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**Wednesday, March 24, 1965**

**Chaitra 3, 1887 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Eleventh Sessions)**



*(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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

5429

5430

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 24, 1965/Chaitra 3,  
1887 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Oil Traffic and Indian Tankers

+  
\*543. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
          { Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speech delivered by the Chairman of the National Shipping Board in Calcutta on the 29th December, 1964, wherein he demanded that urgent steps should be taken to ensure that oil traffic is diverted from foreign to Indian tankers so as to conserve the foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to see that at least public sector refineries utilize Indian tankers?

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

(b) Adequate Indian tankers for the transport of crude oil are not available at present. These will be utilized as and when available for carrying the oil traffic at competitive rates.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी हमें कितने रुपये सालाना का नुकसान होता है क्योंकि  
2562 (A) LSD—1.

हमारे पास अपने टैंकर्स नहीं हैं। विदेशी टैंकरों को पे करने के लिये हमें कितना रुपया सालाना देना पड़ता है।

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** There are many foreign tankers in use and I ask for notice.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो मंत्री महोदय ने जिक्र किया है कूड ग्रायल का, उस में हमें कितना रुपया सालाना देना पड़ता है।

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have asked for notice, because it will require detailed calculation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : तो हम क्या ब्याल करें कि कब तक हिन्दुस्तान इस मामले में सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेगा ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** It is difficult to say when we will be self-sufficient. But we want to build up our tanker strength as quickly as possible. I have also suggested that since the tanker can pay for itself in about 4 to 5 years, it would be a good investment to go in for more tankers as early as possible.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether any private shipping company or companies have come forward with any offer and whether they have asked for any concession? If so, may I know whether government is considering them?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** There is the Jayanti Shipping Company, who have two oil tankers. If any other requests are made, we will certainly consider them.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know how much money we pay every year specially in foreign exchange in the form of freight?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already asked for notice.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** He may not be knowing the capacity, but he may be knowing the rate.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was the question put by Shri Yashpal Singh, as I understood it.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** That was in Hindi; this is in English!

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** How much freight are we paying? This is an obvious question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the Minister got this information or not?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** As I said, I cannot give the exact figures. But I can give the rates. The total amount actually paid would depend upon how many ships we use, and this varies from year to year.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** What is the amount of crude oil and petrol we are going to bring from outside and what will be the amount carried by Indian tankers?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### **Pyrites and Chemicals Ltd.**

\*544. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Limited, New Delhi is not proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which construction of various units will be completed and production start?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No, Sir. The two projects of the company viz. the Mining Project for an annual production of 2.4 lakh tonnes of pyrites ore at Amjhore in Bihar and the project for setting up of a sulphuric acid plant of 400 tonnes/day capacity based on pyrites at Sindhri were approved by Government in January, 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Both the projects are expected to go into production in April, 1967.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** What will be the production capacity of these plants?

**Shri Alagesan:** As I said, it is mining of 2.4 lakh tonnes of ore at Amjhore. For the sulphuric acid plant, the capacity will be 400 tonnes per day.

**Shri D. N. Tiwary:** What is the cost involved?

**Shri Alagesan:** For the sulphuric acid plant it is Rs. 201.51 lakhs and for the mining project Rs. 439 lakhs.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know if any more pyrite deposits have been located, if so in what place and whether some of these are going to be handed over to this corporation?

**Shri Alagesan:** Just now it is in Bihar—Amjhore. I am not aware whether it has been located in any other place.

**श्री प्रोफ़र लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में कोई विदेशी सहायता भी ली गई है। यदि ली गई है तो कितनी और किन से।

**The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):** There will be no foreign collaboration in the case of the sulphuric acid project. Messrs Simon Carues of U.K. will be

the contractors. For the mining project there is no collaborator, but we have placed orders.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know how many places were surveyed before giving the approval for these two projects?

**Shri Alagesan:** We had a report from the Indian Bureau of Mines and as a result of that we came to know about the approximate deposits there and the quantity that can be mined.

#### Memorial to Pandit Nehru

+

{ **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
\*545. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
      { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific plan has been drawn up for the establishment of national memorials to perpetuate the memory of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) and (b). The Government have drawn up no specific plan for the establishment of national memorials to perpetuate the memory of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru other than the establishment of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library at the Teen Murti House, the residence of the late Prime Minister.

Sir, may I add something to this answer so that it is complete. The question mentions about specific proposals. We have also under consideration a proposal to institute an international award known as "Nehru Award for International Understanding" on the pattern of the Nobel Prize for Peace. As it is not a specific plan I did not mention it in the main answer, but I think it would be fair to the House to mention this.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** As our late Prime Minister and beloved leader had always loved children very much, may I know whether this Committee has ever given any thought to establish homes for the crippled children?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, Sir. It is not a governmental scheme, but apart from the governmental scheme, the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust has also a scheme for the establishment of Jawahar Bhawans for the cultural and recreational benefits of children. With regard to the question of the hon. Lady Member, I shall put it to the Trust sub-committee, that they should also think of crippled children.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Who are the members of this Trust and may I know whether they are inviting any particular schemes from various social workers or welfare organisations for this purpose?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have not got the list of the sub-committee here, but I think the Vice President is the Chairman, Mrs. Pandit is one of the members and there are some other members also.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am one of them.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Then we hope that crippled children will also get something.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पंडित नेहरू की जीवनी बचपन से लेकर बड़ापे तक की छोटे ढंग से बना कर बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिये पुस्तक के रूप में जारी करने का विचार है।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Well, Sir, a lot of research is going to be made not only into the life of Nehru but the times in which Nehru lived. The library that we are setting up is a library for modern Indian history which will deal from the time of Ram Mohan Roy right up to the present

time. Therefore, 1947 up to the present day will also be covered.

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** As our late Prime Minister was a national hero, may I know whether there will be memorials of a similar nature in other parts of the country?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, Sir. As far as the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust is concerned, what will be done in other parts of the country is that there will be Jawahar Bhawans and also erection of Nehru Rocks on which will be engraved the sayings of the late Prime Minister appropriate to the place where the Rock will be set up.

**Shri Hém Barua:** It transpired some time back that a portion of the Teen Murti residence of the late Prime Minister would be also used as a research centre for foreign scholars on international affairs. If that is so, may I know what has happened to that suggestion?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have just received a project report of the whole scheme. The scheme is like this. We will have this library which will specialise in this particular period and we will also have scholars both in India and from abroad to do research in this particular period of Indian history. I am afraid, we have produced very few Indian historians and now India is to have some more Indian historians writing on this subject.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या इस स्मारक संग्रहालय के अन्दर प्राचीन इतिहास के महत्त्व को प्रकाशित करने वाले जो अलभ्य पांडुलिपि के ग्रन्थ हैं वह श्रीर इसी प्रकार के शिलालेख तथा सिक्के भी रखे जायेंगे या नहीं ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** No, Sir. As far as the museum is concerned, it is the Nehru Museum. It will deal with the personality of the late Prime Minister—his writings, books and so on.

**Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** As our late Prime Minister was a great advocate of international understanding, may I know what steps Government will take to have an institute of international understanding for fostering peace?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** There is a project to have a Nehru Academy. But, as I pointed out, we are going to have a prize which would be similar to the Nobel Prize to be given each year to a person who has done the most for the advancement of international understanding.

**श्री किशन पटनायक :** क्या सरकार को यह विश्वास नहीं है कि इतने जल्दी बिना स्मारक बनाये भी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के मन में श्री नेहरू जिवित रह सकते हैं ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am sure that even without memorials the memory of Nehru will always remain in the minds of the people. But I think a grateful nation should also have memorials.

#### Model University Act

+

**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri J. B. Singh:**  
**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**  
**Shri K. C. Pant:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
 \*546. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Uikey:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Model University Act has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main proposals of the Committee with regard to modification

in the existing law governing the universities;

(c) whether Government have examined these proposals; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4043/65.]

(c) and (d). The proposals are under consideration.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** श्रीमन, सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र के अधीन हैं उन विश्वविद्यालयों पर ये सिफारिशें कहाँ तक लागू की जा सकी हैं ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Fortunately, the Banaras Hindu University Bill is in the Select Committee. To the extent that we are going to accept these proposals, we will try to incorporate them in that Bill.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** श्रीमन, इस विवरण में विश्वविद्यालयों के अतिरिक्त एफिलिएटेड कालिजों के सम्बन्ध में भी बहुत से सुझाव और सिफारिशें दी गयी हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से क्या किया जा रहा है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As my hon. friend can see from the statement, the report of the Model Committee was submitted hardly a month ago. We have sent the report to the various States and universities. We ourselves have not taken any final decision. We are awaiting the reaction of the State Governments to the proposals made by this Committee.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In the last paragraph of this statement it is mentioned:

"Student-Government is one of the forms of training that should not be ignored in a university".

May I know if it is only a platitude or the Ministry have given some serious thought to it? Because, a student government is visualized in terms of unions, and those unions have been sources of indiscipline. I want to know what exactly is the connotation of the term "student-government" which this Committee has coined?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As I understand it, every good university should have a students' union, a co-operative society and a mess committee which should manage the affairs of students, what food they eat and so on. I take it that it is in that sense that the Model Committee has used this expression of self-government for students.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether Government is actively and favourably considering the proposal to invest the President with visitatorial jurisdiction in the matter of all universities and whether Government proposes to circulate this Model Act to all State Governments for their adoption by all universities?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As my hon. friend will see from the recommendations, it is not suggested that the President should be a visitor for every university; it is only for Central universities. Universities is a State subject and it is rather difficult for the President to be a visitor of State universities.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** The Sapru Committee has recommended it.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Not for all States as far as I can see.

**Shri Ranga:** That does not mean that you should not do it.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** स्टेटमेंट के चौथे भाग में कहा गया है कि कमेटी वाइस चांसलर की नियुक्ति के बारे में कोई एक पैटर्न नहीं बतला सकती। उस के लिये कई तरीके मौजूद हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार मुख्य रूप से वाइस चांसलर की नियुक्ति के बारे में किन किन सुझावों पर विचार कर रही है और किन को स्वीकार करने जा रही है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The Committee has made two suggestions. One, what it calls, for new Universities, and the other for older Universities. My own reaction at present is that the method of selecting a Vice Chancellor which has been accepted by the Delhi University has worked very well. That is what we are going to propose in the amendment to the Banaras Hindu University Bill which is before this House.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether the Committee has considered the setting up of autonomous colleges which are of high stature, with the same emoluments and facilities to teachers as are employed by the staff of the Universities?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As far as emoluments are concerned, the University Grants Commission has just submitted a proposal for revising the scales for college teachers. But there is no suggestion either in this report or in any other report that I know of where a recommendation has been made to make colleges autonomous. That is the system in the United States where some colleges occupy the same position as that of the University. That system has not been adopted in our country.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान 14 (बी) की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ जिस के अन्तर्गत कहा गया है कि कालिजों को नए तरीके और नया अभ्यास क्रम के बारे में प्रयोग करने की छूट दी जानी चाहिए। आजकल शिक्षा के मामले में काफी

छात्र जानना चाहते हैं कि कालिजों में सबरे का और शाम का कोई शिफ्ट होगा, क्योंकि मांग बहुत ज्यादा है, खास कर के शहरों में जहाँ लोग नौकरी बगैरह करते हैं। इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए क्या शिक्षा मंत्री या यह कमेटी सिफारिश करने के लिए तैयार है कि हर कालिज में सबरे का और शाम का भी विभाग हो ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I agree with my hon. friend. There is a tremendous demand for higher education and there is a tremendous pressure on Universities with the result that the standards are falling. Therefore, our scheme is to push forward as fast as possible the correspondence courses and also to have part-time colleges, both morning and evening colleges.

**श्री बड़े :** यह जो कमेटी फार माडिल एक्ट फार यूनिवर्सिटीज की रिपोर्ट आप के पास आयी है क्या इस के अनुसार यूनिवर्सिटीज फेडरल हो जायेंगी या यूनी-री रहेंगी। देश में बहुत दिनों से यह मांग है कि यहाँ रूरल और फेडरल यूनिवर्सिटीज हों। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि model Act is meant for federal Universities.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** No, Sir. It is not meant for federal Universities. A copy of the report has been sent to every State Government and the idea is that to the extent the State Government agrees with it, it should re-model its own University legislation to bring it in line with the recommendation made by the Committee which will be approved by the Central Government. Delhi University is partly a federal University. This report does not deal with federal Universities.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** आजकल कालिजों में और यूनिवर्सिटीज में टेक्स्ट बुक्स के पढ़ने पर लड़के ज्यादा जोर नहीं देते, पर परीक्षा पास करने के लिये

गाइड खोजने पर जोर देते हैं। क्या यह बात केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में है, यदि हां, तो इस के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We have three schemes for printing and publishing cheap text-books, one in collaboration with USA, the other in collaboration with U.K. and the third in collaboration with U.S.S.R. We feel that our students cannot afford the price which has to be paid for text-books used in colleges. But as regards the prescribing of the text-books, every University is autonomous and it is for the University to do it. Well, as to whether the students read the text-book or the cram book, that, I am afraid, nobody can regulate.

#### Salary Scales of Teachers

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 { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
 \*547. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri K. C. Pant:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government favoured the idea of reducing the existing gap between the salaries of University and college teachers and that between the college and school teachers;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission was agreeable to give financial assistance towards the salary revision of teachers in new colleges set up during the Third Plan; and

(c) the terms of such grant of assistance and the period for which it will be made available to the institutions concerned?

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

(b) The University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance to new colleges set up during the Third Plan period to improve the salary scales of their teachers.

(c) The University Grants Commission's assistance for the scheme is limited to a period of five years with effect from the date of its implementation on a sharing basis viz. 50 per cent in the case of Men's Colleges and 75 per cent in the case of Women's Colleges.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** While recognising the fact that teachers are the last persons to indulge in all sorts of strikes and satyagrahas, may I know whether the hon. Minister with his erudite scholarship has pointed out to the universities that it is essential to behave well?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have always been saying that teachers should set an example to the students about discipline, and it is absolutely wrong for teachers to indulge in direct action. If our teachers have no discipline, I do not know how we can expect discipline from our students.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** In view of the fact that the teachers are overburdened with the pressure of the students, may I know whether the hon. Minister has pointed out to the universities that there must be a teacher-student ratio fixed, and there must also be provision for recreational facilities for the teachers and the students?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** With regard to the first part of the question I agree that the student-teacher ratio is very high and it should be less, but that means finances and personnel. With regard to the second part of the question, we have many projects both for students' welfare and teachers' welfare, and the University Grants Commission is helping colleges and universities for this purpose.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the National Development Council's committee on social services has expressed dissatisfaction about the inadequate salaries to the teachers, and if so, the defects that the committee has pointed out in the pay

structure of teachers, and what steps have been taken to remove those defects?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The position is this that the University Grants Commission revised the pay scales during the Third Five Year Plan only for the university professors. I have just now received a report from the University Grants Commission revising the pay scales of college teachers. The other important recommendation is that there should not be any disparity as far as possible between the salaries of the university teachers and those of the college teachers if the qualifications are the same, in other words, that a university or college teacher should be paid according to his qualifications and not by reason of the fact that he is teaching in a university or in a college. But the report has just been received, and we have taken no action on it yet.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** On a point of order. The main question related to the revision of pay scales not only of university and college teachers but also to the revision and upgrading of the pay scales of school teachers and the removal of the gap between the university teachers' pay and the school teachers' pay. That part of the question has not been answered.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The University Grants Commission is not concerned with the school teachers. But I can give the facts to my hon. friend as to what we have done with regard to school teachers. Throughout the Third Five Year Plan, we have been giving 50 per cent assistance to every State which is upgrading the salary of teachers, and many States have availed themselves of this offer.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि शिक्षकों के वेतनस्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए सरकार बराबर प्रयत्नशील रही है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में वे सभा पटल पर कोई ऐसा विवरण रखेंगे जिस से यह पता चल सके कि आज से पन्द्रह साल पहले के

वेतन क्रम में क्या अन्तर था और अभी स्थिति क्या है। राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों और केन्द्र के विश्वविद्यालयों में आज से पन्द्रह साल पहले कितना अन्तर था और अब उन में कितना अन्तर है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या मंत्री जी पन्द्रह साल पहले का विवरण रख सकते हैं ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Does my hon. friend want the scales of university teachers and college teachers or of primary or secondary school teachers or of all of them? I shall prepare a statement and lay it on the Table of the House. I do not know what my hon. friend wants.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने बराबर प्रयत्न किया कि किसी तरीके से यह अन्तर कम हो तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिस से उन्होंने ने जो कुछ कहा है वह सही प्रमाणित हो सके ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह इन्फार्मेशन एक स्टेटमेंट में रख दी जाय।

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** May I know in which State the gap between the pay of university and college teachers, and college and school teachers' is the biggest and what would be the estimated requirement to fill up such gaps?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As far as I know the lowest paid teachers today, I mean primary teachers, are in U.P. That I can definitely say.

As regards the gap between university and college teachers from state to state, I will have to work out the figures.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There are three denominations among college teachers: teachers who belong to central universities, teachers who belong to state universities and teachers who belong

to affiliated colleges. There is a wide disparity in the scales of salaries among these categories. Will any attempt be made to bridge the gap between one and two and two and three during the Fourth Plan?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, I have already answered that question. Our aim and object is to pay to every college teacher according to his qualifications. If he has higher qualifications, he should get a higher salary.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** The hon. Minister stated that it was the policy of the Central Government to give 50 per cent matching grant whenever any state government wants to upgrade the pay scales of secondary school teachers. Which are the states which have not upgraded and which have refused to take the matching grant?

**Shri Ranga:** And why?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I think every State has taken it, not only for secondary but also for primary. The problem is: they ask for more aid from us, they say they are not in a position to pay the 50 per cent which they have to pay. As a matter of fact, I can give these figures. For the Third Plan period, the provision of funds for increase in emoluments of teachers was approximately Rs. 8.34 crores for elementary education and Rs. 3.3 crores for secondary education. In fact, the actual expenditure on these schemes is very much more, Rs. 22.94 crores for elementary teachers and Rs. 14.63 crores for secondary teachers.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा जिन स्कूलों को 95 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है और उन स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है, तनख्वाह न मिलने के कारण जब वह शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों को रिपोर्ट करते हैं तो एक हमारे संसद के माननीय सदस्य श्री

बाल्माकी वहां जा कर घोंस देते हैं कि अगर आप ने कोई कार्यवाही की तो मेरी प्रधान मंत्री तक पहुंच है, मैं आप को नौकरी से निकलवा दूंगा, इतना ही नहीं लोक सभा के सफाई करने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा उन अध्यापकों को पिटाया गया और जब वह उस की रिपोर्ट करने पुलिस थाने में गये तो पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की क्योंकि उन संसद सदस्य ने पुलिस में भी वही बात कह दी थी ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am not concerned with the schools in Delhi . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल तो टीचर्स की पे के अन्तर के बारे में था लेकिन माननीय सदस्य तो पिटावने आदि के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं ?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** वह अपनी तनख्वाह की मांग करते हैं जो कि उन्हें नहीं मिलती है . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल तो टीचर्स की तनख्वाह तनख्वाह के फंफ के बारे में है ।

**Shri Hem Barua:** The UGC has offered matching grants to universities and colleges for a specified period after which they withdraw the matching grants. Are Government, particularly is the Education Minister, aware that some of these colleges and universities are facing a new problem because of the withdrawal of these matching grants after the specified period, and teachers are asked to revert back to their original salaries?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, I am painfully aware of this problem. Deputations of many teachers from private colleges had come to meet me. The idea was that when this matching grant was withdrawn, the state would step in and supply the 50 or 25 per cent. But I know of cases where the state has not taken the place of the UGC. But after all, the

UGC's resources are limited. It was made absolutely clear to the State Governments and to the universities and colleges that the grants would be only for five years and after that it should become a committed expenditure on the part of the State.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know whether Government also favour the idea of reducing the existing gaps of talent, qualifications and responsibilities amongst various classes of citizens of India? If so, when?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Vasudevan Nair.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The Minister seems willing to answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** I was not feeling like that.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Are Government aware that the private affiliated colleges in many universities are much more than the government colleges, and that a number of teachers in those colleges are suffering a lot, due to various reasons, one of which is the exploitation by the managements?

