शहरों को हो रहा है, देहातों को नहीं हो रहा है। इस-लिये भविष्य में कम से कम इस के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये, जो आप के मच्चे समर्थक हैं, जो सच्चे देश के निवासी हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक थोटा सा इलाका बुन्देलखंड है, जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ है। जिस प्रकार आप उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उपेक्षा करते हैं उसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार हमारे बुन्देलखंड की उपेक्षा करती है। हमारे श्री बी० एन० दातार हमीरपुर प्राये थे। उन्होंने देखा होगा कि वह इलाका बारों तरफ से

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

नदियों से घिरा हुआ है। बरसात के आरम्भ से ही वहां की नदियां पानी से लबालब भर जाती हैं। वहां के लोगों की गरीबी का कपाह हाल है, इस का अन्दाजा आप इस बात से लगा सकते हैं कि वहां के लोग बेर को कूट कूट कर बेरचुन बना कर खाते हैं और महुआ का जो फूल होता है उस की दुर्वारी और मुर्का बना कर खाते हैं डम प्रकार का जीवन है वहां के लोगों का। वहां पर छूपि करने वालों को महीने में १५ रु० में अधिक नहीं मिलता है। मात्र यूँ होने के पर्दिले उन को ४०० रु० कर्ज दे दिया जाता है, जिसके द्वारा मैं उस का रूपया कटाना रहता है। उम्मीद इस का मौका नहीं मिलता कि वह ठाकुर से आना जीवनापन कर सके। ऐसा दुर्व्यवस्था भारत में फैली हुई है, कुपक गम्भीर में फैली हुई है, जिस की ओर आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता। आप कहते हैं कि यह बात गम्भीर है। गिरिहे दिन यह भी कहा गया था कि वहां पर लोगों को २ आने मातृत्वी मिलती है, हां मरकता है कि इस से कुछ अधिक मिलता हो, लेकिन मेरे बदेलबंद में हालत यह है कि वह अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां की भूमि उत्तर नहीं है, इसलिये कृषि में काफी अनाथ उत्पन्न नहीं होता। जब किसान गलता बेचता है तो वह १० रु० मन के हिसाब से बेचता है लेकिन अपने खाने के लिये उस को १४ रु० से १८ रु० मन तक खरीदता पड़ता है। इस दुर्व्यवस्था का अभी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि बड़ा अच्छा हां अगर वह हो जाय।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। अभी कुछ दिन हुए थीं गोपाल रेहीने, जो कि हमारे भूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री हैं, यह कहा कि वे एक सरल भाषा बनाना चाहते हैं। आप सरल भाषा बनाइये, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी अगर कोई सरल भाषा बन सके। लेकिन यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि भ्रावावेश में भूह कह दिया, जाय कि हम यह कर देंगे, वह कर देंगे। उन की बात चल

नहीं सकती है। उदाहरण के लिये एक शब्द है "प्रस्ताव"। बड़ा सरल शब्द है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी में तीन शब्द हैं, एक मोशन, दूसरा रेजोल्यूशन और तीसरा प्रोजेक्शन। तो अगर मोशन, रेजोल्यूशन और प्रोजेक्शन तानों के लिये हम एक ही शब्द रखें "प्रस्ताव" तो लोग हमारी हमीं उड़ायेंगे कि कैसी हिन्दी है कि उस में उन के लिये अलग अलग शब्द नहीं हैं। इसलिये हमारी सर्विधान सभा ने, हमारी संसदीय समिति ने, विधा मंत्रालय ने और आन इंडिया रेडियो ने एक लेकिन कर बनाया है। उस में विवा है कि मंत्रालय माने प्रस्ताव, प्रवासी ल माने प्रस्तावपता और रेजोल्यूशन माने संहाय। संकल्प संस्कृत शब्द मातृम पड़ता है, कड़ा मातृम पड़ता है, लोकन मातृमी है। आप को तीन शब्द आन शब्द नहीं लेंगे हैं तो आप यातून की आश्रयकला को पूछ नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये कहने में वाहे यह कुछ सख्त मातृम होता है, लेकिन कहने में यह जीज कठिन मातृम होता। यह कह देना आमत है कि भाषा मरन हां लेकिन नरन भाषा क्या होगी? आप हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने के लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन मर्मों का भाषाये यह कुछनाल है। केवल पांचाल और उनर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों के लोगों का थोड़ा कर सभी लोगों की भाषाये संस्कृतनिषाठ हैं और उन की भाषा में संस्कृत के शब्द बोल जाते हैं। यदि आप संस्कृत के शब्द लेंगे तो उन को दक्षिण वे लोग समझेंगे, लेकिन यदि सरल भाषा वे माने हैं परशियन और उर्दू के शब्द, तो यह गम्भीर बात होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि उर्दू समृद्ध हो, लोग उर्दू भाषा को पढ़ें जिसे उसे बड़ावा मिले, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि ऐसी भाषा बनाई जाय जिस का दक्षिण का समाज न समझ सके, जिस को मराठा न समझ सके। इसलिये भाषा के सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारित करते समय