There is a feeling among them that there is nobody to look after this large number of teachers in the private colleges. May I know whether the Government is stepping in and trying to do something in their favour?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am fully aware of the fact that 85 per cent, a majority of the students doing higher education are in private colleges, and that is why I suggested to the University Grants Commission to revise the scales. I know that many of them are very badly paid. They are greatly handicapped, and I think we cannot improve our higher education till we improve the status of the college teachers.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** In view of the fact that many States are incapable of facing a matching grant, why does not the Government change the ratio?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We are giving serious consideration in the Fourth Plan to the question whether we should not substitute some other method for the matching grant. In my opinion, the matching grant has not worked, because the States are not in a position to pay whatever they have to pay in order to match the grant given by us.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** May I know what lessons the hon. Minister proposes to learn from the most economically and socially and educationally backward States in Africa which manage to pay the highest pay scales to their teachers?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am always prepared to learn, and I agree that we should treat our teachers better than we treat our chaprasis.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** आज देश के कई सुबों में एड्जुकेशन सिस्टम में डिफ़ेक्ट्स होने के कारण टीचर्स की स्ट्राइक चल रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि सरकार हिन्दुस्तान भर में शिक्षा को नेशनलाइज कर के उस को अपने हाथ में ले ले ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो सजेस्टियन है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि यू० पी० में इन्टरमीडिएट कक्षाओं को पढ़ाने वाले टीचर्स को दिल्ली के उन्हीं कक्षाओं के टीचर्स की निम्नत आधी तन्ख्वाह मिलती है और यह स्केल इतना कम है कि वहां हजारों की तादाद में टीचर्स स्ट्राइक किये बैठे हैं और उन्होंने एकजामिनेशनज का बायकाट किया है ; यदि हां, तो इस डिसपैरिटी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**श्री मु० क० चागला :** मैंने यू० पी० सरकार को कहा है कि वह टीचर्स की

तन्हाहें बढ़ाए और हम उस को पचास टका देंगे। हम प्लान में पचास टका से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं ने यह भी कहा है कि शिक्षकों का डायरेक्ट एक्शन करना अच्छा नहीं है।

After they have withdrawn the direct action, we will give every sympathetic consideration to their demands.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** शिक्षा मंत्री ने बताया है कि उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कहा है कि वह उस को पचास टका सहायता देंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षकों की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से क्या मांग की गई है।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The amount is very large, but even apart from 50 per cent, I promised the Education Minister of U.P. that we will give sympathetic consideration and see whether we can treat U.P. as a special case, but the first condition must be that the teachers must withdraw this direct action. The U.P. Education Minister has also made an appeal to them. The Prime Minister, myself and the U.P. Education Minister are all very sympathetic, but we cannot do anything so long as this direct action continues.

**श्री रा० स० तिवारी :** मंत्रीजी ने हायर सैकंडरी स्कूलों और बड़े कालेजों के टीचर्स के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्राइमरी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के साथ भी ऐसा व्यवहार किया जायेगा और कितनी जल्दी वह इस बारे में कदम उठा सकेंगे।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** If my hon. friend means whether we will pay the same salary to primary teachers as college and university teachers, I do not know when that millennium will come, certainly not in my lifetime

महात्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी समारोह.

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\* 548. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री कु० चं० पन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महात्मा गांधी शताब्दी समारोह मनाने का प्रश्न मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है तो उस की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इसे विदेशों में राष्ट्रीय पर्व के रूप में मनाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया गया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं।

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी जन्म शताब्दी समारोह को एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के रूप में मनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के सामने क्या बाधाएँ हैं और किन कारणों से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्वीकारात्मक निर्णय नहीं लिया जा रहा है।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Firstly, it is not a question of any obstacles. We have got a Gandhi Smarak Nidhi of which my friend Mr. Diwakar is the chairman and they had undertaken to celebrate Gandhiji's centenary. We feel that Gandhiji did not belong to a party or Government; he was the Father of the Nation and the Nation as such should celebrate the centenary. Previously, the 1857 centenary was organised. The Tagore Centenary was organised by a registered body under the chairmanship of the late Prime Minister. The Motilal Nehru Centenary was organised by an inde-

pendent non-Government agency and the Vivekananda Centenary by the Ramakrishna Mission. To the extent that this Ministry can give any help for making this celebration as internationally known as possible. I informed Mr. Diwakar that he could count on the Ministry. The suggestion is whether Government itself should organise this. It is difficult for us because a society had already been registered and is in existence and it is working on it.

**श्री सिद्धे वर प्रसाद :** यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी उचित निर्णय नहीं लेने जा रही है। फिर भी इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि सरकार गांधी स्मारक निधि के कार्यक्रम में सहयोग करने जा रही है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समारोह को मनाने के लिए गांधी स्मारक निधि ने क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है और भारत सरकार उस में किस सीमा तक सहयोग करने जा रही है।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** In March, 1964 Shri Diwakar, wrote to me saying that the Nidhi had set up a Preparatory Committee to plan a comprehensive programme, both long-term and short-term for the observance of Gandhi Jayanti falling in 1969, that the Nidhi wishes to make the plans in advance so that the necessary machinery may be set up at all levels State, national and international to formulate schemes and carry them out, that certain suggestions and proposals had already been received and that the Minister of Education also might, if it was no great trouble and he could spare the time, make his suggestions and that on receipt of all the suggestions the preparatory committee would process them and ultimately place the suggestions before a National Committee which may be constituted for the purpose of the Jayanti. I sent in my suggestions. The preparatory committee will now go into the suggestions received and it is now for the Nidhi to set up the National Committee.

**श्री राधेलाल व्यास :** जिस तरह से गुरुदेव टैगोर की शताब्दी मनाई गई थी और उस में शासन ने सारे कार्यक्रम वगैरह बनाए थे, क्या उसी तरह से महात्मा गांधी की शताब्दी मनाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट गांधी स्मारक निधि के साथ मिल कर कोई योजना बनायेगी ?

**श्री मु० क० चागला :** जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम निधि को मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

**श्री प्र० शर्मा :** क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है

**श्री मु० क० चागला :** योजना तो निधि बना रही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सजैस्टियन है।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether this suggestion has also come to the Government that, as the Father of the Nation was very keen about bringing total prohibition in the country, by that time total prohibition would be enforced throughout the country.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** That suggestion has not come to me.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** I want to know what arrangements are being made on behalf of the Government for this celebration.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** After all I am answering for the Ministry, not for the whole Government.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Government and the Ministry are, I think, the same . . . (Interruptions.)

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am not shirking responsibility. I have been saying what the Ministry of Education has done, while answering this question. But I should think that it is necessary to set up an all-party Com-

mittee over which the President, the Vice-President or the Prime Minister should preside.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister can only be asked about his own subject during the Question Hour. He must be knowing if Government has done anything in that respect.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Government at present has no scheme except what the Nidhi is doing. But I will certainly take up this question and see that a committee is set up by the Government on an all-party basis.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** We are quite shocked and pained to find that the Minister has used the argument that because he was not a leader of the party and of the Government, he will not celebrate it at the Governmental level. Does he mean to say that it is only if a person belongs to a party that the centenary would be celebrated and not because he was the Father of the Nation? We would like to know.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered it.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether this matter has been considered at the Cabinet level so far and whether the Government has given serious thought to have this centenary celebration not only on an official level but on a national level?

**Mr. Speaker:** It has been answered by the Minister.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** We must know the reason why.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow him to argue on it at this moment. Shri Hem Barua.

**Shri Hem Barua:** According to Indian culture and particularly Hindu culture, it is the birth anniversary and not the death anniversary that is observed, and the observance of the death anniversary is a modern innovation due to western impact. May

I know whether the Government have taken this aspect of the problem into consideration or not?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** No, Sir. The Government has not taken that into consideration.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The hon. Minister of Education, who is speaking for his own Ministry and not for the Government, said that he wrote a letter to Shri Diwakar, making some suggestions. May I know what suggestions he has made to Shri Diwakar?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I said that the question of broadening the existing programme for the propagation of Gandhian philosophy may be considered. Shri Diwakar had written to me and he acknowledged that letter and said he was grateful for the suggestion and that he will take it up. But that concerned education directly and that is why I made that suggestion.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जब कभी महात्मा जी का, सरदार पटेल का और सुभाष बाबू का मामला आ जाता है तो एक उदासीनता सरकार की ओर से हम पाते हैं . . .

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** नहीं, नहीं ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हमारे ऊपर जो असर पड़ा है, उसको मैंने व्यक्त किया है . .

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** गलत असर पड़ा है ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह सही नहीं है तो छोड़ दीजिये ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमेटी बनेगी क्या सरकार उस कमेटी को कोई ऐसा सुझाव देगी कि महात्मा जी के जीवन का जो सब से बड़ा पहलू है, दलित और गरीब दुनिया की जनता को उन्होंने सिविल ना-फरमानी का जो मंत्र दिया और जिस पर आज अमरीका में भी अमल हो रहा है,

इस को केन्द्र बिन्दु बना कर इस जन्म शताब्दी के महोत्सव को मनाया जाय। इस तरह का कोई मुझाव सरकार के द्वारा दिया जायगा या नहीं ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I must strongly repudiate the suggestion made by my hon. friend, that the Government is not interested in celebrating the centenary. That is not correct. I may point out that this letter of Shri Diwakar was referred to the Prime Minister.

**Shri Ranga:** You gave room to all these suggestions and all this suspicion.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** That letter of Shri Diwakar was referred to the Prime Minister. This is his reply:

"We will certainly consider this matter and Government will surely do whatever is possible to make the centenary a success".

With regard to the various suggestions made by my hon. friend, they will be placed before the Committee which would be set up to have the celebration of this centenary.

**Shri Ranga:** We thank God for the readiness of the Minister for reconsidering the position in the light of the suggestions made here. We would have appreciated it if he had come forward with that new atmosphere, new approach, before he framed his answer. Now, in view of the fact that when the centenary of Poet Rabindranath Tagore was celebrated, there were private organisations, apart from Shantiniketan itself, and various other organisations all over India who were interested in the centenary celebrations of Poet Rabindranath Tagore, and that in spite of it, the Government of India took the initiative, organised a national campaign as well as an international campaign under the leadership of my hon. friend here, Shri Humayun Kabir, may I know whether my hon. friend

the Minister of Education would be kind enough to consult the Cabinet and take a decision on behalf of the whole of the nation and of the Government of India,—not only on behalf of the Education Ministry,—on a national and international scale, to celebrate the centenary, especially because of the human rights, because Mahatma Gandhi did so much for the Harijans and the Dalit Lok, for which the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations sit?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** May I point out that the Tagore Centenary was organised by a registered body under the chairmanship of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Government gave every financial assistance. In this case, I have said and I repeat that Government will do everything possible to see that Gandhiji's centenary is celebrated with éclat not only in India but all over the world.

### Military Science in University Education

\*549. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 654 on the 23rd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the special committee set up by the University Grants Commission to examine the question of inclusion of Military Science as a subject of studies in the Universities has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its recommendations; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay in submission of the report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to facilitate the work of the Committee, a questionnaire dealing with certain aspects of the problem has been issued to various Universities. Replies from several Universities are

still awaited. The Committee may also visit a few university centres before submitting its report.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it not a fact that among the big independent countries of the world, India is the only one, and one militarily threatened, even encircled at that, where military science has not been included, and is not still included, in the curriculum of any university and if so, what are the reasons for this indifference and apathy?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** There is no indifference or apathy. I agree with my hon. friend that in our country we should have military science as one of the subjects taught by the universities. That is why I have said that the UGC has appointed a committee and the matter is being studied. Before we can start any subject in any university, we must be satisfied that we have got the necessary equipment, personnel and facilities. It is no use starting a subject unless we can do justice to it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** For 17 years, what have you been doing?

**Mr. M. C. Chagla:** I do not know about 17 years. Our attention was drawn to it only in 1963 when a proposal was made by the Bihar State Education Commission regarding the introduction of military science as a subject of study at the first degree stage. Since then we have seriously taken up this matter and I assure my hon. friend that we will try to introduce this subject in as many universities as possible.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is the widespread belief or suspicion well grounded that the Government, after a sudden spurt of acute awareness and thinking in this regard that came in the wake of the Chinese invasion in 1962 has relapsed into somnolent complacency since the unilateral ceasefire imposed or dictated by the Chinese Government,

and this is the real reason for the Government's tardiness in this matter?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** No, Sir; I repudiate that suggestion. Far from the Chinese invasion having led us into somnolence, it has stimulated us . . . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has not heard my question properly. I said, the ceasefire has resulted in the somnolent complacency.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has heard it very well.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I don't think so, Sir.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** There is neither somnolence nor complacency. On the contrary we have been stimulated by the unfortunate invasion to study military science in our country.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Pending the finalisation of the work of this committee appointed by UGC, may I know whether Government will seriously consider the desirability and advisability of extending grants to those universities like the Poona University which, realising the importance of the subject and its relevance to national defence, have taken the initiative in the matter of instituting a Chair for military science and whether the usual procedural delays in which the Ministry specialises will be side-tracked and some initiative shown?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** If there is any university which is teaching this subject, I will certainly suggest to the UGC that the necessary help should be given.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** My question has been partly covered by Mr. Nath Pai. Since NCC has been introduced in all the universities and colleges, may I know whether Government has given thought to pro-

vide more and more funds to that movement till they take a final decision to introduce military science in the colleges and universities?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The Defence Ministry is financing the NCC. But military science comes within the purview of the Education Ministry and the UGC has appointed a committee, as I have already said, to look into this.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** इस समय हमारे विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के नाम पर या कला के नाम पर जो नाच और गाना सिखलाया जाता है, उस को हटा कर सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर दी जाये, क्या इस पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We need both. We need military science and we also need drama and culture.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सैनिक स्कूलों में सन् 1964 में कितनी छात्र-वृत्तियाँ दी गई हैं ।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As I said, we have not got a scheme of teaching military science yet. Therefore, any question of giving scholarships does not arise. When we have teaching of military science properly introduced, we will consider the question of giving scholarships.

### Secondary Education

**\*550. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme of action for strengthening secondary education throughout the country;

(b) if so, what specific steps are adumbrated for the purpose;

(c) whether it is proposed to establish any Central school of secondary education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under the scheme begun in 1964, 100 per cent Central assistance is given to States for the implementation of the following programmes:

(i) Strengthening of Science Laboratories;

(ii) Special training of Science Teachers including setting up of Unit of Science Education; and

(iii) Improvement of school libraries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether any assessment has been made of the success of the secondary education as used in this country for the time being; if so, what is the result of that assessment?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** As my hon. friend knows, we had the Mudaliar Committee Report on secondary education. Just now we have appointed an Education Commission. I am hoping to get a report sometime next year, when my hon. friend will find out what the assessment of this highly expert body is.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the Government is aware of the complete deadlock which has resulted on account of the lack of capacity of State Governments to finance any further expansion of educational programmes or revising the pay structure of secondary and primary school teachers; if so, what specific steps are proposed to be taken by the Government in these matters particularly in respect of expansion of educational facilities over which there is a moratorium in certain States now?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The question divides itself into two parts. With

regard to the first, the Centre is prepared to help every State where it wants to improve the quality of secondary education. With regard to the salary of teachers, I have already pointed out that we have offered 50 per cent to every State which is prepared to improve the emoluments of the teachers.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It is not enough.

**श्री तुलसीदास जाखड :** आजकल के हाई स्कूलों में जो लिखने की क्षमता होती है और पढ़ने की कला होती है वह इतनी कम होती है कि हाई स्कूल पास लड़के अंग्रेजी पढ़ लिख भी नहीं सकते। क्या इस के लिये सरकार ने कोई उपाय किया है जिस से अंग्रेजी की उन की एजुकेशन अच्छी हो सके ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have, I regret, to admit that the standards are falling, and that is why Government now wants to consolidate what we have done and attach special importance to quality in secondary education.

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** May I know whether such secondary schools will be of traditional type or of basic type?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We want all our schools to be production-oriented, whether they are elementary or secondary. If that is the meaning of "basic", I accept it.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know if the entire money placed by the Central Government at the disposal of the State Governments for improvement of science laboratories and equipment has been fully availed of and utilised?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I have got the figures here. If my hon. friend wants to know as to how much we have helped the different States during the current financial year, I will lay a statement on the Table because the list is a long one.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** May I know whether the Government is prepared to give financial assistance to journals which are propagating scientific knowledge in the respective mother-tongues?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, Sir. We want scientific literature, specially for children, to be published in all our Indian languages, and to that extent we are giving assistance.

**Shri Ranga:** He asked whether any encouragement will be given. He does not give any reply to that.

**श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :** माध्यमिक शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के बारे में पिछले कई सालों से काफी चर्चा हो रही है और इस के बारे में मुदालियर कमेटी रिपोर्ट कुछ साल पहले सरकार के सामने आई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मुदालियर कमेटी रिपोर्ट में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं उन को स्वीकार कर के देश के सारे माध्यमिक स्कूलों में लागू कर दिया गया है या उन से असहमति होने के कारण दूसरी समिति नियुक्त की गई है।

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** The recommendations were many. The question was of finding resources. To the extent that we could, we have implemented it. In order to review the matter a new commission has been appointed.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I welcome the Minister's statement that his Ministry is thinking of various children's publications. May I know whether Government have prepared a comprehensive scheme—apart from the good wishes which he carries in his bosom—any comprehensive, concrete, positive scheme of extending aid to those numerous journals written by idealists who think in terms that our ultimate destiny lies in the hands of our children and that they should be enabled to read the best of literature? Has any such scheme

been prepared or is he contemplating preparing one?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** We have already got science publications by the CSIR, a popular journal in English and Hindi. The idea now is to have it also in the regional languages. We have also a scheme for cheap monographs on various scientific subjects, very popularly written. They are already available in English and Hindi. Again, there is a scheme to have them translated into other regional languages.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Sir, we have agreed to a convention to refer to all the Indian languages as national languages and not regional languages. That convention should be upheld.

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I apologize to my hon. friend.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** So many science clubs have been started in my State of Gujarat. There are at least 300 to 400 science clubs. Will the Government be prepared to give such clubs some financial assistance?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** Yes, within our plans we are prepared to give them help. The hon. Member may ask those institutions to submit their projects. We will see what assistance we can give.

**श्री लहटन चौधरी:** क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार सरकार ने सभी सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों को स्टेट सब्सिडाइज्ड स्कूल बनाना तय कर लिया है। उन के खर्चों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को क्या मदद देना चाहती है ?

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I am afraid, I could not follow the question. The question perhaps was how the Bihar Government has subsidised the schools. I could not follow it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

### All-India Agricultural Service

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Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
\*551. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:  
Shri Ukey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the constitution of the All-India Agricultural Service; and

(b) which of the State Governments have reacted favourably?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). All the State Governments have agreed in principle to the formation of the Indian Agricultural Service. A resolution under Article 312(1) of the Constitution is being moved during the current session of the Rajya Sabha in this regard.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी:** अभी जो सेंट्रल सर्विसेज होंगे उन की तनख्वाह क्या होगी और क्या उन का स्टेटस उसी तरह से होगा जिस तरह से दूसरी सेंट्रल सर्विसेज का होता है जैसे आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० वगैरह हैं ?

**श्री हाथी:** उन में आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० वगैरह नहीं होंगे। वहां डाइरेक्टर्स आफ ऐग्रिकल्चर, एडीशनल डाइरेक्टर्स, डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर्स, असिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर्स वगैरह होंगे। उन की तनख्वाह ऊपर तो 2,000 रु० से 2,500 रु० तक होगी और नीचे 400 से 1250 रु० होगी।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** क्या इन सर्विसेज को उन स्थानों पर इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा जहाँ पर खास कर पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम हो रहा है एग्रिकल्चर में ?

**श्री हाथी :** अभी तो यह विचार है कि स्टेट्स में ऐसे अफसर जिस जगह पर काम करते हैं और जो कुछ करते हैं उन्हीं के लिए उन को नियुक्त किया जाये ।

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** May I know how the terms and conditions of service and pay scales of this service compare with the terms and conditions of service and pay scales of the Indian Administrative Service? Is there any distinction between the two?

**Shri Hathhi:** I have already replied about the pay scales.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** How do they compare?

**Shri Hathhi:** Regarding its constitution, first a resolution has to be passed in the Rajya Sabha. After that, the details about the terms and conditions of service etc. can be settled and Parliament may enact a legislation.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the final decision will be taken before the Fourth Plan is implemented? What will happen to those States which are opposed to the formation of this service?

**Shri Hathhi:** No State has opposed it; all have agreed to this proposal.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What would be the basic advantages or benefits by having an all-India service?

**Shri Hathhi:** All those benefits which accrue to the other all-India services will be available to this service also.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** What will be the total strength of the All India Agricultural Service? Also, since it is a State subject, how are you going to utilise that service?

**Shri Hathhi:** This will be on the pattern of IAS and IPS. After recruitment they will be allotted to the different States. Then they will be transferred from one State to another.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Petro-chemical Complex near Barauni Refinery

\*552. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri D. N. Tiwary:**

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

(a) whether the plan for development of a petro-chemical complex around Barauni refinery has been finalised;

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

(c) if not, the progress made so far in that direction and when it is likely to be ready?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Tentative schemes have been drawn up for implementation during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) The main feature is likely to be the extraction of aromatics such as benzene and xylene and these may lead to further downstream chemical units which will be studied in due course.

(c) Does not arise.

**Traffic Problem of Delhi**

- \*553. { **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda;**  
**Shrimati Laxmi Bai;**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;**

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

(a) the reasons for delay in implementing the recommendations of the high-powered Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bhagwan Sahay on traffic problems in the Capital which submitted its report a year and a half ago; and

(b) if so, when the recommendations will be given effect to?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee have since been considered by Government and necessary action thereon is being taken.

**Medium of Technical Education**

- \*554. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh;**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;**  
**Shri Bibhutj Mishra;**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary;**

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

(a) whether the All-India Council for Technical Education has recommended that English should continue to be the medium of instruction for engineering and science education; and

(b) whether Government have accepted this recommendation?

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

**Demarcation of Boundary between Assam and NEFA**

- \*555. { **Shri Ravindra Varma;**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki;**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have suggested formal demarcation of the boundary between Assam and NEFA; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to implement the suggestion?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Petro-chemical Industries**

\*556. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 7 on the 27th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether a final decision on the report of the Working Group regarding the development of Petro-chemical industries has since been taken by Government; and

(b) if so, the salient points thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**गांधी हरिजन स्कूल, मदनगिरि, दिल्ली**

{ **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**  
**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**  
**श्री बड़े :**  
**श्री शिव नारायण :**  
**श्री माते :**  
**श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**

\* 557.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
श्री प० ह० भील :  
श्री मधु लिये :  
श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :  
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :  
श्री यु० व० सिंह :  
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :  
श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी हरिजन विद्यालय, मदनगिरि, दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल से वेतन नहीं मिला है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ अध्यापकों को बिना कारण बताये नौकरी से हटा दिया गया है और कुछ को गुण्डों द्वारा पिटाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को वहाँ के अध्यापकों से कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त विद्यालय का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) स्कूल के प्रबन्धकों ने कुछ अध्यापकों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया था लेकिन बाद में सरकार के दखल देने पर उन्हें नौकरी पर बहाल कर दिया गया था । कुछ घटनायें सामने आई हैं जिनमें बाहर के लोगों से दो अध्यापकों का झगड़ा हो गया था ।

(ग) स्कूल के प्रबन्धकों के खिलाफ वेतन की अदायगी में देरी, वेतन न देने, अध्यापकों के साथ आम तौर पर असन्तोषजनक व्यवहार तथा कुनबापरस्ती की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । स्कूल के चाणक्यपुरी में मदनगिरि चले जाने के कारण अब स्कूल दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आयेगा और फिर इस मामले पर विचार करना निगम की जिम्मेदारी होगी ।

#### Occupation of a Tea Estate near Assam by Nagas

\* 558. {  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Murli Manohar:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhaviya:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nagas have forcibly occupied a tea estate near the Assam territory;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Ao Nagas claimed that there was a long-standing boundary dispute between the State of Assam and Nagaland;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Nagas have cleared the forest land and have started farming in that land without the permission of the Assam Government; and

(d) if so, what action Union Government is taking or likely to take to avert any clash between the Nagas and Assam Government?

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

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

#### Statement

It is a fact that there is some doubt regarding the boundary between the States of Assam and Nagaland, particularly in the area contiguous to the Sibsagar District of Assam State.

2. According to the Government of Assam, Naga villagers in this area

have been trespassing into the forest reserves of Assam State and encroaching upon this land. On the other hand, the Naga villagers have been claiming these areas as forming part of their village land and that, therefore, to assert their claim they have been entering into and occupying this portion of land.

3. The Government of Assam have reported that on 28th January, 1965, a group of Naga villagers residing in Japukong Range of Nagaland trespassed into the Nagini Jan Tea Estate for occupation of land. After clearing some area, these Nagas returned to their village. There were reports of similar intrusions, according to the Government of Assam, also on the 13th and 16th February, 1965. Uptil now, the Nagas have reportedly cleared 150 acres of Assam territory in this area and by felling trees and cutting of bomboos for temporary cultivation. The Government of Assam state that, in this connection, cases have been registered at the Mariani Police Station against these Nagas, that the investigation is in progress, and that four Naga trespassers have been arrested on 23rd February, 1965.

4. Earlier, in order to solve this problem, the Government of Assam proposed to the Government of Nagaland that a working boundary could be fixed by them jointly, pending actual demarcation by survey. This proposal was considered and accepted by the Chief Secretaries of Assam and Nagaland. Action has, also, been initiated to carry out a survey of the Assam-Nagaland boundary in this area by Survey of India party.

#### Sweepers' Strike

{ Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
\*559. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhawaiya:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri Bade:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the causes of the sudden strike in mid-December 1964 of the sweepers of Delhi Corporation have been ascertained and enquired into;

(b) the number of sweepers involved; and

(c) whether any of the striking sweepers were penalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The causes of the strike by the Municipal sweepers from 25th December, 1964 to the 28th December, 1964 and from the 12th January, 1965 to the 18th January, 1965 have been ascertained and enquired into by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) 2182 in the first phase and 2562 in the second phase.

(c) All the sweepers who went on strike were taken back in service and there was no victimisation.

#### Enquiry against former Deputy Minister

{ Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
\*560. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press interview given by the former Deputy Minister of Finance in Patna on the 6th January, 1965 wherein she complained of the inordinate delay being taken in announcing the findings and the inquiry into the charges levelled against her;

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

(c) when the decision will be announced?

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

(b) and (c). The allegation about the purchases of houses has been looked into. The purchase of houses by her husband and by her mother has been explained and this allegation has remained unsubstantiated.

The other two allegations relate to minor repairs to her residence which is Government property and installation of air-conditioners there. It has been decided not to proceed further as there is no evidence to show that Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha misused her authority in favour of the party alleged to have provided these things.

#### National Programme of Physical Education

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
\*561. Shri Balmiki:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 309 on the 2nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) the reaction of the various State Governments to the proposal for introduction from April, 1965 of a new integrated programme of physical education named "National Fitness Corps", which is a synthesis of existing programmes of Physical Education, National Discipline Scheme and Auxiliary Cadet Corps; and

(b) the steps so far taken towards the implementation of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The State Governments have generally welcomed the new programme.

(b) The new programme was discussed at a meeting of the State Education Secretaries and Directors of Education held on 27-2-1965. The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to work out the administrative and financial details for the implementation of the new programme. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee will be considered by the full Committee at an early date. The new programme is, however, expected to be launched from the academic session 1965-66 in as many schools as possible with the existing N.D.S. Instructors, Physical Education Teachers and such of A.C.C. Teachers, who opt to work for the new programme and could be utilised for the purpose. Arrangements are also being made for imparting reorientation training to those whose services are to be utilised for the implementation of the new programme.

**Third Class M.As**

\*562. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

" (a) whether Government have finally considered on the question of abolition of Third Class for M.A. and M.Sc.; and

(b) if so, what is the decision in the matter?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) and (b). The Examination Reform Committee set up by the University Grants Commission *inter alia* recommended the abolition of the 3rd Division in the results of the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations as a 3rd Division at the Master's level appeared to be contradiction in terms. The Commission circulated the views of the Committee to the various Universities to obtain their reactions. At its meeting held in March, 1964, the Commission considered the matter and after noting the reactions of the Universities, expressed the view that it was for the individual Universities to take further action in the matter.

**Repayment of Loan by Jammu and Kashmir**

\*563. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have expressed their inability to repay the Central loan amounting to about sixty crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government; and

(c) the steps being taken to realise the loan?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):** (a) to (c). At the end of the financial year 1963-64, an amount of

Rs. 17,46,12,000 was due from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on account of principal due for repayment on the loans sanctioned. As the State Government were unable to pay the amount in cash, a fresh loan of the amount was issued to the State Government on 4th December, 1964.

**Pakistani Influence among Calcutta Dock Workers**

\*564 { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is growing Pakistani influence among the dock workers in Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that a union sponsored and financed by Pakistan has been formed recently among the dock workers and that it is engaged in clandestine activities;

(c) whether Government have made any investigations in the matter so far in the antecedents and composition of the trade union among dock workers in Calcutta; and

(d) if so, with what results?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):** (a) and (b). The Government have no information to this effect.

(c) No such investigation has been made in the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

**Roads with Thicker Surface**

\*565. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 535 on 16th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Road Research Insti-

tute, New Delhi regarding the thickening of the road surfaces have been accepted by Government;

(b) whether any work has been done on those lines; and

(c) if so, the difference between the conventional method and the method recommended by the Central Road Research Institute?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) The recommendations made by the Central Road Research Institute are of the nature of technical advice. The agencies responsible for construction of roads are aware of these.

(b) Recommendations made by the Institute after carrying out investigations have been implemented by the authorities concerned in the following cases:

- (1) Durgapur Steel Township Road;
- (2) Jammu-Banihal Road;
- (3) Delhi-Mathura Road; and
- (4) Srinagar Tunnel Road.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

The road thickness in the past used to be based on previous practice and experience rather than on modern scientific methods of design. By these standards, many of the roads constructed in the past are not thick enough to cope with the high intensity of traffic stresses now imposed upon them as a result of fast development both in the weight and number of vehicles. As such, many roads are showing signs of progressive failure.

The Institute, as a result of investigations carried out, realises that the task of immediately thickening all the roads to the required extent will be beyond the financial and practical capacity of the various highway departments. This is a measure which will take quite a few years to implement through long-range phas-

ed schemes. What has been recommended, therefore, is that wherever there is a proposal for providing an expensive wearing surface like dense asphaltic carpet, etc., on the existing pavement, the pavement itself should first be thickened to the required extent. In other cases the bituminous wearing surface should remain as thin as possible, so that when the time for thickening and upgrading the road comes, the loss on the wearing surface should be as small as possible.

The recommendation also says that all new roads should be constructed to the full designed thickness in the first instance, while using as much soil and locally available materials as possible in the lowest layers to achieve economies.

#### National Integration Council

\*566. { Shri P. C. Borooah;  
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the National Integration Council is being convened shortly;

(b) if so, the items on its agenda; and

(c) when it is to meet and where?

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

(a) The matter is still under consideration.

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

हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसाइटी

1420 { श्री कृ० चं० पन्तः  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसादः

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसाइटी को भवन निर्माण के लिये किस वर्ष तथा कितना अनुदान दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सोसाइटी को इलाहाबाद में भवन निर्माण के लिये अनुदान मिला था लेकिन भवन कानपुर में बनाया गया ;

(ग) अब तक किये गये कार्य का विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) जमीन के सम्बन्ध में झूठी सूचना देने के लिये सोसाइटी के विरुद्ध यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो वह क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क)	रकम (घनराशि)	वर्ष
(i)	25,000	1951-52
(ii)	25,000	1956-57
(iii)	25,000	1961-62

(ख) जी, नहीं । कानपुर में भवन निर्माण के लिए अनुदान दिया गया था ।

(ग) मुख्य हाल और उसके पास के कमरे पूरे हो चुके हैं । दरवाजों, खिड़कियों बगैरह के लिए लकड़ी का कार्य भी पूरा हो चुका है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । सरकार कानपुर भवन निर्माण से परिचित है ।

#### District Gazetteers

1421. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) which of the State Governments have completed and published their State Gazetteers; and

(b) the use made of the records of the National Archives for the preparation of the State Gazetteers?

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

(a) The scheme for the revision of the State Gazetteers has not yet been

taken in hand. Work on the State Gazetteers will begin after all the District Gazetteers have been published.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme

1422. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students sent to foreign countries at the expense of the Government of India under the Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them; and

(c) the number of students belonging to Orissa?

**The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) Twenty-two. All of them were, however, employed at the time of their selection and were not students of any educational institution.

(b) and (c). None.

#### Citizenship of Displaced Persons

1423. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the displaced persons in the country 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 State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). The conditions for registration as citizens of India under the Citizenship Rules, 1956, are:

- (i) the person concerned is of Indian origin and has been actually resident in India for six months immediately preceding the date of application;
- (ii) has close connections in India;
- (iii) has an intention to make India his permanent home;
- (iv) has signed the oath of allegiance as prescribed in the form of application;
- (v) is of good character and is otherwise a fit and proper person to be registered as a citizen of India.

4,76,140 persons have been registered as Indian citizens till the end of December, 1964. It is not possible to ascertain the number of persons yet to be registered.

#### **Pending Cases in Madras High Court**

1424. { Shri M. P. Swamy:  
Shri Paramasivan:  
Shri Arunachalam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending disposal in Madras High Court, in its original as well as an appellate side, as on 31st December, 1964; and

(b) the reasons for delay in disposal of cases?

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

(a) Original side—3,597.

Appellate side—19,329.

(b) The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Viyoor Jail, Kerala**

**1425. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is no proper water supply arrangement in the Central Jail, Viyyoor, Kerala;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government are also aware that no proper bath-rooms are provided for the detenus?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). There was some difficulty but a temporary connection has now been obtained from the Trichur Water supply.

(c) There are no bath-rooms in the Special Sub-Jail but temporary cubicles have been provided to the detenus for their bath.

#### **Viyoor Sub-Jail, Kerala**

**1426. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about accommodation regarding Special Sub-Jail, Viyyoor, Kerala where the detenus are being kept;

(b) how many detenus are kept in one cell; and

(c) the floor area of a cell?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four.

(c) The area of a room is 229 sq. ft.

#### **Commonwealth Youth Festival**

**1427. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stage the first Commonwealth Youth Festival in India;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the proposal; and

(c) an estimate of the expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). A final decision on the proposal to hold a Commonwealth Youth Festival in India has yet to be taken.

#### Afro-Asian Seminar in Lahore

1428. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Afro-Asian Seminar was held in Lahore in February, 1965;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at in the meeting;

(c) whether any cultural delegation is arriving from Pakistan to India; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to arrive?

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

(b) According to the report of one of the delegates a committee was formed for the purpose of calling another seminar within the next 2 years and the sponsors offered to join the Afro-Asian solidarity movement with its headquarters in Cairo.

(c) and (d). No information is available.

#### Synthetic Drug Factory, Hyderabad

1429. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production scheduled in the Soviet-aided synthetic drug factory at Hyderabad is behind original schedule by at least one year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps being taken to minimise the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

#### Magnetic Observatory at Dehra Dun

1430. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the magnetic observatory of the Survey of India, which was shifted from Karanpur Estate to Dehra Dun several years back is still not functioning and is even without an approach road; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The magnetic observatory is functioning at Sabhawala near Dehra Dun (where it was shifted from Karanpur estate) and it is approachable by road from two sides (one from Chakrata Road and second via Timli).

(b) Does not arise.

#### संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेसकों पर गोली चलाया जाना

1431. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान राइफल्स ने करीमपुर में संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेसकों पर गोली चलाई , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). भारत-पूर्व पाकिस्तान सीमा पर कोई संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेक्षक नहीं है। अतः यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Delhi Education Code

1432. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that education in Delhi Schools is not being governed by any code;

(b) whether any proposal for framing an education code for Delhi is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) to (c). The education code for Delhi has been published and has been introduced in all the schools of Delhi, with effect from 15-2-1956. The code contains, *inter alia*, Chapters on Departmental Organisation, Inspection of Schools, Rules for Recognition, Grant-in-aid Rules, Service conditions of aided school teachers, including Punishments and Appeal Rules, Fees and Funds, Rules for grant of scholarships, Rules to be followed by schools in regard to admissions, transfers, class promotions, medical examination, etc.

#### Fertilizer Factory, Bombay

1433. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Factory at Bombay is so designed as not to reach full production to its rated capacity for want of sufficient water at Bombay;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortcomings; and

(c) the annual output and losses?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No.

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

#### Bikram University

1434. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has sanctioned the construction of various buildings attached to the Bikram University, Ujjain; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the buildings and what amount will be granted by the University Grants Commission?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the various building projects of the University approved by the University Grants Commission is Rs. 57,78,537 of which the share of the Commission will be Rs. 34,39,966.

#### Relationship Between Police and Public

1435. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reports of all the State Police Commissions, regarding the relationship between the police and the public have already been studied by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, the main findings of the various Police Commissions on the subject, and what advice has been given by the Centre to the State Governments to improve further the relations between their Police force and the public?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) The Reports of the various State Police Commissions are being studied.

(b) The main recommendations of the Police Commissions set up by the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and of the Kerala Police Reorganisation Committee on the relationship between the police and the public are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4044/65.]

No advice has been given by the Government of India to the State Governments in this regard.

### Tokyo Olympics

**1436. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a two-man observer team of the National Institute of Sports, which visited Tokyo during the recent Olympic games has drawn the Union Government's attention to certain maladies the Indian contingent was confronted with at the Tokyo Games; and

(b) if so, the main difficulties which our athletes experienced, and who have been held responsible for the same in the report submitted by the said observer team?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):** (a) and (b). The Chairman, Board of Governors, National Institute of Sports, Patiala and the Director of the Institute were deputed by the Board to observe the 18th Olympic Games at Tokyo held in October, 1964. Copies of their reports were received in this Ministry, but since these have not yet been considered by the Board of Governors, the Institute has been advised to place them before the Board in the first instance. The reports, when received by the Ministry

of Education with the comments of the Board, will be given due consideration.

### Development of Land in Kalkaji for Displaced Persons

1437. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land in the proposed Kalkaji colony for displaced persons, has been fully developed;

(b) if so, what would be the development cost per acre;

(c) whether applications have been invited from displaced persons; and

(d) maximum amount of land to be allotted to each family?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** (a) The work of development of land in the colony is in full swing and is expected to be completed soon.

(b) The cost will be known after the development has been completed and accounts of the works cleared.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Plots of 200, 300 and 400 square yards each are proposed to be developed.

### Justice Mitter's Case

**1438. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1202 on the 9th December, 1964 regarding Mr. Justice Mitter's case and state:

(a) whether decision in the case of his date of birth has been taken so far; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Careful examination of the whole case is necessary before the age of Shri Mitter can be determined under article 217(3) of the Constitution.

### School Teachers in Kerala

1439. **Shri Yashnal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1201 on the 9th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the disparity in the matter of grant of House Rent Allowance payable to the teachers of the aided and of the Government schools of Kerala has been removed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Allotment of Tenements in Delhi

1440. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri R. G. Dubey:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Heda:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 162 tenements in Tehar Colony in Delhi have been allotted to unauthorised persons by some officials of the slum Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry allotted 500 plots to refugee families in the colony 14 years ago but the houses built on the plots were

washed away and the occupants shifted to Tilak Nagar;

(c) whether new tenements were later on built for the original inhabitants but had been given to persons, who never owned any plot in Tehar; and

(d) whether Government have made any enquiry regarding unauthorised allotment of Houses?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) 425 houses in village Tehar, left by Muslim evacuees, were allotted to displaced persons from West Pakistan. Some of the houses collapsed due to rains. In order to provide shelter to the displaced persons, 263 tenements were temporarily allotted to the affected persons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### Pensions to Freedom Fighters

\*1441. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has advised other State Governments to extend relief and pension benefits to the participants in national struggle in their respective areas; and

(b) what form of benefit is made available to the political workers from the Centre?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) Schemes for assistance to political sufferers have been adopted by the State Governments on their own initiative.

(b) Small lump sum cash grants are given to political sufferers from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant individual cases of hardship. There is also a scheme for giving educa-

tional concessions to the children of political sufferers of which the cost is shared between Ministry of Education and State Governments.

#### Assam-Bhutan Border

1442. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spy nests and smugglers' dens abound in a mile long 'no man's land' on the Assam-Bhutan border;

(b) whether it is a fact that no restrictions are imposed on civilian traffic across the border; and

(c) whether there is a clandestine operation financed by Chinese to pass on intelligence reports through private radio stations believed to be located in dense jungles in eastern Tibet?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c). The Government have no evidence to this effect.

(b) There are no restrictions on the Bhutanese traffic across the Assam-Bhutan border.

#### ललित कला अकादमी

1443. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ललित कला अकादमी के बोर्ड के पदाधिकारियों और सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) अकादमी के प्रकाशनों के अवैतनिक संपादक का नाम क्या है, उन्हें पद और किन कारणों से उस पद पर नियुक्त किया गया ;

(ग) उस फर्म का नाम क्या है जिसे अकादमी के प्रकाशन की सोल एजेन्सी दी गई है तथा एजेन्सी की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि उक्त फर्म ने पहले एजेन्सी की शर्तों का पालन नहीं किया था फिर भी पुनः दो वर्ष के लिए एजेन्ट नियुक्त किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) अकादमी के पदाधिकारी

श्री मेहदी नवाज़ जंग	अध्यक्ष
प्रो० एन० एम० बेन्द्रे	उपाध्यक्ष
श्री के० एन० चन्ना	वित्तीय सलाह- कर
श्री बी० सी० सान्याल	सचिव

#### कार्याकारी बोर्ड के सदस्य

1. श्री मेहदी नवाज़ जंग
2. प्रो० एन० एस० बेन्द्रे
3. श्री के० एन० चन्ना
4. श्री ए० के० घोष
5. श्री पी० एन० टैगोर
6. श्री टी० एन० र. मचन्द्रन
7. श्री के० सी० एम० पणिकर
8. श्री पी० दास गुप्ता
9. श्री एस० जी० ठाकुरसिंह
10. श्री वाई० के० शुक्ला
11. श्री गोपाल देउसकर
12. श्री कर्ल जे० खण्डेलवाला
13. श्री बिमल कुमार
14. डा० मुल्क राज भ्रानन्व
15. श्री एम० बी० मिनाजमी

(ख) प्रकाशनों के नाम      अतिरिक्त सम्पादक का नाम      नियुक्ति की तारीख

पुरानी ग्रंथमाला	श्री कर्ल जे० खण्डेलवाला	8-9-1958*
ललित कला पत्रिका (प्राचीन कला)	डा० मोती चन्द्र	8-9-1958*

\*8-9-1958 से पहले अकादमी के सभी प्रकाशनों के महा सम्पादक के रूप में 11-5-1955 से कर्ल जे० खण्डेलवाला कार्य कर रहे थे ।

अकादमी कार्यालय में इन पदों के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है। कार्यकारी बोर्ड द्वारा 'नियुक्तियां' की गई थीं।

(ग) मैसर्स फोर ओशनल्स (प्राइवेट) लि० बम्बई सोल एजेन्सी के प्रारम्भिक करार की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 4045/65]

(घ) जी, हां। फर्म का काय तथा देश की अन्य प्रमुख फर्मों से प्राप्त कथित मूल्यों पर विधिवत विचार करने के बाद यह किया गया था।

### साहित्य अकादमी तथा ललित कला अकादमी

1444. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साहित्य अकादमी और ललित कला अकादमी के प्रकाशनों की बिक्री अभी तक बहुत कम रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन के प्रकाशनों की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिये और क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख) इस पर विचार करते हुए कि साहित्य तथा ललित कला अकादमियों द्वारा प्रकाशित किये गये प्रकाशन गम्भीर प्रकृति के हैं और देश में साक्षरता तथा कला के अन्तर्विवेक की मौजूदा परिस्थितियों में उन का बाजार में कम स्थान है, फिर भी इन प्रकाशनों की बिक्री सन्तोषजनक है।

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(ग) दोनों अकादमियों ने अपने प्रकाशनों की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए तथा विभिन्न कार्यों पर सलाह लेने के लिए विशेष समितियां नियुक्त की हैं। समिति द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों के प्रकाश में अगली कार्यवाहियां की जायेंगी।

### नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट

1445. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1965 तक नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट को कुल कितना धन दिया गया और किस प्रकार के कार्य के लिए;

(ख) इस अवधि में ट्रस्ट ने किन पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित किया है और 1965 के अन्त तक अन्य कौन सी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन का खर्च सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय उठाता है; और

(घ) क्या वर्तमान स्थिति के विचार में ट्रस्ट ने पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन और बिक्री का अपना अलग हिसाब-किताब रखने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) रुपये 15,35,300.00 उन की सामान्य गतिविधियों तथा कार्यालय के खर्चों के लिए;

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4046/65]

(ग) जी हां। उन प्रकाशनों के लिए, जो सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गए हैं।

(घ) ट्रस्ट द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के सम्बन्ध में यह पहले ही किया जा रहा है।

### नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट

1446. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
(श्री कृ० चं० पन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये 1961 में नियुक्त की गयी ताराचन्द समिति ने ट्रस्ट की अनेक अनियमितताओं और उस की कार्यवाहियों में गतिशीलता का उल्लेख किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति संभालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख) समिति ने इस प्रकार की कोई अनियमितता नहीं बताई। उस ने ट्रस्ट की गतिविधियों के क्षेत्र तथा निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दिए। इन सुझावों के आधार पर 1962 में ट्रस्ट का पुनर्गठन किया गया।

### All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi

1447. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the fact that the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi, has been granted some money by the Government for the payment of loan received from the Government;

(b) if so, the amount of the loan and grant respectively; and

(c) the reasons necessitating such unusual step?