हम भावावश में न आ पायें और गलत नीति निर्धारित न करें। प्रधान मंत्री से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अध्ययन करें। अनेक कमेटियां बनाई गई हैं, बड़े बड़े विद्वानों ने अपनी सम्मतियां दी हैं कि यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। अगर सरल शब्द से काम चल सकता है तो मैं पहला व्यक्ति हूंगा जो उस स्वीकार करूंगा कि आप सरल शब्द बनायें।

मैं आप को अन्यवाद देना हूं कि आप ने मुझे नमस्य दिया।

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): Before I proceed to discuss the other points, I should like to express my full sympathy towards the hon. Member from U.P. who the other day expressed his grief at the conditions prevailing in Ballia, Azamgarh and some other areas. Just now, another hon. Member over there narrated the conditions prevailing in Bundelkhand division. There are other parts of the country where conditions are not quite happy because, naturally, we are not a country which is developed and rich. All the same, I was really surprised when I learnt about the conditions prevailing in Ballia, where people get two annas as wages, or one *lota ras* and things of that kind. If this is the state of affairs, I think it is a matter which the Government of India ought to take serious notice of and do something immediately. There is no question of losing time, so far as this matter is concerned.

Now I would like to say a few words about the Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute. I welcome the initiative taken by the hon. Home Minister to resolve the dispute. He has made a statement the other day at Ahmedabad that he has a solution in view. Here I want to say that the hon. Member from Maharashtra who spoke on this issue—I have great respect for him—in his enthusiasm to press forward the case of Maharashtra, went

to the extent of comparing this dispute to the India-China border dispute. If we have this psychology at the back of our mind, I do not think we can help the integration of this country.

I know Shri Morarji Desai, who is one of our respected leaders, was opposed to the formation of linguistic States. We have fought for it and, naturally, whatever be the advantages or otherwise, we cannot go back on it because history is there. All the same, when I observe the conditions created due to the formation of linguistic States, I do feel, though I am proud of Karnataka, that sometimes we are giving birth to tendencies which are not in the general interests of the country and we are at time irrational and illogical in our approach.

What I personally feel is that the proper solution for the border question is not demarcation or inclusion of a few villages this side or that side but the proper safeguarding the interests of the minority communities on both sides. I do not know how we can demarcate the border between Maharashtra and Karnataka, or Maharashtra and Gujarat or, for that matter, Bihar and Bengal whereby all the linguistic minorities could be on the other side and there could be only one Bengali-speaking, Marathi-speaking or Gujarati-speaking State. Such a solution is unthinkable. There cannot be any fool-proof solution for such a problem. So, we must safeguard the interests of the minority communities.

Though I am not speaking about any particular State, I am sorry to confess that my impression is that there is no State in India, whether Maharashtra, Karnataka or Bengal, where all the minority communities are given the due protection which they should receive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is a sweeping charge.

Shri R. G. Dubey: That is my opinion. Now I must also place before

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

the House the point of view of Mysore with regard to Belgaum, Karwar and other areas under what is known as the Pataskar formula. This matter has been thoroughly gone into by several commissions like the JVP Report and the Das Commission or SRC. After very careful consideration of all aspects of the problem, they have rejected the formula of village as the unit for demarcation. No commission has accepted village as a unit and it is a fantastic suggestion that we should accept village as a unit for demarcation of the country. SRC has suggested district as a unit. At the most, a taluka can be taken as a unit for demarcation. Considering the geography of our country, if we take the village as the unit for demarcation, I do not think we can ever solve this problem.