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

(b) Loan Rs. 5,50,000.00  
Grant-in-aid Rs. 1,65,000.00

(c) The loan was sanctioned for the construction of the Society's Building. Subsequently, a scheme for Building Grants to Cultural Institutions was introduced and considering the good work the Society was doing, its eligibility on merits for a building grant, and its difficult financial position with regard to its capacity to repay the loan, the grant of Rs. 1,65,000 was sanctioned as Government of India's contribution towards its building project. This grant was not paid in cash but was adjusted towards the outstanding amount of the loan.

### Surgical Instruments Factory, Madras

1448. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the steps taken to acquire special categories of steel required for the manufacture of surgical instruments at Surgical Instruments Factory, Madras from the point of conserving foreign exchange?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. who are implementing the Surgical Instruments plant, Madras have entered into contracts with Soviet Trade Organisation, M/s. Promsyrior-import for the import of initial requirements of special categories of steel required for the project and which are not indigenously available at present on rupee account.

### अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी

1449 श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन के मंत्रालय में प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उन की संख्या मंत्रालय में कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या का कितना प्रतिशत है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : प्रमेक्षित सूचना नीचे दिये गये विवरण में दी गई है ।

#### विवरण

1-1-1965 को इस मंत्रालय में नियुक्त प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति कर्मचारियों की संख्या कुल का प्रतिशत
श्रेणी I 85	2	2.35
श्रेणी II 453	9	1.98
योग 538	11	2.04

#### Second Refinery in the North

1450. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up another refinery beside Haldia in the North; and

(b) if so, where and when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### न्यूजीलैंड से जेट नौकाएं

1451. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यूजीलैंड द्वारा कुछ जेट नौकाएं भारत को दी जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन शर्तों पर ;

(ग) ये जेट नौकायें कहां के लिये और किस काम के लिए ली गई हैं ; और

(घ) उनके कब तक आने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोलम्बो प्लान के अन्तर्गत उपहार स्वरूप ।

(ग) पंजाब प्रान्त में बाढ़ के समय सहायता कार्य के लिये ।

(घ) इस महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर उनके आने की आशा थी ।

#### Evacuee Property

1452. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) the estimated total value of evacuee properties acquired during the period 1950 to 1964;

(b) rental realisation made so far from these properties; and

(c) the value of urban acquired properties transferred by sale or allotment?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Acquired evacuee properties consist of:

(i) Urban evacuee properties;

- (ii) Agricultural lands and rural properties.

The evacuee properties were acquired from 1955 onwards, under section 12 of the Displaced Person (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. The estimated value of urban evacuee properties is Rs. 88 crores. Besides, 60 lacs acres of agricultural land taken over as evacuee property was mostly allotted to land claimants from West Pakistan. Rural houses have been considered as appendages to and have mostly been allotted along with the agricultural lands.

(b) Rent realised in respect of these properties after they were acquired is about Rs. 7 crores.

(c) The value of urban acquired evacuee properties transferred by sale/allotment is about Rs. 93 crores, including Rs. 7 crores still to be recovered on account of instalment money in respect of properties allotted on instalment basis.

#### Rent Arrears from Evacuee Property

1453. { Shri Narendra Singh  
Mahida:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount outstanding as arrears of rent relating to evacuee property as at the end of 1964; and

(b) the steps taken to realise the same?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) According to the registers maintained in the offices of the Regional Settlement Commissioners/Custodians, the arrears stood at Rs. 411.54 lacs on 31-10-1964.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4047/65.]

#### Co-operative Stores for Government Employees

1454. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1170 on the 9th December, 1964 and state the number of co-operative stores since opened for the benefit of the Central Government Employees in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): A Consumer Cooperative Society for the benefit of Central Government Employees has been formed at Madras and it has opened seven branch stores. Action to organise Consumer Cooperative Societies for the benefit of Central Government Employees at Bombay and Calcutta is in progress.

#### हकीमपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुलिस का गोली चलाना

1455. { श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्यः  
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्तीः  
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआः  
श्री यशपाल सिंहः  
श्री राम हरल्ल यादवः  
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेयः  
श्री कृष्णपाल सिंहः

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे पर मुरादाबाद के समीप हकीमपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुलिस ने 12 जनवरी, 1965 को विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चलाई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घटना का न्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) गोली चलाने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति हताहत हुए ; और

(घ) क्या इस घटना की जांच करने के लिए कोई आदेश दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 12 जनवरी, 1965 को दो विद्यार्थियों को जो 56 डाउन ट्रेन से सफर कर रहे थे गिरफ्तार करना पड़ा क्योंकि वे हकीमपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर अदालती चेकिंग कर्मचारियों द्वारा बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के जुर्म में जुर्माना नहीं दे सके । अन्य विद्यार्थियों ने जो उस ट्रेन से सफर कर रहे थे खतरे की जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी को बाहरी सिगनल पर रोक लिया और इन दोनों विद्यार्थियों की रिहाई की मांग करनी शुरू की । श्रेष्ठ ही मौके पर एक भीड़ एकत्रित हो गई और हिंसा पर उतर आई । जान के खतरे और रेलवे की सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के खतरे को देखते हुए, रेलवे के मजिस्ट्रेट ने उस भीड़ को गैर-कानूनी घोषित करके तितर-बितर होने का आदेश दिया । यह आदेश बेकार सिद्ध हुआ । इतना ही नहीं, उल्टे भीड़ वास्तव में और भी अधिक खतरनाक हो गई । इसलिए काफ़ी चेतावनी देने के बाद आखिरी हथियार के तौर पर मजिस्ट्रेट को गोली चलाने का आदेश देना पड़ा ।

(ग) तीन व्यक्ति जखमी हुए ।

(घ) जी, हां । न्यायालयिक जांच का आदेश दिया गया है ।

#### Portuguese Assets seized Goa

1456. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the assets seized by Government from the Portuguese nationals and the Portuguese Government in Goa, after the liberation of Goa;

(b) the extent of assets left behind by Indians who have been repatriated from Mozambique and other Portuguese enclaves; and

(c) whether Government propose to compensate the Indian repatriates referred to in (b) for the loss of their assets out of the assets seized from the former Portuguese nationals in Goa and the former Goan Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) The information is being collected.

(b) According to the claims so far filed by the Indian repatriates from Mozambique, the value of the property involved is about Rs. 5.30 crores of which about Rs. 1.61 crores is in respect of immovable property and about Rs. 3.69 crores in respect of movable property.

(c) Government is not considering any such proposal at present.

#### Land Acquisition Department, Delhi

1457. { **Shri Rameshwar Tanja:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavalja:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri E. Barua:**  
**Shri D. D. Mantri:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Land Acquisition Department of Delhi has been cheated of about Rs. 1,30,000 recently;

(b) whether any inquiry has been ordered;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the persons held responsible?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) Yes Sir: The exact amount involved is Rs. 1,28,115/-.

(b) to (d). On the 18th January, 1965, the loss of twelve blank cheques from a cheque book in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Delhi, came to notice. The State Bank of India was immediately notified and was asked to stop payment of those 12 cheques. The Bank informed that three of the cheques had been fraudulently encashed involving a total amount of Rs. 1,28,115-00. The matter was at once reported to the Police and a case has since been registered under sections 380/409/420/468/471/120-B of the Indian Penal Code under F.I.R. No. 52 dated 18th January, 1965, with the Police Station, Subzi Mandi, Delhi. The investigation in the matter is in an advanced stage. So far ten persons have been arrested.

#### **Welfare Officers in Government Departments**

**1458. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Officers in the various Ministries and Departments of the Government in New Delhi;

(b) the number of complaints received by each of them during 1964-65 so far; and

(c) the number of complaints processed by them and the number on which no action was considered necessary and on which these cases are dropped?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) 47.

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

#### **Archaeological Excavation in Morena**

**1459. { Shri Uikey:  
Shri B. S. Pandey:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:  
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Madhya Pradesh to excavate sites at Kauntwar (Morena) in Madhya Pradesh where it is reported to have rich deposits of potteries pertaining to the beginning of the Christian era has been considered by the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology on the 11th December, 1964;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended the excavation of the site; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Yes, Sir; there was a suggestion in regard to a site called Kalakut (District: Morena) and it was considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology at its meeting held on 3rd September, 1964.

(b) and (c). The Committee desired to have some additional information and the State Government has been requested to supply it.

#### **Rehabilitation in Indravati and Sabri Basins**

**Shri Uikey:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Radhelal Vyas:  
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
1460. { Kachhavaia:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:  
Shri Wadiwa:  
Shri Babunath Singh:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 831 on the 2nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the team of experts to make an appraisal of schemes for Indravati and Sabri basins has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to submit the report?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** (a) to (c). The Team for irrigation and hydro-electric potential appraisal of Indravati-Sabri basin has completed its work and has prepared a draft report. In regard to some points further discussions between the members of the Team are still to take place. It is expected that the report would be finalised shortly. Further action will then be taken on the recommendations of the Team.

#### Multi Purpose Schools in M.P.

1461. { Shri Ukey;  
Shri R. S. Pandey;  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;  
Shri Radhelal Vyas;  
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-purpose schools opened in Madhya Pradesh since the inception of this scheme;

(b) whether any financial assistance was given to that Government for this purpose during the Third Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) According to the information supplied by the State Government the number of multi-purpose schools in Madhya Pradesh is 38

(b) and (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of strengthening multi-purpose schools a grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned in May, 1964 for the development of Government (Boys) Higher Secondary

School, T. T. Nagar, Bhopal as an experimental model multi-purpose school.

#### Post-Matric Scholarships

1462. { Shri Ukey;  
Shri R. S. Pandey;  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;  
Shri Radhelal Vyas;  
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been given to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for 1964-65 for post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis on which this grant amount has been arrived at?

**The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1,64,600/- for Scheduled Castes; Rs. 81,000/- for Scheduled Tribes; Rs. 6,02,000/- for Other Backward Classes.

(c) This grant has been sanctioned on the basis of the expenditure incurred during 1958-59 i.e. prior to the decentralisation of the scheme to the State Government.

#### Regional Language as Official Language in States

1463. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah;  
Shri M. N. Swamy;  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of States which have not adopted the regional language as their official language?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** The State Legislatures of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Nagaland have not so far adopted by law

any one or more of the languages in use in the State as the language or languages to be used for all or any purposes of the State.

### Science Education

1464. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Eswara Reddy:  
Shri Bade:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Koya:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO Team recommended that the teaching of science at an early stage will be more effective and useful for popularising science education; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Unesco Planning Mission recommended the teaching of Science and Mathematics from Class I itself.

(b) This recommendation is being examined with a view to developing programmes of Science Education in schools.

### Hindi Translation of Regional Language Books

1465. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of famous old and new classics in all regional languages for which grants have been given by the Government of India during 1960-61 to 1964-65 for their translation into Hindi; and

(b) the names of the agencies (separately for each language) which have been given these grants during each year of the above period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):** (a) and (b). No request was

received from any agency for financial assistance for the publication of Hindi translations of such classics during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65.

### Recovery of arrears due to N.D.M.C.

1466. { Shrimati Malmoona Sultan.  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1780 on the 23rd December, 1964 and state:

(a) the present position in the recovery of arrears due to New Delhi Municipal Committee from various Government Departments; and

(b) the special measures taken for speedy recovery of these arrears?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee have claimed certain amounts from Government under the following heads and they also owe to Government money as stated below:

### I Claims of N.D.M.C. against Government

Rs. P.

1. House Tax/Service Charges	4,45,02,327.74
2. Sweeping of Bajri paths and cleaning of lawns in Government Colonies	46,84,717.53
3. Maintenance of 225 sets of latrines outside Government residences	1,68,912.41
4. Refund of deposits made to Government for the execution of some civil works on behalf of the Committee	27,36,106.74
5. Payment of water charges for bulk supplies	45,334.68

5,21,37,399.10

11. *Claims of Government against N.D.M.C.*

	Rs.	P.
1. Reimbursement of expenditure on account of remunerative services .	1,00,00,000·00	
2. Horticultural works other than those in Diplomatic Enclave area .	18,00,000·00	
3. Horticultural works in Diplomatic Enclave area .	10,75,000·00	
4. Electrical deposit works .	To be determined	
	<hr/> 1,28,75,000·00 <hr/>	

The correctness of the figures in the claims and counterclaims is under examination. Periodical meetings are being held by the Ministry of Works and Housing with the representatives of the Committee and as a result thereof some of the issues have been settled and some payments arranged. For the remaining issues discussions are in progress. So far a sum of about 177·13 lakhs has been paid by Government to the Committee pending final settlement of the claims.

**Protection of National Plants**

1467. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka.  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 803 on the 2nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have considered the proposal to set up Central Security Forces for protection and guarding of National Plants and have conveyed to the central Government their acceptances;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of central Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). While several State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have agreed to the proposal for constituting a Central Industrial Security Force, some have expressed certain difficulties.

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

**Oil Concession in Iraq and Kuwait**

1468. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the progress since made in the efforts to get oil concession in Iraq and Kuwait; and

(b) the nature thereof?

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

(a) There has been no progress.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rural Institutes**

1469. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 804 on the 2nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for setting up two rural institutes and for up-grading the existing agricultural science courses, have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No final decision on these proposals has

been taken in view of the pending reorganisation of the Rural Institutes.

### Recognition to Universities

**1470. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have laid out certain conditions for recognising universities; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) No, Sir. The Universities are established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act.

(b) Does not arise.

### Three Language Formula for Madras

**1471. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the languages included in the application of the three language formula in Madras;

(b) whether Hindi has been made optional; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) (i) First language.—Regional language (Tamil) or the mother tongue of the pupil (Telugu, Urdu, Kannada, Malayalam, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi).

(ii) Second language.—Hindi or any other Indian language not studied under (i) above.

(iii) Third language.—English or any other non-Indian language.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government feels that Hindi taught as an optional subject, would meet the need.

### Discovery of Chinese Cartridges near Indian Military Academy

Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Balmiki:  
Shri Maheshwar Naik:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
**1472.** Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavalaya:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1570 on the 30th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any investigation into the recovery of cartridges, believed to be of Chinese origin, recently near the Indian Military Academy has been made; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):** (a) and (b). Investigations are continuing and are expected to be concluded shortly.

### Compensatory Allowance to Tripura Employees

**1473. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensatory allowance which was being paid to Government employees in Tripura has now been stopped;

(b) if so, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Tripura has requested for the continuance of such allowance?

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

(a) Grant of Special Compensatory Allowance and not Compensatory Allowance to the employees of the Government of Tripura has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 1961.

(b) Special Compensatory Allowance was granted to the low paid employees with a view to narrowing down the gap between their emoluments and those of the Central Government employees stationed at Tripura having regard also to the costliness of the locality. As the scales of pay of the employees of the Government of Tripura have improved generally with effect from 1st April, 1961, and a result of revision of pay scales the continuance of Special Compensatory Allowance was not considered justified.

(c) The Development Minister, Tripura, had requested for the continuance of such allowance.

#### Anti-Corruption Drive

1474. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Central Government departments have been specifically selected for an intensive anti-corruption drive;

(b) if so, names of the departments; and

(c) the steps taken so far in pursuance of the drive, and the results thereof?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library see No. J.T-4048/65].

#### कोटा के पास खाद कारखाना

1475. श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा के पास गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक खाद कारखाना खोला जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो यह कब खोला जायेगा और उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) उसकी क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लगसेन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पार्टी द्वारा दी गई समय-सारिणी के अनुसार संयंत्र की प्रकृति, 1967 में उत्पादन करने की संभावना है । परियोजना पर 22.70 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष 100,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन या 217,800 मीटरी टन यूरिया ।

#### French Collaboration for Oil Exploration

1476. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Rameshwar Tania:  
Shri Ravindra Varma:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether negotiations have been going on between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and French Oil Interests for French collaboration in oil exploration in this country; and

(b) if so, the prospects of such participation and the terms of the offer?

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

(a) Some discussions have taken place between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Institut Francais du Petrole, Paris for amplifying the latter's technical assistance in oil exploration as an extension of similar collaboration in Jaisalmer.

(b) Details of the collaboration have yet to be settled.

#### **Polytechnics in Uttar Pradesh**

**1477. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Polytechnics opened in Uttar Pradesh as on the 31st December, 1964;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Government to open new polytechnics in the same State during the remaining period of Third Plan;

(c) the number of students admitted so far in polytechnics in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the total amount given or proposed to be given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose during 1964-65?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) 32, excluding 5 that have been approved but not yet established by the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 4690 in 1964-65.

(d) Rs. 43.62 lakhs for all State Plan Schemes of Technical Education including the development and establishment of polytechnics.

#### **Visit by Ministers Abroad**

**1478. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by the Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government from 1st November, 1964 to 27th February, 1965;

(b) the expenditure involved in each case including the foreign exchange component;

(c) whether any rules have been framed regarding the visits abroad by the Ministers; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur**

**1479. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**

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

(a) the progress made by the fertilizer plant at Gorakhpur (U.P.) so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer will be produced according to scheduled time; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the causes of delay?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The progress so far made by the Fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur is as follows:—

**Land Acquisition:** Almost complete.

**Civil Works:** The tenders were received in December, 1964. Orders against tenders will be placed shortly. The work is expected to start from April, 1965.

**Procurement of Plant & Machinery:** Orders for the main plants have already been placed with Japanese suppliers. About 4173 tonnes of equipment and machinery have been despatched from the Japanese Port of which about 1128 tonnes are already at the site.

**Township:** The overall progress of the construction of 200 Nos. type III quarters is 85 per cent and of type IV quarters, 75 per cent. The construction of 45 blocks of type II quarters has started. The work order for type IV quarters has been awarded. The work on Administration Office and Trainees Hostel is in progress.

**Railway Siding:** Railways have been requested to take up the work on 2 tracks of the internal Railway siding.

(b) Yes.

(c) Early in 1967.

### भ्रष्टाचार के मामले

1480. श्री विइवनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त सदाचार समिति द्वारा अब तक सरकार को भेजे गये भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में से कितने मामलों में कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) उन मामलों में कितने व्यक्तियों को भ्रष्टाचार का दोषी पाया गया है ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अभियोग चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री तन्वा) : (क), (ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के बारे में भ्रष्टाचार के सभी आरोपों में कार्यवाही की गई । 52 मामले सिद्ध नहीं हुए । 12 मामलों में विभागीय कार्यवाही या तो कर ली गई है या की जा रही है । तीन मामले पहले-पहल देखने पर भागे जांच के काबिल मालूम पड़े । बाकी 86 मामले जांच के विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं । अभी किसी भी मामले में मुकदमा चलाने या किसी व्यक्ति के दोषी पाये जाने की स्थिति नहीं आई ।

### इंजीनियरी कालेजों के अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण देना

1481. श्री विइवनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार और संयुक्त राष्ट्र विशेष कोष के बीच एक करार हुआ है जिसके अनुसार भ्रान्ध प्रदेश के क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज में एक अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोला जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब खोला जायेगा और इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

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

(ख) केन्द्र इस वर्ष स्थापित हो जाएगा और इस पर 84.44 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे ।

### Employees Belonging to S.C. and S.T.

1482. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Article 320(4) of the Indian Constitution, the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes need not face the U.P.S.C. interview while being considered for higher posts in the parent department or cadre if they fulfil all the minimum qualifications;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while recognising the due claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the higher posts and services in the parent department or cadre the purview of the consultation of the U.P.S.C. is ousted; and

(c) if so, how the interests of these communities are safeguarded?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). It is not a fact that recruitment and promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees to higher posts in the parent department or cadre is not within the purview of the U.P.S.C. by virtue of Article 320(4) of the Constitution. The Commission is to be consulted in regard to individual cases of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes where consultation is necessary under general rules.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **S.C. and S.T. Employees**

1483. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
          { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are special provisions governing the fixation of seniority and confirmation in that parent department or cadre of the gazetted officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when selection is done with the consultation of the U.P.S.C.; and

(b) if so, the details of the rules?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N.**

**Mishra):** (a) and (b). There are no special rules to determine the seniority of gazetted officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, when selection is made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The general rule of seniority which governs direct recruits, including candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is that the seniority shall be determined by the order of merit in which they are selected for such appointment on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission or other selecting authority, persons appointed as a result of an earlier selection being senior to those appointed as a result of a subsequent selection, provided that where persons recruited initially on a temporary basis are confirmed subsequently in an order different from the order of merit indicated at the time of their appointment, seniority shall follow the order of confirmation and not the original order of merit. Accordingly when vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the special representation roster, details of which are given in the note placed in the Library (See No. LT-4049/65), are filled by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates initially appointed on a temporary basis, they are eligible for confirmation in their turn against such reserved vacancies; on confirmation they become senior to all others who may be confirmed from a subsequent date even though the others may have been appointed earlier.

#### **Land Reforms in Mahe**

1484. { **Shri Pottakkatt:**  
          { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made to carry out land reforms in Mahe

as envisaged by the Planning Commission;

(b) the reasons for the delay in implementing the land reforms; and

(c) when the proposed legislation is likely to be introduced?

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

(a) The Mahe (Stay of Eviction Proceedings) Regulation, 1963 as amended by the Mahe Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Act, 1964, is, at present, in force in Mahe. This Act protects tenants in Mahe against eviction from their holdings, and provides for restoration of possession of land to evicted tenants, besides providing for management by the Administrator, Pondicherry, of land surrendered or abandoned by tenants.

(b) and (c). The question of introducing suitable Legislation on Land Reforms in Pondicherry is under the active consideration of the Government of Pondicherry.

#### **Theft of Cable Wire from an Embassy in Delhi**

1485. { **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalva:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Y. D. Singh:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cable worth about Rs. 32,000 was recently found stolen from an East European Embassy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken to apprehend the culprits and investigate the matter; and

(c) whether similar thefts of cable have occurred elsewhere in Delhi in recent days, if so, where?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under investigation by the Delhi Police.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Sanskrit Organisations in Orissa**

1486. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Rama Chandra Mallik:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central assistance given to voluntary organisations in Orissa for development of Sanskrit in the State during 1964-65;

(b) the names of organisations to which these grants were given during the same period; and

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be given to voluntary organisations in the State for the same purpose during 1965-66?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):** (a) Rs. 3,000.00.

(b) The Editor, Manorama, Berrampur, (Ganjam).

(c) No State-wise allocation is made. Every year applications are invited under this Ministry's scheme for Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations for promotion of Sanskrit and grants to organisations in various States are made on the merits of the Schemes proposed to be implemented by the organisations/institutions concerned.

#### **Low-Priced American Books**

- 1487 { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number and nature of books published under the programme of low-priced publications of American text books (with the help of PL 480 funds) and British standard books and reference books during 1964-65?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** The number of books published during 1964-65 or scheduled to be published upto 31-3-65 under the Scheme for Low-priced

Republication of Standard American Educational Works and the Scheme for Low-priced Republication of Standard British Educational Works is 109 and 15 respectively. These are mainly for University/College and Polytechnic students. The subject-wise details are:—

**American Books : 109**

Agriculture . . . . .	4
Biology . . . . .	3
Botany . . . . .	2
Chemistry . . . . .	3
Commerce . . . . .	2
Economics . . . . .	6
Education . . . . .	7
Educational Psychology . . . . .	3
Engineering & Technology . . . . .	34
Geology . . . . .	4
Literature . . . . .	1
Mathematics . . . . .	12
Medical Science . . . . .	4
Philosophy . . . . .	4
Physics . . . . .	5
Psychology . . . . .	6
Political Science . . . . .	5
Sociology . . . . .	2
Veterinary Science . . . . .	1
Zoology . . . . .	1

**British Books : 15**

Commerce . . . . .	1
Economics . . . . .	2
Engineering and Technology . . . . .	3
Law . . . . .	2
Mathematics . . . . .	1
Medical Science . . . . .	2
Sociology . . . . .	1
Veterinary Science . . . . .	3

**Naga Hostiles**

1488.	{ Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
	{ Shri P. C. Borooah:
	{ Shri Hukam Chand
	{ Kachhavaia:
	{ Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga Hostiles are collecting money from Naga villagers in the sub-division of Ukhurul, Tamenglong and Mao in Manipur and Nagaland area; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to stop this?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Leader of the Indian Delegation has spoken strongly to the underground delegates, at the talks in Nagaland, about the violations of the agreement for the suspension of operations committed by the Naga hostiles. These have also been brought to the notice of the Peace Mission who have taken a serious view of the matter. In Nagaland, the State Government has also instructed the villagers not to subscribe any money to the underground.

**Refugees in Tripura**

1489.	{ Shri Dasaratha Deb:
	{ Shri Madhu Limaye:
	{ Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
	{ Shri Rameshwaranand:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees who migrated to Tripura from East Pakistan since the communal riots there in 1964; and

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate them in or outside Tripura?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** (a) 26,035 families comprising 1,09,568 persons have migrated from East Pakistan since the 1st January, 1964 up to the 16th March, 1965.

(b) 4,871 families have already been settled on land.

200 families whose members have applied for enrolment in the Rashtriya Vikas Dal will also be resettled and 13 other families have been provided with regular employment in Tripura.

3,189 families have already been dispersed to other States for resettlement.

The remaining families in the transit camps numbering about 483 (with the exception of 308 families having no able-bodied male members and 200 families whose members have applied for enrolment in the Rashtriya Vikas Dal) will also be moved to other States for resettlement.

### Aid for Refugees

1490. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Council of Churches has offered a million dollars for programmes of assistance to refugees from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what are the conditions of the aid and what are the programmes that will benefit from the aid?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi):** (a) The World Council of Churches has expressed its desire to render financial assistance and technical aid for the relief and rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan. No final offer of assistance for any particular amount has yet been received.

(b) Any assistance which might be made by the World Council of Churches is likely to be in the shape of grants. The assistance, if accepted, is likely to be utilised for various schemes such as training in technical trades and for setting up selected training-cum-production units.

### Posts and Telegraphs Sports Control Board

1491. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs Sports Control Board has requested the All-India Council of Sports to accord recognition to its board;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the request was made in 1959;

(c) if so, the reasons for taking so much time for its recognition;

(d) whether it is also a fact that they have approached to the Ministry to request to all the national

federations to grant affiliation to it; and

(e) if so, the reactions of the Ministry thereupon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):** (a) Yes, Sir. The recognition has since been accorded.

(b) No. However, a request was received in October, 1960.

(c) The All India Council of Sports advised the Board to apply for recognition again after 2 or 3 years.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) All the National Sports Federations have already been requested to consider the matter favourably.

### London Royal Institute Diplomas

1492. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the diplomas of (i) Licentiate, (ii) Associate, and (iii) Fellow awarded by the Royal Institutes of (i) Chemistry, (ii) Biology, (iii) Engineers, (iv) Surgeons, and (v) Physicians, London are recognised for the purposes of appointment in Government undertakings in their respective fields?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** The Associateship of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London; Licentiate, Membership, and Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, London and the Membership and Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England have been recognised for purposes of employment under the Central Government.

No occasion has arisen for considering the recognition of the rest of the awards.

### Arrest of Pakistanis

1493. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Pakistanis arrested during 1964 for unauthorised entry into India?

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

### हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल कारखाना

1494. श्री बसवन्त : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में पनवेल के समीप पोसरीगांव में हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल कारखाने का निर्माण कब पूरा होगा;

(ख) क्या उन किसानों को, जिन की भूमि अर्जित की गई है, पूरी तरह क्षति पूर्ति दी गई है;

(ग) क्या इस उद्योग में नौकरी के मामले में इन भूमिहीन किसानों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अल्हसन) : (क) महाराष्ट्र में पनवेल के समीप पोसरीगांव में 1968 तक हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल कारखाने के पूरे होने की आशा है ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अर्जित की गई है । उक्त सरकार ने परियोजना के लिए भूमि मुफ्त दी है । अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई मुआवजा (compensation) नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ) सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रमों में भर्ती की नीति के बारे में सरकार ने सामान्य नियमों को लागू किया है; जिस में अन्य चीजों के अतिरिक्त परियोजना के लिए भूमि के अर्जन से विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों को नौकरी का देना भी शामिल है । 14-4-1961 को लोक-सभा में पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1520 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में

उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा इन आदेशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गई थी । इन आदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल लि० परियोजना के लिए अर्जित क्षेत्र से विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों को नौकरी में तरजीह (preference) देने के लिए हर प्रकार का प्रयत्न करेगा ।

### Anti-Hindi Agitation

Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
1495. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 119 on the 24th February, 1965 and state:

(a) how much loss of life and property has been caused by the anti-Hindi agitators in the South;

(b) whether it is proposed to appoint some Commission to go into details of the agitation and to find out exploiters for punishment; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Precise information regarding the loss caused on account of damage to property is not available. About 70 persons are reported to have died.

(b) There is at present no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

### Government Services

Shri Dighe:  
Shri D. D. Mantri:  
1496. { Shri T. A. Patil:  
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I and class II employees in the different services of the Central Government; and

(b) how many of these come from each of the different States?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Detenus in Kerala

**1497. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detenus arrested in Kerala after 29th December, 1964;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum demanding family allowance to the detenus of Kerala;

(c) whether Government have taken any action on the memorandum;

(d) whether the Government had been paying family allowance to detenus of the State during British rule or later; and

(e) if so, the reason for not paying now?

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

(a) 145. Of these, 4 have been transferred to their parent States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) No information is available about payment of family allowance in the former princely State of Travancore-Cochin during British rule. There has been no case of payment of family allowance by the Government of Kerala (after the formation of the State).

(e) Does not arise.

#### Ammonia Plant, Sindri Fertiliser Factory

**1498. Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of

Double Salt in Ammonia Plant in Sindri Fertiliser Factory in 1963-64 was only 4 per cent of the rated capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No. The actual production of Double Salt in 1963-64 was 47,211 tonnes which works out to about 45.4 per cent of the rated capacity.

(b) The reasons for shortfall in production of the rated capacity are:

(i) lower production of ammonia in the new ammonia plant due to insufficient capacity of lean gas plant;

(ii) sale of 5,000 tonnes of ammonia as such, which accounted for a loss of production of about 13,000 tonnes of Double Salt; and

(iii) unsettled labour conditions during 1963-64.

(c) The manufacture of Double Salt is not envisaged in the programme of indigenous production of fertilizers during the Plan period. This fertilizer is also not imported. Government allots on restricted basis whatever supplies become available from the production at Sindri.

#### Whitley Council

**1499. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Leslie Williams, an expert on Whitley Council from U.K., visited India to advise Government on the proper functioning and working of joint consultation machinery;

(b) if so, what suggestions were given by him; and

(c) to what extent they are acceptable to Government?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) During his visit, Mr. Williams delivered a series of lectures at the Indian Institute of Public Administration and also contacted people both non-officials and officials interested in the introduction of a joint consultation machinery for Government employees in this country.

(b) and (c). As this was not an advisory visit, these questions do not arise.

### **Ankleshwar-Koyali Pipeline**

**1500. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the laying of oil pipeline from Ankleshwar to Koyali Refinery has been held up over the Narmada Bridge at Broach; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the laying of pipeline will be completed?

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

(a) The Narmada railway bridge crossing is one of the items of work still to be completed on the Ankleshwar crude oil pipe-line.

(b) The design for the railway bridge crossing had to be prepared in consultation with the Western Railway, and a number of meetings were held with them to arrive at a satisfactory solution. The drawings have been recently received from the designers and necessary action is being taken for the procurement of materials. It is now expected that the pipeline will be ready by the end of June, 1965.

### **Attack on the Jeep carrying Jawahar Jyoti**

**1501 { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jeep carrying Jawahar Jyoti was attacked by some persons at Changanacherry, 12 miles from Kottayam on the 25th February, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the action taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At about 6 P.M. on 25th February, 1965, about 500 persons, who were mostly students, gathered in front of the election office of the Kerala Congress at Changanacherry and stopped the jeep in which Jawahar Jyoti was being taken to Kottayam by Shri P. C. Cheriyan, ex-M.L.A., Shri P. T. Thomas (Congress candidate from the Changanacherry Constituency) and others. The assembled crowd wanted to give a reception to the Jyoti at that place. This suggestion was turned down by the persons in charge of the Jyoti as this was not in the schedule. The mob then surrounded the jeep, abused Shri P. T. Thomas and removed four Congress flags from the jeep. The police on duty intervened, got back the flags and cleared the obstruction. In the meantime, some one from the crowd threw a chappal at Shri P. T. Thomas. The police dispersed the crowd, and registered a case under the relevant sections of the I.P.C. against 11 persons.

### **राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला में सूर्य शक्ति चालित यंत्र**

**1502. श० ना० जलुबंदी:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला

ने सूरज की गर्मी से पानी उबालने तथा ताड़ व गन्ने के रस की राब बनाने वाले यंत्रों का निर्माण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनका मूल्य क्या है;  
और

(ग) इन से ईंधन की कितनी बचत हो सकेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग) इन के ब्यौरे वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान पत्रिका, 1959, जिल्द 18 ए, संख्या 2, (डोमेस्टिक सोलर वाटर हीटर-घरेलू सूर्य शक्ति चालित जल हीटर) तथा संख्या 5 (सोलर एनर्जी कनसेन्ट्रेटर्स फार कनसेन्ट्रेटिंग शुगर केन जूस-गन्ने के रस को एकत्रित करने के लिये सूर्य शक्ति चालित यंत्र) में प्रकाशित किए गए हैं, जिस की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

#### Fire in Motia Khan, Delhi

1503. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire broke out in Motia Khan, Delhi on 28th February, 1965 and serious damage was done;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that fire brigades could not control the fire for hours;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the assistance given to the victims?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The fire that broke out in

Motia Khan on the 28th February, 1965 affected 35 wooden structures (15 residential and 20 non-residential) resulting in an estimated damage of property worth Rs. 1.6 lakhs approximately.

(b) No, Sir. The first two units of the Fire Brigade reached the spot at 01.08 hours (within two minutes) and the fire was brought under control at 01.55 hours.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The residential families whose jhuggis and other belongings had been totally destroyed were given gratuitous relief at the rate of Rs. 25 per family from the Mayor's Relief Fund.

#### Complaints of Police Repression in Kerala

1504. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints about police repressions in Kerala received by Government during last six months;

(b) whether Government have enquired into those complaints;

(c) if so, the action taken against the culprits; and

(d) the nature of punishments given to these culprits?

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

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

#### Gujarat Refinery

1505. { Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 10-member delegation of Soviet

Parliamentarians, including oil experts, while touring the country visited the Gujarat refinery recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The visit of this delegation to Gujarat refinery was arranged mainly to enable them to witness the progress of construction of a project being set up with Soviet assistance.

**School Science Laboratories in Madhya Pradesh**

1506. { **Shri R. S. Tiwary:**  
          **Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**  
          **Shri Wadiwa:**  
          **Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**  
          **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for financial assistance outside the State Plan for provision of Science laboratories in government higher secondary schools;

(b) whether the proposals have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the decision thereon?

**The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):** (a) to (c). No proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh Government in this behalf. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Improvement of Secondary Education, a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs was offered to Madhya Pradesh Government in September, 1964 for strengthening of science Laboratories of secondary schools in the State during 1964-65.

**Section 109 of Criminal Procedure Code**

1507. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases prosecuted under Section 109 Criminal Procedure Code in Union Territories during 1964; and

(b) how many of these were cases in which persons who were well off and were prosecuted for having no ostensible means of subsistence?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) 2,027.

(b) Nil.

**Detenus in Kerala**

1508. { **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**  
          **Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detenus in Kerala State who have been elected to Legislative Assembly of that State will be released;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). The detentions of the active members of the Left Communist Party of India were made with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India, Civil defence, public safety and public order. The mere fact of the election of some of the detenus to the Legislative Assembly does not in any way affect these reasons. Their release can be considered only when Government is satisfied that they no longer pose a threat to national security.

**Librarians in Delhi Schools**

**1509. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different pay scales exist for librarians in Government and Government-aided schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to bring about uniformity in their scales of pay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

**School Education in Delhi**

**1510. Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Federation of Secondary Teachers has urged upon Government to set up a statutory board to look after the school education in Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Government do not contemplate setting up such a board at present.

**12.00 hrs.**

**RE: CALLING ATTENTION  
NOTICES  
(Query)**

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid on the Table.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty rose—**

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** May I seek a guidance from you, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** There were some Calling Attention notices yesterday about the continuance of the President's rule in Kerala. The Home Minister had said that he wanted time and that he would answer it on Friday. But now he is prepared with that. He will answer it today at 5.30 P.M. **Shri Alagesan**

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty rose—**

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I seek your guidance?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore):** Sir, I had requested you to request the Prime Minister to clarify some confusion that has arisen in reply to the questions about the U.S. Aircraft Carrier in the Indian ocean both in the other House and here. You told me that as you were enquiring about it, you will let me know it later. I did not raise the matter yesterday. Now I request you to request the Prime Minister to make a clarification since it has created a lot of confusion and has drawn the attention of the world.

**Shri Nath Paj (Rajapur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think you will agree with me that the matter which I tried to raise with your permission was very important, that is, about the arrest of the Indian police officer across the border where he was legitimately discharging his duties. Maybe, there was some misunderstanding—I do not want to pursue it in case it is not allowed by you—but you will agree that these matters are important and this was not a police matter because the international border was involved. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** **Shri Hem Barua.**

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, yesterday, I wrote a letter to you in all humility and today I gave a Calling Atten-

[Shri Hem Barua]

tion notice on a very important matter that is, about the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi challenging the statement made by our hon. Home Minister on the floor of this House on 12th March, about the link that the Left Communists are said to have maintained with Peking. And, Sir, they have described the statement of the Home Minister in a very bad language, scandalous, malicious and all sorts of things. Here is a foreign Embassy in New Delhi that has gone out of the way to challenge even the proceedings of Parliament. They are challenging the host Government. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Madhu Limaye. I have followed him.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Yesterday, I wrote a letter to you and you rejected it. Today, I submitted a Calling Attention notice and you rejected it. What is the way out so that the Minister should make a statement to clarify the position?

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे अभी हवाई संरक्षण के मामले में रेणु जी ने कहा और श्री नाथपाई ने नेपाल की भूमि पर हमारे लोगों की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में कहा, जिन के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आप ने मंजूर नहीं किए हैं, वैसे ही मैं ने भी इस बारे में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था कि गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा केरल के चुनाव का विश्लेषण अखबारों में छपा है, तो क्या गृह-मंत्रालय का इस्तेमाल किसी दल के हक में कोई निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए तथा किसी दूसरे दल के विपक्ष निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए किया जाएगा ?

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :** मैं ने भी एक काल एटेंशन मोशन दिया था करों की हत्या के सिलसिले में जो लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं उन के बारे में। उस का भी कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। उस पर अगर चर्चा हो जाती तो अच्छा था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरे पास और भी नोटिस हैं, लेकिन बाकी सदस्यों ने कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं इन्तिजार कर रहा हूँ कि वे भी कह लें।

**श्री मुषिया (तिरुनेलवेली) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने भी एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है, वह भी मंजूर नहीं हुआ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप का भी आ गया है, श्री यशपाल सिंह।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** जवाब ही नहीं मिल रहा है तो मैं सवाल कैसे पूछूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जवाब तो मुझे देना है।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** We would like to know why you have deemed it proper to make a departure from the usual practice which you have always asked us to follow, namely, that we should talk about these matters to you in your Chamber.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is exactly what I am going to put before the House. When I request hon. Members not to resort to this method and raise these things in this manner, they insist on that, and some of them are so important that I find myself too weak to resist their pressure...

**Shri Daji (Indore):** How do they become important? We shall also become important?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is already important. I do not deny that. Now, I put it to the House whether this procedure is to be adopted. I am getting about 25 to 30 notices every day. . .

**Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur):** No.

Some hon. Members: No.

**Mr. Speaker:** I put it to the Opposition now and not to anybody else. I receive about 25 to 30 such notices every day. Shall I have to discuss each one of them here and answer the point? Would it be possible for us to work it in that manner? I now put it to the hon. Members here that they should just guide me in this respect.

**Shri Hem Barua:** We can seek your guidance.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is exactly the guidance about which I am speaking. Should I permit every hon. Member to stand up and say that he had given a call-attention-notice or some other notice, and I should just tell him what has happened to his call-attention-notice or to his short notice question or to his privilege motion and so on? Is it possible to do so? I would just ask hon. Members to consider calmly and patiently whether this can be done here on the floor of the House. If this cannot be done can I make any discrimination between one Member and another?

So, I would appeal to hon. Members that they might follow the procedure which I have already mentioned, namely that if they have any real grievance, they may kindly write to me.