Coming to Karwar, it lies not between Mysore and Maharashtra but between Goa and Mysore. So, this geographical aspect of the question cannot be ignored and has to be considered. Then, in Karwar the Kannada-speaking people constitute 65 per cent of the population. The next group is Konkani-speaking people. So, even if we study the situation in the light of philology, I do not think that Maharashtra could have a proper claim to have Konkani is akin to Marathi. Actually, Konkani-speaking people are in North Kanara and South Kanara and in other areas, whereas in Maharashtra Konkani is not spoken.

18 hrs.

Then in the Supa Taluka we have our Kalinadi project. The Planning Commission is seized of this matter. The whole development of Bombay and, what we call, large parts of Karnataka, even today depends upon the success of this Kalinadi Project. We also have the Malaprabha Project. If we do not consider the economic side of the question, the whole State will go to dogs. If you merely go

by the linguistic factor, how are you going to solve this problem? I concede the argument that in Belgaum city the Marathi people have a little more ratio. But what is the importance of Belgaum if you take it away from the hinterland which is predominantly a Karnataka area? Belgaum today is important not because the Marathi people are in a majority but because Belgaum is fed by the Karnataka area soil which is the best soil. They grow very good cotton, good wheat and tobacco, Nipani for example. I wonder if there is any other part of the country where people are more rich than in that region. This richness depends upon the cultivators of that area. They do not belong to Maharashtra only. So, if you want to demarcate areas merely on the basis of language, I do not think this problem can be solved reasonably.

Anyway, now that the hon. Home Minister is seized of this matter, it is the bounden duty of all of us, be we Maharashtra or Mysoreans, to submit to the impartial judgment and accept the solution. But I do bring this viewpoint to the notice of the Government that there must be some finality in regard to this matter. If we allow this matter to go on like this, there will be no certainty and all kinds of problems will arise because in India we have the habit of producing new problems when we have already got old problems to solve.

Now I will like to turn my attention to the question of food production. I was really very glad when the hon. Member from Madras quoted verses in Tamil. I find myself in entire agreement so far as his views on this question are concerned. I have no doubt that if we go by statistics we have done much during these years. I concede the claim of the hon. Finance Minister that there is more production on the food front, in industry and all that. But I think we are suffering from one shortcom-

ing, be it the Opposition or the Government. The Opposition does not see anything good in whatever is done by the Government; so also, sometimes the Government is developing a tendency about any criticism, be it from the Congress or from the other side, that they do not see any validity in it.

I am a humble worker of the Congress. I have tried to apply my whole mind to this question of food to the fullest extent. There are so many irrigation tanks in the district and even today more than 50 per cent of the area that is under command is not utilised properly. I approached the Deputy Commissioner some years back and said, "Come on, let us go to the irrigation tanks, meet all the cultivators and see what the hurdles are. Let us go ahead with this." He said, "How can we go; there are members of other Parties also. They would object to it." I said, "You invite the Communists and the Swatantra Party people because this is a matter on which national effort is necessary." But nothing happened.

Now, take Tungabhadra for example. It is a project between Andhra and Mysore. From Munirabad to Raichur, 100 miles on both sides. Shri Morarji Desai would do well to visit it some time. This area has a beautiful and rich cotton soil. But even today though the project is ready no water is given to these people. What is this? We are investing crores and crores of rupees. We tax people. Government have the right to tax people. There is no doubt that. How can we go ahead and raise the country without taxes? But what pricks me is whether what we are doing we are doing with seriousness. I know the hon. Prime Minister has seriousness about the matter. I know Shri Morarji Desai has seriousness about the matter. But what is the condition of the officers in the districts? For that matter, what are the Ministers at the State level doing? Everytime the Minister, say, for agriculture, goes he attends to every problem except

agriculture and so many other functions. This method of work ought to be changed. The Minister must attend to his own problem.

What is being done about taccavi loans? Loans should be disbursed in time. The other day I came across an instance of a man who had applied for sanction of taccavi for a diesel engine. His crops were being destroyed for want of water. I had to run to the Tehsildar. But is it correct for a Member of Parliament or of an Assembly to run to the Tehsildar for this? Sometimes they may be misunderstood. It may be thought that we are interfering. I know of a humorous instance in Belgaum. A person approached a Mamlatdar or Tehsildar. He was granted Rs. 100 as taccavi loan. I am told that out of Rs. 100 only Rs. 5 were left with him; and he approached the tehsildar and said, "You can take this money also".