It has been said that there is a great deal of confusion about the statement made by the Prime Minister. But when the Prime Minister has made a definite statement that the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru never asked for any ship or any aid like that and no ship or aircraft carrier was there, can I ask him to make a further statement on that, especially when the notice has been sent to him and he says that what he has said is definite, final and the correct one? What should I do in that case?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** It is not that he has not made a statement. But after that Shri Dayabhai Patel had made a very specific answer saying that he would produce all those letters etc. from U.S. embassy. At that time, the Prime Minister floundered and he did not say anything. Therefore, we would like him to clarify the point. Lok Sabha is the place where he should clarify these things.

**Mr. Speaker:** If Shri Dayabhai Patel says something, how can I ask the Prime Minister just to contradict it? Shri Dayabhai Patel might say anything. . .

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I do not see what objection there could be to clarifying the point. What is the fear about it?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पूछिये तो उन से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे भी कहते देंगे ?

Simply because Shri Dayabhai Patel has said it, therefore, should I compel the Prime Minister? It should be for the Prime Minister to clarify it, if he feels inclined that he should make that clarification.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He should clarify it now at least. And we would request you to ask him to clarify it.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not for me to compel him to answer the notices in that respect.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I am pressing you to ask him to clarify it, because it is only through you that we can press the Prime Minister. That is how we feel.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of pressing anyone. . .

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** It has been contradicted by the Americans already.

12.10 hrs.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That should make it easier for the Prime Minister to clarify the position.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know that it has been contradicted by them.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उन के बयान करने से कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा ।

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** I do not understand why further questions should be raised on this matter when I have categorically denied it and said that the late Prime Minister never asked for an aircraft-carrier to come into our seas or territorial waters, and also that it never came there. It was said that it came somewhere round about or near Calcutta. . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Outside the territorial waters.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** घोष ने कहा था हवाई संरक्षण के बारे में . . . . .

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** No, what was said was that it was inside our territorial waters, and in fact, even the words were used 'somewhere near Calcutta'. I have said that these things are absolutely wrong, and they have even been denied by the Americans also.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** कार्यवाई देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि घोष ने हवाई संरक्षण के लिए . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS, AUDITED ACCOUNTS, REVIEWS ETC. OF HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS, HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS AND HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Bombay, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments, of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4040/65].

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited Pimpri, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4041/65].

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon,

under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4042/65].

12.11 hrs.

# MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1965, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 1965".

12.11½ hrs.

# INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

## AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.11½ hrs.

# CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. No. 226

## WORKING HOURS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to

say that there was a slight inaccuracy in the reply which I gave to a supplementary question asked by Shri Surendra Pal Singh in connection with starred question No. 226 on the 3rd March 1965, in regard to the recommendations made by the Second Pay Commission for the declaration of holidays on two Saturdays in a month. The correct position is that the Second Pay Commission had recommended that alternative Saturdays should be full working days and full holidays. Government, however, agree to offices being closed only on one Saturday in the month.

12.11½ hrs.

# COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## SIXTIETH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.12 hrs.

# GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1965-66 to continue. Out of 20 hours allotted, 10 hours and 45 minutes have already been taken leaving 9 hours and 15 minutes.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan may continue his speech. He has already taken 12 minutes.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Coimbatore): Sir, to revive the capital market, the Finance Minister has taken three relief measures. First, a system of tax credit certificates are made available to new equity investments. Second, there is exemption from wealth tax on new equities for five years, and third, there is a reduction of 10 per cent of the face

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan.]

value on bonus shares. These measures while intended to revive the depressed capital market conditions, are wholly inadequate for the purpose. I suggest for the consideration of the Finance Minister the abolition of the dividend tax; even if this be not acceptable to him, let there be a slab system taking into consideration the dear money conditions. Then I suggest the abolition of the capital gains tax on bonus shares, the abolition of surtax, and also reduction of the ceiling of incidence of company taxation from 70 to 50 per cent. Incomes from dividends should be treated as earned income. Whatever concession the Finance Minister has made must be made applicable to issues made after 1st April, 1964.

The Finance Minister has also given three fiscal incentives for increased production. The tax credit certificates are available to 25 per cent of the excise duty on increased production; they are also available to 20 per cent of the additional corporation tax including surtax, development rebate has been increased from 20 to 25 per cent in certain priority industries.

These measures are selective and discriminatory. In their very nature of discrimination and selectivity, they have given the exchequer also direction and control of the economy. I have no doubt in my mind of the effectiveness of these fiscal innovations to give a massive fillip to production. For export promotion, the Finance Minister has given tax credit certificates to the extent of 15 per cent of the value of exports. I have no doubt that this is a measure which, even though discriminatory and selective, will give him some amount of direction and control to increase exports.

No citizen of this country can be happy at the way mutual suspicion and distrust is growing between the

private sector and the public sector in our economy. At no time was the need greater for harmony, for a common sense of purpose. The apprehension that has been expressed in certain quarters of public sector industries entering the consumer goods industry is not shared, I am sure, by many enlightened industrialists.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the health of the economy can be restored only by increased production, both in the agricultural and in the industrial sectors. The difficulty of mobilising resources for the Fourth Plan is not as great as stopping the increase in the rate of growth of our population. The monetary expansion should be such that it does not exceed production. A definite step has been taken to give the economy a sense of purpose and also dynamism.

**Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit** (Phulpur): Since this is the first time I have the opportunity of addressing this hon. House, I would like to pay a tribute to the Prime Minister and his colleagues for the manner in which they have faced the gathering storm in the last fateful months. The ship of State has been passing through very stormy seas, but the hands that guided it have so far prevented it from dashing on the rocks. One wonders what might have been our unhappy fate had the hand at the helm belonged to one of the hon. Opposition parties.

The last 17 years have been years of continued travail for India. There have been gigantic problems which we have had to face, and there have been smaller difficulties which have been a thorn in our path. Undoubtedly, some of these are of our own creation, but the vast majority of the problems were due to the world situation and conditions arising from it. It is true that mistakes have been made, it is true that perhaps our steps have faltered occasionally and we have not moved as fast as we would have wished.

ed, but on the other hand, I do suggest that if the Government had received more co-operation and less condemnation from certain quarters, possibly our mistakes would have been fewer and our progress faster.

I am not qualified to praise or blame the Finance Minister. My own very limited experience of budgets has been confined to my Embassy budgets and that does not equip me to deal with the vast national problems that the hon. Minister has to face when framing his annual Budget. But it does seem to me as an ordinary person with a certain amount, I hope, of common-sense, that in the period like the one through which we have been passing for the last several years, in view of the many situations that have grown up, not as a result of any weakness in India but as a result of overall situation and our relationship with the West difficulties have grown as a part of the world situation. It is very difficult today for any Finance Minister to produce a Budget that would give satisfaction. I would, perhaps have liked to see a little more relief given to people who have been in need of it for a long time, but, as I said, not being fully qualified, I leave the criticism of this Budget as well as matters of defence of the underprivileged to those who are better fitted than myself to deal with them. I do feel, however, that everything today that we deal with, including the framing of a Budget, stems from the moral crisis through which this country is passing. It is a crisis of very grave dimensions.

The poet has said:

"Ill fares the land to hastening  
ills a prey.

Where wealth accumulates but  
men decay."

That is what is happening in India. In spite of the Finance Ministers' attempts, wealth is accumulating in the wrong hands, we are deteriorating and society has become decadent. And this is the root cause of more than half the problems that we face. We have to do something about lifting up the individual, we have to do some-

thing about re-imposing standards by which individuals and events could be judged and we must stop this canker that is growing up in our midst. I feel that all this talk about corruption and so on is because we have lost that yardstick by which we measure what is right from what is wrong. Today we are learning to live with demoralisation and decadence and deterioration. In other words, we accept corruption as a normal thing. Except for occasional voices that are raised about it, nothing happens because, as in the west people have learnt to live with cold war and it does not threaten them as it used to do at one time, so today all these forms of a decaying society are becoming acceptable to us on both sides of the House and all over the country. It is no use anybody challenging this fact because had there been even one group whose voice could have been raised against this, which could have worked for the return of those values which seem to have been lost, we would have been in a better position today. It is no use attacking individual budgets or individual hon. Ministers for this state of affairs. It is something that has gradually come firstly because we are prone to this sort of thing and secondly because we have in very many ways taken the line of least resistance. Instead of opposing, we are accepting conditions as they exist.

I would here like to refer in passing to the offer of the Finance Minister to those who have unaccounted money and have not paid up their taxes or declared their wealth. No, Sir, I think it is most harmful, I cannot condemn it strongly enough, that the hon. Finance Minister should hold out a sop to people who are deliberately depriving Government of what is theirs. I think it should not be accepted under any circumstances and the Government should use all its powers to get hold of ill-gotten gains by people who are accumulating them, not for any worthy purpose but for personal aggrandisement or whatever it may be. This is one of the reasons why things are slipping so badly and why

[Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit]

Government is coming into disrepute. I think it is high time that a clear-cut policy between right and wrong should be initiated.

I do not refer to speeches. We have had enough speeches. I have often said that the number of words spoken in India must have circumvented the globe many many times. What the net result of all this has been, has not been easy to see. Therefore, what we want today is firm action from those whom we accept and we honour as our leaders.

I faced an election campaign at one of the very difficult moments that this country passed through last year and that was at the time of the food crisis. I know a little about food shortages and famine. I have worked half a dozen times in famines in Kathiawar, and they used to be pretty bad famines. I worked for one year in Bengal during the great famine of 1943-44 when I lived in the villages and picked up the dead bodies of the children and the dying bodies of their parents and came in very close touch with these dreadful situations. But I am not for a minute comparing the Bengal famine with what happened in the food crisis, except to this extent that the Bengal famine was undoubtedly a man-made famine and in Uttar Pradesh, it was not entirely natural calamities that were responsible for the shortage of food. The complacency, and I say with no hesitation, of the hon. Food Minister for Uttar Pradesh was something amazing. The replies that he gave at a moment when there was not an iota of grain in the market—and in house after house in my constituency in Phulpur the women could not light a fire for more than three days in the week because there was nothing to cook—were truly amazing. The promise of food tomorrow is not always enough, for, sometimes, tomorrow never comes, and our own tomorrow has been extended rather a long time, and if something does not happen soon, then desperate people are apt to

take desperate remedies in their hands. We were promised that food was coming, and I said in my election speeches too—for what else was there to say—that we would give the people food because food is coming every day in great ships across the ocean from thousands of miles away, from America, and other countries. But in my heart, I knew that each bag of grain that comes to this country lessens our belief in ourselves; each piece of assistance that comes to our country makes us feel that the capacity to do things lies with the person who is helping us and to that extent we are unable to take real benefits from the assistance offered to us. I know that the people of India are grateful for the assistance they have received. I know the Government has adequately thanked those who have extended their help to us in the time of our need. I have myself expressed my gratitude whenever the occasion has arisen, but having said that, I do wish to say with all the emphasis at my command, that everywhere I go,—and my life now since November last has been largely in the villages—I have found a state of things which, unless remedied, unless built up, is going to be another stumbling-block in the near future, and God knows, we have enough already.

So, if we wait for the next food crisis, and again these great ships sail across the great oceans bringing relief and remedy to us, we shall be a broken people.

Another feeling that I had while I was touring and which I have in this great capital city, is that there is no sense of emergency anywhere, no sense of danger anywhere; none at all. We are all happy; we come to Parliament; we go to our respective meetings and we have our evenings and we do what each one wishes. We have our parties and our entertainments. There is no feeling in this city or in any part of India that I have visited in recent times of a sense of urgency, emergency, that some-

thing is going to happen, some fate is going to overtake us unless we challenge it and meet it at least half-way. I am not condemning, and I realise that criticism is all too easy for those who do not hold the reins of power,— what does it matter how extravagantly speaks one—I speak with great humility to draw the attention of those who are in a position to remedy these matters. What happens here? Day after day, this capital has parties. I suppose there is no harm in parties; people normally like to go and meet others and have a decent meal, but what kind of parties do we go to? We see tables laden with all the things that the poor man cannot buy and even a man who has money cannot get because they are not in the open market. I am saying this not on my own volition because on several occasions western guests have posed this question to me and asked: "Will you explain why there is no order or there is no sense of responsibility in your people, that at this moment, when food is coming from abroad and when there is great scarcity in the country there should be such lavish parties and displays of wealth"? My mind goes back to the things I have seen in the western world, where at the slightest hint of any kind of shortage, people as a whole line up and meet the situation, there is not any hue and cry and feeling of frustration that arises in the heart of the poor man, because he feels that everybody is suffering equally under a certain ban or certain disabilities. We have no control over ourselves. If there is a little lack of sugar in the market, we shout to the high heavens. I do not know where sugar is lacking. I see shops stacked with sweets. Even in the village of Phulpur, where people were saying that there was no sugar, there was no dearth of sweets in the shops. So, there is some discrepancy some where in the situation. These things are not mere matters of discussion. They are very real issues which will not only prove a threat to us, but also disrupt the things that all of us on both sides have at heart,

namely, a progressive and forward moving country.

What is needed is that spark which has not been given us yet. Today we are waiting for the Government to ignite that spark, so that we might sink all superficial difficulties, forget the failings, on this front or the other and join together to tackle a situation, which if it is not met in the right way, will prove harmful to us who call ourselves the ruling party and also to those who sit on the opposition benches. Unless we can do this, I am afraid we have little hope of moving forward. There will always be set-backs and more set-backs.

One reason for this is a sense of indecision that has crept into this country. People are not making firm decisions anywhere. That is why situations get further involved. You cannot wait for a situation to resolve itself any more. Perhaps in the old days, such things might have been possible. But today we live in the age of science when every minute counts and we are losing the race against time. While the world is going forward to the moon and into space and God knows where else, we are still trying to establish a democracy, but without having first up-rooted all the superstitions, the ignorance and all the things that themselves threaten the real establishment of any progressive pattern of living in the kind of world into which we have been placed. So, it becomes immediately necessary for us to face the situations. They are ugly, most of them, but ugly situations must be faced even more firmly and with more resolution than the good ones, and definite measures, positive action, must be taken.

What do we see? Nothing but rocks ahead. There is no time for me today to go into many of the things I would have liked to say. Therefore, I am generalising. On a later occasion perhaps I will go into those matters more fully. The road ahead of us is strewn

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with rocks. From Kerala to Kashmir, from Sheikh Abdullah to Vietnam, there are no decisions. We are becoming the prisoners of our indecision. I believe that socialism is the only road that can take India out of this situation into the promised land. The reason is a very simple one. It needs no great books, no great logic and no great teachers to tell us about it.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Question.

**Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit:** We see how the world has been shaped since the last war. We see the forces fighting for supremacy. We know that the only forces that can stand up in Asia and Africa today against the disrupting forces that are around is socialism.

**Shri Ranga:** No, no.

**Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit:** We have to establish socialism. It is true that we have accepted a socialist pattern of society. I do not know exactly what that means. I am talking about socialism in the broad sense. I would like to say that one reason why the implementation of our projects and many of the things we would like to do are not being fulfilled is because we are making compromises with the concept of socialism. We should not have accepted this if we were not fully prepared to implement it.

But here again lies a sorry story. I do not know whether that is a story which belongs to India alone, whether it is eastern or just a human failing that people find it rather easy to raise their hands rather than to agitate their brains. Therefore, when new ideas are put forward, a vast mass of people would raise their hands and say "Aye". The duty having been done, the implementation of the "Aye" was left to a little group. How can ministers however able, how can individual men, who are after all only human with human failings and

human frailty, over-ride a situation like this? Therefore, I would say with great respect to the Prime Minister, who has done me the honour of sitting here, that we look to him to see to it that ten things that are accepted by this country would be carried forward by the people. In that alone lies our hope. We cannot use socialism merely as a slogan and then compromise on every level, whether it is financial, economic or social.

There must be one clear-cut policy and the road to it would be equally clear if our leaders took a firm stand. The outmoded beliefs which still exist in the country will take time to go. I don't think anybody has the means of digging them out in a moment. But in 17 years little attempt has been made to dig them out. Therefore a time will come when those whom we do not want in power will be there because they would have dug out those beliefs and the air of light and reason will have come into the minds of those which are clouded today.

The other day I saw in one of the English papers a television interview given by the Prime Minister of England. If you take out the word "England" or "UK" wherever he uses it, it would apply to us today. For instance, in one place he says:

"The attitude that was good enough for our grandfathers is not good enough for us".

This is a problem we have to face every day. We are always called back from any attempt to move forward by saying that our grandfathers did not do it—*Parampara*—and we must go on that line. But *Parampara* did not have science; there was no space age, no atom bombs, no nuclear weapons. Referring to their industrial output and so on, in another place he says:

"This has to be a total national effort. This is the first and foremost job before us of producing,

producing and producing. It means harnessing to our peacetime job, as we did in war time all the resources of skill, science and technology, ruthlessly modernising traditional things, no matter who gets hurt, purposefully expanding new and challenging things which here and elsewhere are being created by the frontiers of science. It means, in other words, change."

Then he says:

"We are too content to sit back and let others take over leaving us behind, where yesterday we led the world."

We have not led the world, but I do make bold to say that we had a very fine position in the world, yesterday. And, if we want to have it tomorrow, we had better look to today. It is today that we must retrieve the position that we are rapidly losing.

I do not like the word leadership, but there is such a thing in the world as co-operation and understanding and co-ordinating one's activities. It is a world in which we must all share. It is a world in which we must give and take, and unless we do that we are going to find ourselves not only not leading anybody, possibly not even able to lead our own country.

"Today" says Harold Wilson again, "the call is not for courage and sacrifice in war but for a determined drive to pay our way in the world". Let us, Sir, pay our way in the world. Let us build ourselves up to the height to which we know we can rise, because we have risen to it before. Why is the Government afraid? What is the Government afraid of? The country is behind the Government solidly. We, in the House, are of intelligent men and women, eager and willing to help our Government and our Prime Minister to mould the destiny of this nation. We are not pawns on the chequer board of fate. We do not have to look to the stars to

tell us what our fortune is. We know what our fortune is.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Many ministers do that.

**Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit:** We want to give whatever we have of capacity, of ability, of love, service and whatever else we possess to those who have the stupendous task today of building up a new nation out of old material.

Sir, I would end with the plea to the Prime Minister and his colleagues that they should move forward with resolution to the completion of that task and assure them that we would walk behind them with faith and with loyalty. But—and there is a "but"—there must be no compromise with principles, for only in this way shall we see the dawn of a new day.

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda):** Mr. Speaker; Sir, let me now turn to the Budget.

**An hon. Member:** From socialism to capitalism.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** This, Sir, is a very difficult budget. It has been very cleverly drawn up and skilfully presented. At the same time, there are tricky pieces in this budget, particularly when one comes to examine the central claim of the Finance Minister that the deficit for the year 1964-65 was substantially lower and that at the current level of taxation there is a surplus in the budget for 1965-66 and that it involves no further deficit financing.

As I studied the budget and listened to the speeches on the budget in this House, I began to feel the need for some standards of reference on the basis of which one could come to some fairly clear conclusions in assessing the nature and impact of the budget. So far as I can see, the Finance Minister himself has provided nothing by way of, what one might call "a frame of reference", except to enunciate a

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number of admirable principles and to hold out a number of expectations in Part A of his speech; but when one comes to part B of his speech, one finds that there has been very little implementation of those expectations except in regard to personal taxation.

In trying to decide what sort of standards of reference one should adopt for purposes of considering and assessing the quality of this budget, Shri Masani offered three standards of reference.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand):** There is too much disturbance in the House, Sir, with the result that we are not able to hear.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** Shri Masani, in his speech on the budget, chose to formulate three standards of reference by which to judge the effect of the budget. They are: the effect of the budget on prices, the effect of the budget on the balance of payments and on foreign exchange generally, and the effect of the budget on growth prospects of the economy. This formulation, however, encountered a considerable amount of opposition mainly on ideological grounds; and once again we got lost in a number of isms, some enquiring whether there was any socialism in the budget, others asserting that there was a good deal of capitalism in it; and I myself saying to myself that I am not interested in any "isms". What I want to know is whether I can find some guide lines, some standards of reference by which I can judge this budget.

For myself I came to the conclusion that the best standpoint for judging this budget would be the impact it has on the ordinarily intelligent citizen of the country. I use the term "ordinarily intelligent citizen" instead of the very fashionable expression "common man" because the intelligent citizen is that uncommon man who has got some commonsense which is so uncommon.

Now, Sir, looking at it from the standpoint of the ordinary citizen, I ask myself three questions and I propose, in considering this budget.....

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Mr. Speaker, we understand that there is a considerable disturbance as a result of the speech that preceded Shri Dandekar. But they should go and think about its consequences in the Central Hall and allow other speakers here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. In spite of my calling the House to order again and again, there are some hon. Members who are still talking.

**Shri Nath Pai:** They are not listening; they are discussing.... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This House should not be converted into the Central Hall or the lobby.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** I propose, Sir, in considering this budget, to ask and attempt to answer three questions. Firstly, what has the ordinary man gone through over the last 15 years? Secondly, what were his expectations of this budget in the light of the financial and economic crisis of which we have heard so much repeatedly during the last six months in numerous pronouncements from the Finance Minister, in the President's Address and in many other contexts? What were the expectations of the ordinary man in the light of those statements as regards the budget formulations of the Finance Minister? Thirdly, Sir, how does the budget stand up to these expectations?