Shri Morarji Desai: Absurd stories.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Of course it looks absurd. But these things are there. Even now, take backward classes grants. We are giving a grant of Rs. 300 to the Harijans for housing. I know of an instance where one hundred rupees were received by the man and two hundred rupees went away. It is happening even this day. I do not want to exaggerate these things, but I want Government to realise that these things are there. It is no use shutting our eyes to what is happening at the lower levels.

Regarding food production I want to make one suggestion. The Government of India come to the rescue of the States and they give a subsidy for irrigation wells. That is a good thing. In our State irrigation schemes are doing very well. But I would request Government to consider another suggestion, namely subsidy for bunding. You know, the then Bombay Government of which Shri Morarji Desai was the head, granted a subsidy for bunding. Nowadays that practice has been

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

stopped. What I say is that during famine, instead of wasting money on road works which you cannot maintain, why not give a subsidy. If a well costs Rs. 3,000, you get Rs. 2,500 as loan and Rs. 500 is given as a subsidy by the Government. The same kind of facility may be given...

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know whether—of course everything can be discussed here—we can discuss States also here? This is all relating to States administration, nothing else.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I quite agree. I was not discussing the States. It is a matter of policy.

Shri Morarji Desai: All of it relates to States, teceavi and everything.

Shri R. G. Dubey: The Government of India are giving subsidies to the States. I am saying that they could give a subsidy towards bunding also and see that results are turned out.

Then I would like to say a word about defence. It is a very delicate problem, and also a serious problem. We were told recently that Pakistan has got tactical air superiority. As Mahatma Gandhi said, we are in the hands of a person who knows the interests of the country well. Beyond that I do not want to say anything more. But somehow a kind of anxiety creeps into the minds of people: if Pakistan has achieved tactical air superiority what is going to happen?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Nuclear weapons also Pakistan has got. We have none.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In matters of defence we cannot expect the Government to lay all the cards before the House. All the same it is time that the country is taken a little more into confidence and assured as to what is being done to safeguard the interests of our territorial integrity.

I am glad the Railway Ministry has sanctioned a double line from Hospet

to Guntakkal. As iron ore is carried on this line and as it is a foreign-exchange earner, keeping this consideration in view Government has sanctioned that. So I would similarly request the Railway Ministry and the Government to consider whether on the same grounds this cannot be done with respect to the Hospet-Hubli line also. Because, Hospet to Guntakkal is one section, and Hospet to Hubli is another section. From Hubli iron ore goes to Karwar and that is exported. That is a foreign-exchange earner. So I would request the Government to consider this suggestion, so that instead of having this distinction we might extend the same facility on this side of the line also.

18.12 hrs.

[**Shri Mulchand Dube in the Chair**]

श्री सू० ला० वर्मा : माननीय गमापति जी, मैं आज आप का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के मीनापुर के गोप्तव्य की ओर दियाना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर न तो कोई मरकारी अस्पताल है और न कोई डाकघर है। वहां पर रहने वाले किसानों को बड़ी कठिनाई पड़ती है। वहां में २५-३० मील दूर आने पर एक अस्पताल मिलता है। वहां काक व मारियां लग जाती हैं, और वहां तक पहुँचने में रास्ते में ही पचासों आदमी मर जाते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर कोई स्कूल भी नहीं है। २५, ३० मील चलने पर जो कर कहीं एक हाईस्कूल मिलता है। वहां पर नदियां बहुत नजदीक नजदीक हैं। छोटी छोटी नदियां हैं और वड़ी वड़ी नदियां भी हैं। छोटी छोटी नदियों में आज तक पानी यहूत कम हो जाता है। सरजू और घाघरा जैसी वड़ी वड़ी नदियों पर पुल भी नहीं हैं और रास्ता भी ठीक नहीं है। आने जाने के लिये मड़के नहीं हैं। जरा सी बारिश होन पर नदियों में बाढ़ आ जाती है जिस से कि वहां के किसानों को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

फलत तो बर्दाद जाती ही है लेकिन साथ ही साथ वहां के झोपड़े और खानवर बर्दाह भी पानी में काकी संख्या में बह जाते हैं। बाड़ में फांसे हुए आदमियों तथा जनवरों को निकलने के लिये कोई सरकारी प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार का ध्यान किसानों की मेहनत की ओर दिलाना चाहता है कि एक साल के बच्चे से ले कर ८० साल के बूढ़े तक सारे परिवार के लोग खती में कठिन मेहनत करते हैं। इनी मेहनत के बाद जब गलता पैदा होता है तभी हर आर में किसान पर आक्रमण युद्ध हो जाता है। लगान बाले भी सख्ती से पेंग आते हैं और सिचाई वालों का तो कहना ही क्या। कर्ज बाले मालाजन आ कर अनाज की ओर भर्ती वालों से देखने लगते हैं। किसान जब गहरे बेबने के निये बाजार जाता है तो पहुँच का भाव गिर कर २२ रुपये मत में १३ रुपये मत होता है इनका जब जितना का घर नजद से लाता है जाता है तो वहा गहरे का भाव फिर २१ रुपये और २२ रुपये मत हो जाता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार इन बड़े पेट वालों की बैंक मार्केटिंग से किसानों को बचाये। इस प्रकार के नापां से तो किसान दिन पर दिन कमज़ोर प्रोट्रूजन का होता जा रहा है और गरीबी का चिकार हो रहा है। मैं यह दावे के भाव कहता हूँ कि यह जो भी जुल्म किसानों पर हो रहा है इस में राज्य सरकार का छाप है। किसी को फक्तीर करना देना और किसी को बढ़ा पैंच लगा देना बना देना यह कहां का इंभास है? सरकार को चाहिये कि बैंक पर रोक लगा दे कि किसी भी किलम के अनाज पर रुपया न दे। मैं भारत सरकार से अभी इसका हूँ कि इस के बारे में जल्द से जल्द कुछ करे। बस मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना था।

Shri Sumat Prasad (Muzaffarnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I proceed to other points, I would like, first of all, through you, to draw the attention of Government and the Finance Minister to an article published in the

Eastern Economist dated the 8th June, 1962. In this article, two allegations have been made. There is a mention regarding the fact that business people go abroad without obtaining foreign exchange. This is what is written in that article:

"As a matter of privilege, they were allowed foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 75 for each trip, and the Government never bothered to know how they financed their trips abroad."

There is also another statement that:

"The Federation is of the view that the Indian Union can easily chalk out a programme to manufacture indigenously goods worth at least Rs. 500 crores, that is, 50 per cent of our total imports."

I do not know how far these allegations are correct, but the matter requires consideration as to how they managed to secure foreign exchange when they did not apply for foreign exchange worth more than Rs. 75.

The foreign exchange affair is a matter of great concern. In 1957, during the Second Five Year Plan, the country was faced with a somewhat similar position. At that time, I remember that we had to borrow even for the repayment of our debts. In the statement issued by the Finance Minister, it is stated that we require Rs. 2,600 crores of foreign exchange, Rs. 700 crores worth to repay our debts and the instalments that fall due and for maintenance purposes, and Rs. 1,900 crores for financing new projects. Generally, the instalment payment of debts should not be paid out of further debts. The projects which we have completed must give us a sufficient yield so as to enable us to discharge our responsibilities in the matter of repayment of debts.

This matter of foreign exchange has not cropped up suddenly. I went through the Economic Survey and I found that the situation was difficult

[Shri Sumat Prasad]

even last year, and we had to draw upon our reserves and deplete even our cushions to make the two ends meet. In these circumstances, is it not necessary that our plans should be formulated in such a way that we can face the situation, if the foreign Powers do not provide us the necessary finances?

This brings me to another question. It is true and very heartening that the Finance Minister made a statement that no amount will be taken which has strings attached to it. But all the same, our indebtedness is increasing. Some indirect attempts are being made to influence our policy. I am very confident that this Government is not going to yield to that sort of pressure. But it is there.