Let me begin by clearing any kind of misconception that might exist as to the sort of a person do I mean by the "ordinary man". I am not talking about the wealthy. I am not considering those in affluent circumstances. I am not even considering the well-to-do. I am concerned primarily with

the kind of persons the Finance Minister said he was concerned with, namely, those whose annual income is about Rs. 15,000 or less. The statistically average person in this country is a person with a wife and about four dependants—may be his children or may be some other dependants,—making a family of six. His average income statistically, the average share of the national income of such an ordinary man is, on my estimate for the year 1964-65 at the current prices, about Rs. 360 per annum. Since that is the “per capita” figure, the “per family” figure is of the order of Rs. 2,160 per annum. It is not a very munificent sum, it is a very small share of the national income per family.

I am, nevertheless, going to try and gear my considerations of the budget to persons of that category and also persons up to Rs. 5000 or Rs. 10,000 income per family. They constitute the vast majority of the people of this country, and it is right and proper that the consideration of the budget on its merits should be geared to the hopes, expectations and the experience of these ordinary people. Secondly, Sir, I am personally satisfied that what emerges on considering this budget from the standpoint of those people is equally applicable to those in higher income brackets; that is, I do not for a moment believe there is any real conflict of interests.

This ordinary man with a family of six, with his share of the national income of 1964-65 estimated at Rs. 2,160 per annum, is at current prices and in money terms something like 40 per cent better than in the year 1949-50 at the current prices then. But I find that on moderating this for the rise in the cost of living—I emphasize the rise in the cost of living and not merely the general average rise in wholesale prices,—over the last 15 years there has been a serious erosion of income of the ordinary man and of most persons in this country by way of indirect taxation mounting upon indirect taxation, at the central level,

at the State level, at the municipal level, at all levels. I find also an enormous erosion of his income in terms of cost of living, that is, by reference to the consumer price index. Taking the base year 1949 and relating it to the average for the year 1964, I find that although in money terms the average family income is 40 per cent higher, in actual real terms his income is something like 10 per cent lower. This is the fact of experience of the ordinary people of this country, namely, that while their money incomes have risen somewhat, their real incomes in consequence of the two erosions that I have referred to, have diminished considerably.

On these facts, what did the ordinary citizen expect of this budget? On the facts that I have just mentioned, and on the background facts of the economic crisis, the production crisis, the foreign exchange crisis, food crisis, moral crisis and the like, what did the ordinary man expect? What did he hope for out of this budget, in so far as he is concerned? I suggest that he expected three things and it will be with reference to those three things that I intend to examine the budget that the Finance Minister has presented.

Firstly, I submit with complete conviction that the ordinary man expected that there would be no further erosion of his income by any further load of indirect taxation. Secondly, the ordinary man expected—and there is no doubt whatsoever about it; everybody here knows it and everybody in the country hoped for it—that there should be no further erosion of his income by rising prices and by rise in the cost of living. Thirdly, he was also hopeful enough, he hoped that if possible his real income might also somewhat increase. These three expectations have of course to be translated into technical terms and this budget has to be considered in the light of those technical requirements, by reference to those standards of reference that I have indicated.

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Let me consider the first requirement, namely, that there should be no further erosion of the income of the people, the ordinary people of this country and the ordinary families of this country,—by any further load of indirect taxation. Having made that statement, I have only to look at the budget to come to the conclusion that there is going to be still further considerable erosion of his income as a result of this particular budget, in the first place, by regulatory duties imposed on the 17th of February, ten days before the budget and, in the second place, by the whole range of additional import duties, additional excise duties, additional countervailing duties etc. etc., mitigated to some extent by some reduction in the excise duties on certain articles. In the budget, which as I said is somewhat cleverly but also trickily drawn up, the effect of all this was stated to be an increase in revenue of only Rs. 1.5 crores or some such figure. But that is only because the load imposed by the regulatory duty on the 17th February has not been taken into account. If one takes that into account the total net effect of this budget is a substantial erosion of the income of the ordinary family.

At this stage, Sir, I would like to comment upon a certain fallacy that is continually exploited. It is maintained that it is not always the case that indirect taxation goes down to the ground level, so to speak, and constitutes a burden on the consumer. Whether there is any truth or partial truth in that proposition in an ordinarily flourishing economy with free competition and ample production and things of that kind, the fact of the matter is that in an economy of all-round shortages, where the nature of the demand in technical terms, expressed in money terms, is *highly inelastic*, the consequences of imposing any indirect taxation at all of any level and of any kind, whether by way of import duty, excise duty, countervailing duty, sales tax or pet-

rol-tax,—the impact of all that eventually goes down pretty quickly on to the shoulders of the consumer. So, on examining the budget with reference to the first test of the ordinary man, namely, whether his income is going to be further eroded by further burdens of indirect taxation, the inescapable conclusion is that there is going to be serious erosion.

There is another current fallacy to which I would like at this point to briefly refer. There is in this speech and other earlier budget speeches continuous talk of mopping up surplus purchasing power and restricting consumption of available resources. For purposes of justifying the burden of increased indirect taxation the "mopping up" of surplus purchasing capacity is brought in. To me this sound like the example of a leaking room, where a lot of water has collected in one particular corner and a person with a rag mops up that water from that corner and squeezes the water out of the rag in another corner of the room. If the purchasing power that is supposedly mopped up in these ways is put back again into the economy then there is no real mopping up of any purchasing power whatsoever. So, this business of restricting consumption only reminds me of this continual appeal for the last 15 years to the ordinary man to tighten his belt, to restrain himself from consumption. His button is coming out of the back. He is no longer in a position to tighten his belt any further.

Let me take another aspect of this matter, namely, the ordinary man's expectation that there should be no further erosion of his income by rising prices and, in particular, rise in consumer cost of living. This involves, in technical terms, an examination of the budget from three specific aspects. First of all, as regards monetary inflation has there been a complete stoppage of deficit financing,

whether open or concealed or indirect? Secondly, has there been any arrest in so far as mounting governmental expenditure is concerned? Has there been any arrest of the "demand-pull" type of inflation, represented by the vast scale of public expenditure of the Central Government, State Governments, municipal and local bodies? Thirdly, will there be any arrest of the "cost-push" type of inflation?

Let me take a look at these three aspects of the ordinary man's demand. He cannot express them in technical terms; so he will say "for heaven's sake there should be no further erosion of my income any longer by rising prices." Before I examine these details, I would like to remind the Finance Minister that he carries a heavy burden of broken promises in this respect, made solemnly over the past six months. In his statement when announcing the first increase in bank rate in September last he said—I am quoting his words—

"A policy of utmost economy in governmental expenditure and a drastic pruning down of non-essential expenditure is called for urgently to reduce the strain of excess demand on the economy."

This is what he has said "to reduce the strain of excess demand." Then he says:

"A few weeks ago I had announced...."

It has remained at the stage of announcement.

"A few weeks ago I had announced that the Central Government had decided to effect economies in expenditure of over Rs. 70 crores. I would to reiterate, however, that this figure must be regarded as the absolute minimum."

13 hrs.

This is one promise. Another promise—I will not read it because it is

very extremely well put relating to deficit financing is contained in the President's Address and also in the Finance Minister's own statement on the 17th of February 1965 in this House when announcing the second rise in the bank rate. Again, the promises were that saving was needed to stimulate investment, everything was needed to stimulate production, everything was necessary to cut down deficit financing and every effort must be made to shut down expenditure on the scales which had become customary. I venture, sorrowfully to submit that I see no evidence of the fulfilment of these promises in the budget that has been presented. Let me look at the first one, namely, the question about monetary inflation resulting from deficit financing. I say, the budget is full of tricks. On this question of deficit financing, it really is full of tricks. In the 1964-65 Original Estimates, the deficit was indicated at Rs. 96 crores. I find, on an examination of that budget, that the deficit really intended was only Rs. 11 crores, the difference representing intended repayment of PL-480 counter-part fund borrowing to the extent of Rs. 85 crores. In other words, actually, even the budget of last year was not a budget with a deficit of Rs. 96 crores. It was only a deficit budget of Rs. 11 crores. In the light of that, let me look at the Revised Estimates for 1964-65. The true budget deficit for that year is not Rs. 80 crores, as claimed by the Finance Minister, but it is actually Rs. 91 crores the difference being represented by borrowings (instead of repayments) from PL-480 counterpart fund to the extent of Rs. 11 crores. In other words, the true deficit financing of 1964-65 budget has gone up from a true deficit of Rs. 11 crores (Estimated) to a true deficit of Rs. 91 crores (Revised Estimate). To this must be added the increase of some Rs. 84 crores,—I have not got the precise figure,—in the Reserve Bank's holdings of Government loans diminished except by the extent, to which this represents the funding of Treasury Bills.

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Now, let have a look, from the same standpoint, at the 1965-66 budget. It has been presented, with great eclat, as a budget which at current level of revenue taxation involves a surplus of Rs. 10 crores. Actually, that current level of revenue taxation includes the regulatory duty of 10 per cent imposed only 10 days earlier so that, whatever be the estimate of that particular amount—one does not know how much of that is included in the current year's budget as revenue at current rates of taxation—assuming it is Rs. 50 crores, the budget not even on the face of it was a budget of Rs. 10 crores surplus but it was a budget of Rs. 40 crores deficit. That is comparatively a minor point. The real point is this that this budget, ostensibly a surplus budget of Rs. 10 crores, is a deficit budget of Rs. 181 crores the difference being represented by Rs. 191 crores borrowings from PL-480 counterpart funds.

I will pause here for a moment to say a word or two about PL-480 racket. I call it a racket because the Government have now—I emphasise these words—the Government have now acquired a vested interest in importing foodgrains under PL-480. They can use the damn thing pardon my language twice over;—they use it once as foodgrains and then use as the money again. I know there has been a good deal of controversy on the subject of PL-480 to which the re-injecting money into the economy from the PL-480 counterpart funds held by the Reserve Bank of India is inflationary. I personally have no doubt, whatever the laboured defence to the contrary, namely, borrowings from PL-480 is not inflationary—it may be deficit financing of a kind but it is not inflationary—that has been a laboured case and that has been attempted in an unconvincing manner by the Reserve Bank of India. But one is only to realise that it is an extremely perverted argument the fact is this that there is no doubt whatever that the net drawals from PL-

480 out of the Reserve Bank funds is deficit financing. I have equally no doubt that it is deficit financing of an inflationary nature.

Meanwhile, the PL-480 aid continues to be used as a "KAMADHENU" by the Government of India: once for the purpose of importing foodgrains and a second time for using it as money. This is perhaps the most dangerous expedient for the national economy. It is perhaps for that very reason that over the last five or seven years, agriculture has been neglected because they could use this thing twice over. This is perhaps the very reason why not only have the PL-480 imports continued but have steadily increased because it furnishes a very huge base of concealed deficit financing to the Finance Minister. I submit that it is a very very dangerous thing. It poisons the system. Like all poisons, if taken in therapeutic doses it is a tonic but if taken in elephantine doses, it is absolutely fatal.

Let me turn now to the second part of this problem of arresting inflation, namely, "Demand Pull Inflation". I have read out earlier an extract from the Finance Minister's statement made in September last, and I do not have to really add much to what the Finance Minister himself stated in the most lucid and succinct terminology:

"... A policy of utmost economy in governmental expenditure and a drastic pruning down of non-essential expenditure.....

—the thing has been very pithily stated; it could not be improved upon; I might try to edit it but I can't improve it—

"... is called for urgently to reduce the strain of excess demand on the economy."

As I said, I will not attempt to do anything more than to fill up the gap in that exposition. And the gap is quite plainly only this, that the Finance Minister had really to do a dras-

tic job, a drastic and painful job of cutting out those massive doses of expenditure that are being continuously injected into the economy.

When one examines the budget estimates from this stand point, one finds there is increase of expenditure all round. As regards defence—I will leave it alone—I am not ever going to say that there is not enough money for defence. But there is one proposition I must emphasise in that connection. I say this that when you had already stated at the time of drawing up the Third Five Year Plan, when there was no question of Chinese aggression or any other, that we were going to the utmost limit of our resources in stating that the expenditure in the public sector part of the Plan would be Rs. 7500 crores or that possibly we could even manage it to raise it to 8200 crores, then it follows that, if you did that, we could have nothing left for another major demand. What should their be the consequence of subsequent and substantially increased expenditure on defence can be readily seen. The consequence should be an equivalent knocking out of Plan expenditure under other heads. There was no other way. This is simple arithmetic. Year after year since 1963 they try to fool the country by saying. "We are going to finance wholly our own defence expenditure; we are also going to finance defence developmental plans wholly ourselves."—Well and good,—but they should not in the same breath say that this can be done without affecting in any way the investment outlay, the current outlay, all kinds of outlays on the Third Five Year Plan. You just cannot do it. If the entire totality of the resources at Rs. 8200 crores was all that was available for this purpose, and if there is a subsequent unforeseen draft on those resources of an enormous magnitude—not just chickenfeed,—for defence development purposes, it necessarily involves a reduction in the other outlays. But I see no evidence of this in the budget. I do not want to take time of the House by indicating in

detail the categories or things of Plan outlays which could be cut out. There is no doubt about it that there are many of them. The Finance Minister himself in making that statement to which I referred has made perfectly clear what categories of expenditure needed cutting out from the Central Government and what categories of expenditure needed cutting out from the State Governments' Plans. The Central Government themselves should have the whip on the expenditure by the States because they are no longer able to finance such expenditure except by vast quantities of development aid from the Centre.

The third problem of rising prices is a simple one, namely, that there should be no further erosion of income by rise in prices resulting from cost/price spiral inflation known technically as the "Cost Push Inflation".

I now turn to the third hope of the common man, the ordinary intelligent citizen, namely, that he hoped the budget would be such as would not only not erode his income in the ways I have mentioned but, if possible, would increase his real income. Translated again into technical terms for the purpose of examination of the budget, this should involve the consideration of various matters such as these: What sort of measures have been devised to revive the capital market? For, without a lively capital market, without any investment market and so on, there cannot be industrial progress. I know that in the other House, on Monday, the Finance Minister was somewhat bitter about the stock exchanges and he said that if necessary he could buy up the lot for Rs. 15 crores. But I would like to read out a little bit of what he himself said in a sober moment, if I may say so, on 24th December, 1964 when he announced the need for certain policy changes and offered certain concessions. He said this at that time:

"Nevertheless, it is generally felt—and this feeling is to a large extent true—that the investment

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climate is not there, that is, there is something lacking in our present arrangements for stimulating a greater flow of savings into industrial investment. While these arrangements are fairly adequate in regard to loan finance which along with internal resources of industry constitute a very important element in material investment, the lacuna in respect of individual investment in equities is there. But in a community in which we seek to extend the area of participation by the people in industrial expansion, there is need for greater stimulation of investment in equities. I feel that our present arrangements in this regard are not adequate. As the House is aware the state of the capital market for equity issues, particularly those of new issues, is far from encouraging. A large proportion of equity issues has had to be taken up by under-writers in the recent past."

I do not have to advance a justification for the proposition that if real incomes are to increase, it is necessary, in the way we are organised today—I am not saying what might happen in a communist society or in an all-out socialist society, but I am saying, in the way we are organised today—it is necessary to accept that one of the urgent things required today is, to revive the capital market. The second urgent need is to take such measures as would stimulate the volume and flow of savings and investment naturally from those sections of the community which are capable of making savings and investment. The third thing would be measures designed to have a direct stimulative effect on production. And finally, a decisively improved performance in the public sector. I shall briefly deal with these in what follows.

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The measures which the Finance Minister has actually announced for

the purpose of revival of the capital market are, I submit, are pitifully inadequate. It is not a problem of toning up somebody who is somewhat unwell by giving him a little tonic. It is a case of not just titivating a patient, but it is a matter of giving him some remedy in the serious state in which he is, namely a collapsing state. The capital market in general and the stock exchanges in particular have been in a state of virtual collapse for a long time, and whereas some of the things which the Finance Minister has done would in ordinary times perhaps be adequate stimulants and adequate tonics, those are quite inadequate now, I have here, from this standpoint, a few things to suggest that I would like the Finance Minister to consider. I believe that their revenue effect will be small, but, I believe also that they will have a considerable uplifting effect upon the capital market and upon the corporate sector generally.

The limit of 70 per cent on tax on companies should be the limit not of the average rate of tax but of the marginal aggregate rate of tax, that is to say, not the average rate of total tax on the total income, but the actual on the last slab of income that suffers the highest level of taxation.

Then, there is the question of the allowance for sur-tax on capital employed. This is a somewhat important point, and I would dilate on it a little bit. Whatever may be the position in regard to the investment market, a year ago, the fact is that today, on account of successive bank rate changes, one made in September, and the other early in February, the entire interest structure, the entire money market structure and the capital market structure in terms of returns has now radically changed. Taking the bank rate of 6 per cent as the basic rate, the deposit rates of banks have gone up to 7 per cent, never heard of in this country before. As regards debenture rates, it will plainly be im-

possible for any body to float debentures for the best companies at below 8 to 8½ per cent. Banks' lending rates have gone up to 9 to 10 per cent. The preference capital rate, I am perfectly certain, will not stop at anything less than 10 to 10½ per cent. It necessarily follows that one has in taxation structures where interest rates are relevant, to do some re-thinking, and I suggest that the first point of re-thinking consequent upon this is in the surtax structure.

The Finance Minister, evolved, in my judgment, a sensible surtax structure last year. Though many people did not agree with it, I, for my part, thought that it was a reasonable structure. But that structure requires just one little change now, on account of the change in the interest structure, namely that as regards the yield on equity capital and reserves plus borrowed money which he has allowed there to be free of surtax at 10 per cent, should now be raised to 12 per cent.

I turn now to the dividend tax. I am surprised that the Finance Minister did not draw the conclusion, the right conclusion, from his very statement: that the imposition of the dividend tax had not reduced anywhere the rate of dividend paid compared with the dividends paid in the preceding years. He ought to realise now that it is, therefore, a tax which companies will simply bear out of the profits which they would otherwise have ploughed back, because there is a return which they cannot change, because the market has got used to it, and there are various circumstances governing the rates of dividends which make it impossible for companies, merely because of the dividend tax to reduce those dividends. I suggest that the proper type of dividend tax would be the one that used to exist a few years ago—I think, up to 1959—an excess dividend tax, that is to say, a tax on dividends paid in excess of a certain base dividend. There could be various ways of approaching what the base should be; I do not wish at

this stage to enter into the technicalities of what would be the proper rate of base dividend beyond which it should be regarded as excess dividend, and upon which excess dividend tax should be made payable.

I must turn now to vexed question of the tax on bonus issue by companies. Frankly, while I appreciated last year the Finance Minister's imposition of a capital gains tax on the recipients of bonus shares, I have yet not been able to find any logic whatsoever in the imposition of tax on the issue of bonus shares by the companies. And to some extent, this has been admitted by the Finance Minister himself in the present budget by the provision that the recipient of issues of bonus shares when taxed to capital gains tax will get a credit of 10 per cent of the value of the shares against the tax paid by the companies. I have no doubt all this clutter ought to go out. I am entirely of the view that the recipient of a bonus issue should properly be taxed on his capital gains. I am equally firmly of the opinion that to tax the companies on the issue of bonus shares is not proper, because they issue nothing; there is no asset that they part with of any kind whatsoever, and they just issue bits of additional paper to their existing shareholders, called bonus shares.

I suggest that instead of this complicated structure of taxing the companies and taxing the individual and giving him credit for the tax paid by the companies, let us just have a tax to be paid by the recipients of bonus shares. And in case there is any question that the individuals might attempt to get away by seeking an assessment on the average value basis, there are well-known principles of other assumptions namely that anyone selling shares must be deemed to be selling the shares that he got by way of bonus share before he sells any shares that he had purchased or acquired otherwise. In other words, that the thing be dealt with on, what is technically known as the LIFO or the 'last in, first out' basis for purposes of tax-

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tion. Thus if this taxation of bonus shares confined only to the recipients of the bonus issues, in respect of the capital gains actually made by them when they sell the wretched thing and not merely the notional gain which they are supposed to have made when they got the bonus share, then I think that much have been done.

I shall mention just one more point in connection with the capital market. Again, this is not going to cost anything by way of revenue. I suggest that there should be exemption from wealth tax for five years on all new issues something which I pressed for in the last session when the Wealth Tax (Amendment) Bill was under discussion, and which now has been partially conceded, I suggest that it should apply to all new issues, irrespective of whether they are new issues of new companies or new issues of old companies; there is no reason to distinguish the one from the other, and it should apply to both.

Now, Sir, I turn to the question of encouraging the flow and volume of savings and investment. Here I think the Finance Minister has done a fairly good job at the level of personal taxation. I have only a few minor things here on which I shall not waste the time of the House, and in regard to which I think that it will be adequate if I wrote to the Finance Minister. I would agree entirely that a considerable job has been done by him, at any rate in so far as savings and investment come from the class of persons affected by these concessions. I think he has done a good bit, and I do not have very much to say there except on one matter, namely annuity deposits. This is really a terrible thing. Our supposed that these annuity deposits were really voluntary and therefore, a substitute for the compulsory deposits. But in fact, they are nearly as compulsory or as voluntary as the compulsory deposits. For, what happens is this. If you make an annuity deposit, you get a tax concession in your taxation; but if you

do not, you are not merely deprived of the concession, which is fair but you are also further penalised, which is quite unfair. Now, this involves the utmost hardship both because of this particular feature as well as because of the fact that it works particularly hard against people over the age of 45. I think the Finance Minister will well understand the technical reasons. You have to compare the annuity deposit with the life expectation. The life expectation in India perhaps is 45. If people retiring at 55 to 60 are to start collecting the annuity refunds thereafter in respect of annuity payments made from the age of 46 or 47 onwards, life is going to be pretty miserable for them, or if they are not alive, for their widows, and if the latter are not alive, for their children. I think this annuity deposit scheme has not much merit in it, and in any event, my suggestion about the scheme, which is deserving of serious consideration by the Finance Minister, is that in regard to people who are 45 years old and over, the scheme should be available to them purely voluntarily and without penalties. If they do not wish to avail of it, if they choose not to make the annuity deposit, there should please be no penal taxation; their income should be taxed as it would have been without there being an annuity deposit scheme. I make this particular appeal on behalf of a large number of people affected at salary levels between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 35—40,000 per annum, that is to say, between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 a month. These people, particularly if they are past 45 or 48 or 50, when they begin to think of their widows having to collect annuities from treasuries, involving identification, succession certificates, magistrate's certificates, birth certificates, death certificates, life certificates, all kinds of things—I really shudder to think of their lot. I would ask the Finance Minister repeatedly to see that this annuity scheme, in respect of people over 45, should be entirely and truly voluntary. If they choose to

contribute, let them; if they do not, there should be no penal taxation.