My second point is about the Report of the Third Finance Commission. At the time of framing the Constitution, there was no planning. Subsequently, the situation has considerably changed, and the Finance Commission has got neither the time nor the scope to come to a correct assessment of the financial position of the various States and their obligations. The Planning Commission is in a better position to come to a correct assessment of the financial resources which are available or which can be made available. They decide priorities for various projects. I think there is great duplication. The Finance Commission has suggested in its Report that it is worthwhile considering whether the work of the Finance Commission cannot be entrusted to the Planning Commission. As I said, its scope is limited.

In U.P., the allocation which has been made by way of contribution and grant is not adequate to enable the State to discharge its responsibilities. Sales tax is a potential source of income. The tax on cotton, sugar and tobacco was abolished in December 1960, and in its place additional duties

were imposed on these articles. It was guaranteed at that time that the State would be allotted an equivalent amount out of the yield of these additional duties. Last time, U.P. was allotted Rs. 575 lakhs. Now five years have elapsed and during this time there has been increase in production and prices have risen. But even in the Report of the Third Finance Commission, about the same amount has been allotted in lieu of sales tax on these commodities. Uttar Pradesh is a backward State both from the point of view of education and financial resources. The *per capita* income is perhaps the lowest there. Unless the Centre helps in an adequate measure, the State cannot make much progress.

I will now go on to say something about unemployment. The condition of agricultural labour is worse. It is estimated in the Plan that by 1975 there will be unemployment to the extent of 70 million, and this is a sort of rough estimate. Besides unemployment, there is under-employment, and mostly in rural areas. Whatever may be said, it is a fact that if you go to the rural areas, the condition of agricultural labour is becoming weaker and weaker every day. He does not get employment for more than 150 days in the year. Then, he has to support his family. Land cannot be increased. The only solution lies in providing gainful employment in village and small-scale industries. Unless there is a phased programme to provide work to all those who are unemployed or under-employed, much success will not accrue to the Plan.

The income of agricultural labour according to the estimate given in the Agricultural Labour Second—Enquiry Report is about 6.3 per cent of the national income. The condition is not satisfactory. Government is taking initiative in starting pilot projects, and there is a provision to make manpower research so that it may be possible to find out the exact situation and reliable data. Yesterday •

statement was made by the Planning Minister that about 75 per cent of the money earmarked for small-scale industries would be applied in small towns and rural areas. This is a heartening feature.

Then I want to say something about national integration. So much has been talked about national integration, but communal and caste consciousness is increasing. Last time before the election there was a sort of informal code of conduct arrived at between the parties, but during the election all that code of conduct was forgotten, and casts and communal feelings were freely exploited. Government is taking sufficient safeguards in the interest of minorities. But with more safeguards greater consciousness of communal and caste feelings are taking place. There is no emotional integration. We do not feel that we belong to this one country. Unless positive steps are taken to inculcate the idea of nationality, mere adjustments and compromises will not go a long way. Some days back I was hearing a speech of the hon. Member from Bengal, Shri Badrudduja. That speech was not based on facts. The worst feature of it is that if a member or a group of people of one community create communal atmosphere, it has got its own repercussions among the members of the other communities. In this way a vicious circle is created. By talking of imaginary fears the problem is not going to be solved; it will become all the more complicated. It is said that the Muslim League helped the DMK party. It means that they want to encourage fissiparous tendencies and the atmosphere of isolation and secession. This should not be encouraged. Some step has got to be taken to discourage such tendencies. National integration is the greatest need of the hour particularly because of our planning and the danger which we are facing in both our borders with China and Pakistan. Today it was suggested that some positive steps should be taken to push up the morale of the

people. The achievement of national integration will go a great way towards strengthening the nation so that in times of need they may be prepared to make necessary sacrifice to maintain the integrity of the country.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Mr. Chairman, before I say what I wanted to say I would like to refer to the speech of the hon. Member from the Assam hills. He made a very fluent speech. He started by saying that he wanted a central university, one language for the whole country and so on and felt that the linguistic division of the country was a great blunder. After that he started to say that the Assam hill people should be given a separate State, the reason being that the Assam Government has not been fair to that particular community or linguistic group. He failed to realise that the solution he offers, apart from that it goes against what he himself has said a little before, is self-defeating. Suppose he wants a separate State, and I go there and a small minority or linguistic group is in that particular State; what guarantee is there that my hon. friend from the hill State will not extend the same ill-treatment to me or to my linguistic group which he complains of today about the Assam Government? So, this attitude of mind has to change. I would plead earnestly with my hon. friend that this is no solution at all.

I myself belong to a linguistic group which has no representation and I do not want one. I belong to a State which has Telugu as its regional language and I am innocent of Telugu. Naturally, about employment and so on, I am bound to suffer. From that, I tried to escape into Hindi, thinking that it is a little alike Urdu and it will be easy for me. But there I met a stumbling-block from my hon. friends like Dr. Govind Das and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who would try to adulterate Sanskrit and call it Hindi. But I am not discouraged. I do not make any demands simply

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

because I know these are temporary things; these are passing phases.

For example, in Andhra Pradesh, Urdu is now recognised as a regional language. That is a very big step forward. I know our children are studying Telugu in schools. To them it would not be anything foreign in a few years' time. This process is going on. If you want to integrate the country we have to see that the interest of the country comes first and the linguistic or any other group comes much later. So, I would beg of my hon. friend to reconsider his stand and, whatever his troubles are, whatever his grievances be, to see that they are adjusted in that very atmosphere, in that very Assam Government which seems to be hostile to Bengali and a hill State and the linguistic group. It does not matter. They have to struggle and as far as possible try to solve the problem without creating new problems.

An hon. Member from Mysore stated that in no State there is justice to the linguistic minorities. The very fact that there are so many border disputes, that they cannot be solved, is evidence of the fact that the approach is not really national. In fact, every State should be administered in such a way that the linguistic groups which are not of that region should come forward and say, "we do not want to go out of the State though its regional language is different from ours". Is it not possible to satisfy a few small groups here and there, a few linguistic regions and linguistic pockets? Can you not be generous? Can you not think of the other man's point of view and can you not see his difficulties? If you are thinking of the country and the nation as a whole, it is your first duty to think of the underdog because the success of our administration here in this country has to be measured this way: after all, this country is only a country of minorities, whichever way you look at it. So, the success or the way

in which the Government administer could be measured only by the satisfaction it gives to the minorities.

After saying that, I will turn to the subject of the Finance Bill. The Finance Minister announced yesterday many concessions in taxes. We are grateful to him. His budget was welcome as you see from the movements in the stock exchange. These concessions make it doubly welcome. He has made these concessions, as he said yesterday, because of some representations made to him by the people who are interested, the people who have been affected. I wonder, if these changes—it is a long list—are made in this way, whether it is wise, because it leads to speculation. There is an idea that when once the budget is presented, after a month's discussion and a month's pressures and so on, it is possible to bring about a change. The other thing is, after the budget there is a reaction in the market; the prices sometimes go up and they generally do not come down, even if you remove that particular tax. To save the Members of Parliament and the Finance Ministry from developing pressure during that one month it is very important that as far as possible the original taxes that are proposed should not be revised, because, after all, the Finance Minister and his department know fully well what the representations are going to be, for example, about handlooms, khadi, etc. There is nothing new that has come to him. So, why should there be this change? There should be complete deliberation before making the proposals and after that, there should be as little change as possible.

Most of the speeches of the Ministers on the demands have been very optimistic that our exports are going to grow, our foreign exchange difficulties will be solved, our frontiers are well protected, aggression will be thrown out and our granaries are full. Yet, my hon. friend, Shri Dhebar says that agriculture is neglected. The

Finance Minister was perfectly right in giving figures showing that agriculture is not neglected. It cannot be. After all, agriculture is the sector which produces 90 per cent of our wealth and 10 per cent belongs to the other sector. So, a 10 per cent rise in the agricultural sector is equal to 90 per cent rise in the other sector. Therefore, any planner would think first of the agricultural sector, because by that he can increase the national wealth much more rapidly than by concentrating on the other sector. Naturally, being industrially backward, there is greater stress on that, but that does not mean that agriculture is neglected.

Further, the very nature of agriculture is such that its development is time-consuming. If you have got an

old mill, you can scrap it and put up automatic looms and double or treble the production. Further, you can have three shifts and increase the production again threefold. But if you want to improve the breed of your cattle, naturally there is a time-lag.

Mr. Chairman: How much more time does the hon. Member require?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: 10 or 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue day after tomorrow.

18.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 15, 1962/Jyaistha 25, 1884 (Saka).

[Thursday, June 13, 1962/Jyaiṣṭha 23, 1884 (Saka)]

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