I now turn to the question of corporate taxation which, I believe, Sir, is now acting as a red rag to the Finance Minister. In a sense, I agree with him that the corporate sector in India, in any country, is a means to an end. We are all here as a means to an end. The public sector is also a means to an end; the private sector is a means to an end, etc. etc. But to threaten to wind up the corporate sector merely because it asks concessions and because it will not bend to the Finance Minister's will and so on—that is hardly the kind of line for a responsible Minister to take. I suggest it is not so much a question here of stimulating the flow of savings and investments or anything of that kind. In relation to the corporate sector, what is required is, again, somewhat of a streamlining of the proposals he himself made.

First, as regards the ceiling rate of 70 per cent, tax on companies as I have already suggested this would be meaningful only if applied to the marginal rate of tax suffered by companies instead of to the average rate. Secondly, it should apply to all companies including those in which the public are not substantially interested.

I turn to the question of development rebate. There is a little trick here of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Today all companies receive development rebate in respect of their capital expenditure on plant and machinery at 20 per cent flat. Now, what is proposed to be done is that in some cases will be 25 per cent, while in others it will be 15 per cent. I have no objection to selective increases in development rebate beyond 20 per cent, in relation to companies engaged in what Government might regard as essential industries. But it is not merely a question of the growth of certain selected industries with which we are concerned; we are concerned with general industrial growth. I therefore, think there is no reason whatsoever

for reducing the basic 20 per cent rate allowed to all companies; otherwise, as I said, it will be merely robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Now remaining the very important question of taxation of intercorporate dividends. I look at this problem not merely as a question of reducing the heavy incidence of intercorporate taxation but also as a problem of the growth and development of proper management institutions in this country. The present form of management has been largely one of management by managing agents. Right or wrong, I am not now debating Government's decision that the managing agency system ought gradually to go. But the question I ask is: what are you putting in its place, where the managing agencies did the business of managing a number of companies? Recent tendencies in management development in India are very happy, a good deal of growth of director-managed companies, considerable development of managerial cadres and a good deal of growth of one company fostering another company's growth and so on. But I know from my personal experience that one of the things that inhibits the development of proper management structure in this country and the proper utilisation of the limited management talent available in this field as present is this inter-corporate taxation. I for my part would suggest very strongly to the Finance Minister that there should, in fact, be no taxation of inter-corporate dividends at all, with one exception. That exception would be where foreign companies have invested in an Indian company; the dividend received by the foreign company ought, in my judgment, to be taxed, just in the same way as a shareholder in India ultimately receiving dividend from a company is taxed as a shareholder, quite apart from the tax which the company pays.

But the clutter that is introduced into the management structure, the difficulties that lie in the way of properly bringing up the new forms of

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management, the difficulties which are encountered in the maximum development and utilisation of the small number of top managerial personnel that exists can only be overcome if we were gradually to develop in this country what is known as the holding company type of structure, whereby there is a good deal of centralised advice and guidance of direction and control and financing, quite a lot of things done at the holding company level, which at the same time leaving considerable latitude, autonomy, and independence of management to the subordinate companies.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has already taken more than the allotted time.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** Sir, I would solicit the same generosity in the matter of time as you were pleased to extend to Shri A. P. Jain the other day.

**Shri Ranga:** Our Party time is there.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has taken two or three minutes more than that.

**Shri N. Dandekar:** I will now deal very briefly with the Finance Minister's proposals in connection with stimulating and encouraging production. I think he was quite right when he said in the other House the other day that one has to wait and see whether these things he has evolved,—the 15 per cent export credit certificates, 25 per cent excise duty credit certificates and various other devices of that kind in relation to additional export done and additional production achieved—are adequate in themselves. I think that is the right way of approach, and I think it is perfectly logical. What I have got to say in this connection are therefore only two or three minor changes in the scheme he has evolved.

First of all, these tax credit certificates ought not merely to be available—I gather this is an error in draft-

ing, but I just make the point—for payment of indebtedness or debentures. They ought to be available for capital expenditure, for renewal, replacement, rehabilitation or expansion. The tax credit certificate in respect of excise duty ought not to be merely 25 per cent of the value of the additional excise duty calculated in some obscure fashion; it should be a specific credit against the excise duty payable on the additional production and tax credit should be given to the extent of 25 per cent of the excise duty otherwise payable on the additional production. Thirdly, in regard to the tax credit certificates for excise duty—and I think also in relation to exports—it is mentioned that it will go up to a certain percentage in relation to such industries as may be notified from time to time. If the Finance Minister wants the economy of this country to expand in anticipation of the advantage of this concession, I suggest there ought to be no shroud of uncertainty about all these important details. I am not looking at it merely from the constitutional point that Shri M. R. Masani urged; I am concerned also with the technical point that these concessions, in my judgment, now appear only as tentative possibilities they are a way of approach the Finance Minister seem to have in mind and he would consider what to do further. But I suggest that that sort of uncertainty in relation to this important matter ought not to exist and should be removed.

I would now wind up in a minute. I said I would like to examine this budget from the stand point of the ordinary man. But on so examining the budget from the three particular angles about which the ordinary man would feel concerned, I regret to say that except in the field of direct personal taxation and to some extent in the field of additional stimulus to production, on the major issues in so far as the common man is concerned, the budget does not

come up at all to the minimum expectations and requirements.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर दुनिया में न्याय होता तो इस सरकार को एक पैसा भी कोई भोक्त सभा न देती। इस के लिए मेरा मुख्य कारण है हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी का उत्तरोत्तर पतन और भूख से मीत। यह कितनी कमजोरी है कि वह अपना काम भी ठीक तरह से नहीं कर पाता। मैं ने खुद सरकार के कागजों से अपने प्रमाण बढ़ाने चाहे और कुछ भ्रन्दाज लगाया कि हर महीने या हर तिमाही मौतों के आंकड़ों से शायद पता चले कि पिछले साल भ्रगस्त और सितम्बर महीनों में क्या हुआ। इस तरह के आंकड़े सारे देश के लिये नहीं बनते, केवल ढाई सौ से ज्यादा नगरपालिकाओं के लिये बनते हैं, और उन आंकड़ों से साफ सिद्ध होता है कि सन 1964 में जब कि भ्रनाज के दाम बहुत बढ़ हुए थे, चारों तरफ हाहाकार मचा हुआ था, मौतें भी बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में हुई थीं क्योंकि भ्रगस्त 1964 में इन ढाई सौ से ज्यादा नगरपालिकाओं में हजार के पीछे 2.7 की मृत्यु हुई। आठ राज्यों के ही यह सरकार आंकड़े छपा करती है। मैं आप को बतला दूँ कि इन में ज्यादा गरीबी वाले राज्य नहीं हैं। वह इलाके हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा के, जहाँ पर आदमी मक्खियों की तरह मरा करते हैं, इन में शामिल नहीं हैं। फिर भी पिछले साल भ्रगस्त की मृत्यु संख्या हजार के पीछे 2.7 है, और सन 1963 के इसी महीने में यह संख्या 2.1 थी। तो .6 के हिसाब से मौतें बढ़ी हैं। यहां तक कि पंजाब जैसे सूबे में, जहाँ भ्रनाज की इतनी ज्यादा कमी नहीं है, जितनी और सूबों में, 8.8 से बढ़ कर यह संख्या 9.2 पर पहुंच गई। आंध्र में 2.2 से .6 पर पहुंच गई। एक आध सूबों को छोड़ कर भ्रगस्त और सितम्बर में पिछले साल सब जगह मौतें ज्यादा हुई हैं। इसे यह थक साफ बतलाते हैं। यह

मौतें शहरों की हैं जहाँ इन्तजाम अच्छा है और थोड़ा बहुत सस्ता भ्रनाज मिल जाता है। गांवों का क्या हाल होगा, इस का हम खाली भ्रन्दाज लगा सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं ने बार बार इस सदन में कहने की कोशिश की है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर साल गोरे लोगों की तुलना में 35, 40 लाख लोगों की अकाल मृत्यु हुआ करती है और उन में से 6 या 7 लाख लोगों की बिना खाये मृत्यु होती है। इस से और ज्यादा सिद्ध होती है कि 1964 जैसे वर्ष में जब कि भ्रनाज के दाम बढ़ हैं, मौतें बढ़ जाया करती हैं। यह मैं ने सरकार के अपने आंकड़ों से सिद्ध किया। अगर आप चाहें तो इस के ऊपर मेरा जो नोट है वह मैं अपने भाषण में शामिल कर दूँ ताकि मंत्री साहब इस को पढ़ कर भ्रन्दाज लगा लें कि मौतें कितनी जबर्दस्त हुई हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप मुझे ऐसा करने देंगे।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. He can pass it on directly to the Minister. Not on the Table of the House.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया:** मंत्रियों को इस से सुभीता होता, आप की इच्छा। तो पिछले साल मौतें ज्यादा हुई, शहरों में सरकार के आंकड़ों से साबित होता है और देहातों में बहुत ही ज्यादा हुई यह सिद्ध है। इसी से मैं अब आगे के भी कुछ अनुमान निकालता हूँ।

इस वक्त जो भी हिन्दुस्तान को खाने को मिलता है, और मेरा मतलब है हिन्दुस्तान के 30 करोड़ निचले लोगों को, मैं बार बार उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से यह सिफारिश करता हूँ कि जब कभी वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये आसत निकाला करें तो उस आसत को बेहरबानी करके बांट लिया करें उनमें जो जरा अच्छी स्थिति में हैं और उन में जो

[... ० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

बहुत खराब स्थिति में हैं। 30 करोड़ आदमी खाने के मामले में इतनी खराब स्थिति में हैं कि जो साढ़े सात छटांक अनाज रोज का औसत हिन्दुस्तान को पड़ता है वह मुश्किल से 30 करोड़ लोगों के लिये चार छटांक पड़ता है, और यह चार छटांक घटते घटते अगले पांच या सात सालों में साढ़े तीन छटांक रह जायेगा। इस का सबूत यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ नहीं पाती बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए स्थिर रहती है, लेकिन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के कारण अथवा सरकारी नौकरों की भरती के कारण अथवा कुछ और आवश्यक धन्धों के बढ़ जाने के कारण जो लोग केवल पांच, सात, आठ छटांक खाते हैं वे दस बारह छटांक खाने लग जाते हैं। तो उन का बढ़ता हुआ अन्न कहां से आयेगा जब तक कि 29, 30 करोड़ लोगों के पेट पर हमला नहीं होगा।

इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक मौजूदा सरकार की मौजूदा नीतियाँ चलती रहेगी तब तक इस महान रूप से अकाल और मौत का सामना अपने देश को करना पड़ेगा। कभी तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि सरकार हिम्मत करके जिस तरह से हिटलर ने यहूदियों को गैस दे कर मारा डाला उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में भी जो दबे और गिरे लोग हैं उन को एक बार खत्म कर दे, बजाये इस के उन को तिल तिल कर के मारे। क्योंकि इससे हमारा देश अपनी योजनाओं अपने खेत, कारखानों और धन्धों को भी अच्छा नहीं कर पा रहा है। यह 30 करोड़ आदमी आज इस लायक नहीं है कि एक फावड़ा हाथ में लेकर के अच्छी तरह से मिट्टी खोद सके। कहीं वह अपनी खेती करना चाहते हैं तो बिल्कुल सतही खेती करके कुछ थोड़ा बहुत पैदा कर लेते हैं। लेकिन गहरी खेती नहीं कर पाते। कहीं से वह मेहनत करें। इस लिये सबसे पहले हमें इस बात का सामना करना है।

हिन्दुस्तान की खेती को सुधारने के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी को ज्यादा अनाज पेट में डालने के लिये देना है तभी वह मेहनत कर पायेंगे।

अब यह कैसे होगा। कई बार कई उपाय बतलाये जाते हैं। मैं एक चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ। आज कल खाद और उर्वरक की बड़ी चर्चा चलती है। खाद और उर्वरक जरूरी चीजें हैं और होनी चाहियें। लेकिन इस के पीछे एक बड़ा भारी राज है। अमरीका की न जाने कितने अरबों रुपयों की कम्पनी वाले रासायनिक हैं जो कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि रसायन की खपत दुनिया में बढ़े। बड़े बड़े विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों को वह अनुदान देते हैं और तब बड़े बड़े पच्चे निकलते हैं कि खाद ज्यादा बनाओ। लेकिन खाद ज्यादा बना कर करोगे क्या। अगर पानी का इन्तजाम अच्छी तरह से नहीं होता तो ज्यादा खाद से खेत जल जायेंगे। इस लिये पानी का इन्तजाम जरूरी है। मैं कहीं किसी बजट में नहीं देखता कहीं किसी योजना में नहीं देखता, कि हिन्दुस्तान की खेती को पानी भी दिलाने के लिये इन्तजाम भी किया जा रहा है। केवल पांच करोड़ एकड़ के लिये आज पानी है सिंचाई के लिये। 26 करोड़ एकड़ के लिये पानी नहीं है। इस 26 करोड़ एकड़ खेत को पानी दिलाने वाला कार्यक्रम अगर अगले छः, सात सालों के अन्दर नहीं हुआ तो हमारी कोई भी योजना नहीं चल पायेगी हम दिनों दिन नीचे गिरते चले जायेंगे, और जैसा मैंने कहा, अकाल के सिवा हमारे पास कोई रास्ता रह नहीं जाता है।

आप कहेंगे कैसे यह काम करें। मैं बार बार इस का उपाय बतलाता हूँ लेकिन इस पर मंत्री महोदय कुछ सोचते नहीं। मैं ने इस का जबाब दिया है कि जब तक यह लोग हैं तब तक अगले पांच सात सालों में चार छटांक रोज का अनाज घट कर साढ़े तीन

छटांक होने वाला है। और वह क्यों नहीं सोच पाते ? क्योंकि पिछले 17 वर्षों से उनके दिमाग में बहुत से जाले घुसे हुए हैं। उनमें एक जाला है जीवन स्तर का, कि जीवन स्तर ऊंचा करते चले जाओ। एक जाला है आधुनिकता का। इस आधुनिकता का नमूना अभी भोपाल में भारी बिजली के सामान के कारखाने में देख करके आया हूँ। उस कारखाने में हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं। केवल 64 अंग्रेज विशेषज्ञ हैं, और इन 64 अंग्रेज विशेषज्ञों पर कितना खर्च होता है उसका अगर आप अनुपात लगायें तो आप देखेंगे कि ढाकी बारह या तेरह हजार हिन्दुस्तानियों पर जो खर्चा होता है उसका करीब एक तिहाई खाली इन 64 के ऊपर खर्चा हो जाया करता है। इन 64 आदमियों पर साल भर में 50 लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। इतनी ज्यादा इनकी तनखाहें, सुविधाएं और सबकुछ चलता है। तो अगर विदेशी सहायता का मतलब यह होता कि हम अपने विदेशी सहायकों को ज्यादा तनखाहें, ज्यादा सुविधाएं दें, उनके पेटेंट वगैरह के अधिकार के लिये ज्यादा रुपया देते रहें, चाहे ऐसा करने में हमको 30 करोड़ आदमियों का पेट काटना पड़े और उन्हें अकाल के मुंह में ले जाना पड़े, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमको चाहे धोमा चलना पड़े हमको अपनी खुद की ताकत और बूते के सहारे अपना औद्योगिकरण करना चाहिए और जो यह बोझ हमारे समाज पर पड़ा जा रहा है, इसको खत्म करना चाहिए।

मैं ने आपसे 17 बरस के जाले की बात कही। बार बार उसका और मामलों में भी हाल आता है, और खास तौर से इस वक्त में थोड़ा सा कह देना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश विभाग के मामले में बड़ा जबरदस्त जाला है। अगर मुझे इस मामले में कोई कड़ी बात निकल जाये तो मैं चाहूंगा कि कोई सदस्य मेरी मदद कर दे। मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि सन 1947 के बाद से दुनिया में कोई भी ऐसा देश नहीं है जिसने अपनी जमीन खोई हो। कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है दुनिया में, भारत को छोड़ कर के, जिसने सन 1947 के बाद से अपनी जमीन खोई हो। और सिर्फ यही नहीं कि सन 1947 से लगातार यह देश अपनी मातृ भूमि के हिस्सों को खोता रहा है बल्कि 25 जनवरी से 3 मार्च तक इसी साल इसने 13 हजार एकड़ जमीन और खोई है जो कि विदेश मंत्री श्री स्वर्ण सिंह के बयान से साफ जाहिर है। यह जमीन है कच्छ के रन में। मालूम होता है कि इस सरकार के हाथ में बरबकत बहुत बड़ी है, दुनिया में और किसी सरकार के हाथ में इतनी बरबकत नहीं है कि जो जमीन भी ओस की तरह पिघल जाती है। यही काम यह सरकार करती रही है। सिर्फ यही नहीं कि जमीन खो दी। खो देने के बाद जब सवाल पूछे जाते हैं तो हमेशा जवाब दे दिया करते हैं कि इस जमीन के बारे में तो विवाद था, यह विवादग्रस्त इलाका था। मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनिया में कोई ऐसी सरकार नहीं हुई है जो अपनी कमजोरी या अकर्मण्यता के कारण मातृभूमि को खोए और फिर यह जवाब दे दिया करे कि हम क्या करे वह तो विवादग्रस्त इलाका था। इस प्रकार की यह सरकार दुनिया में पहली बार आई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इन सिद्धांतों को छोड़ दो। आप अपनी जमीन की रक्षा नहीं कर पाते हो तो अपनी थोड़ी शर्म दिखा दो, शर्म नहीं दिखा पाते तो चुप रहो लेकिन यह मत कहा करो कि यह विवादग्रस्त इलाका था, क्योंकि ऐसा कह के आप दुश्मन को एक औजार दे दिया करते हैं, एक हथियार दे देते हैं हिन्दुस्तान की मातृभूमि को लगातार काटते रहने का। और आखिर को विवादग्रस्त का मतलब क्या है ? मैं समझ सकता हूँ अगर हृदबन्दी में कुछ विवाद हो। वह मामला हो सकता है दस पांच एकड़ का झर या उधर। लेकिन सीमा बिल्कुल पिघल जाए, नक्शा बदल जाए, हजारों लाखों मील का मामला हो

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

जाए, हजारों एकड़ का मामला हो जाए, तो उसे हदबन्दी नहीं कहते हैं। और इसलिए 15 अगस्त सन 1947 को जो भी भारत का मानचित्र इस सरकार को मिला था अंग्रेज के हाथों, उस मानचित्र को भारत माता समझ कर इस सरकार को उसे पूजना चाहिए, और उस में अगर कहीं कमी होती है तो मान लिया हमारे सामने न कहें, लेकिन अपने मन में तो इनको सन्तुष्ट होना चाहिए, पछतावा होना चाहिए, तभी जाकर मामला सुधर पाएगा, उससे पहले नहीं सुधर सकता। और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह फैसला कर ले कि 15 अगस्त सन 1947 के नक्शे में हम जरा भी इधर उधर नहीं कर सकते। हाँ अगर कोई विश्व सरकार बन जाए, कोई विश्व लोक सभा बन जाए और वह हमारे खिलाफ फैसला दे दे तो और बात है, हालाँकि मेरा जैसा आदमी उसको पसन्द नहीं करेगा। हाँ उसका पलटनी मुकाबला भी नहीं करेगा। लेकिन शर्त यह है कि वह विश्व लोक सभा हो।

पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में बात चलती है, तो मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान और चीन को हम एक सतह पर नहीं रख सकते। पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान तो 17-18 बरस पहले एक थे और हो सकता है कि दस पन्द्रह सालों में दोनों इलाकों के लोगों को कुछ बुद्धि आ जाए तो शायद वे फिर एक हो सकते हैं। लेकिन चीन के लिए तो यह बात लागू नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ कि या तो विश्व लोक सभा फैसला करे और या हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का कोई महासंघ बने—यह बात किसी और देश के लिए लागू नहीं हो सकती—तो मैं अपने देश की जमीन के बारे में इधर उधर करने की बात सोच सकता हूँ।

लेकिन एक चक्कर बड़ा आ गया करता है और वह चक्कर पिछले पांच छः

दिनों में 1962 की एक घटना को लेकर आया है कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार ने अमरीका से मदद मांगी थी कि वह हवाई जहाज से उसकी मदद करे, और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बहुत जोर से कह देना चाहता हूँ, कोई सिद्धान्त, कोई निष्पक्षता की नीति कुछ नहीं है, जब 15 अगस्त, 1947 के नक्शे पर हमला हो जाए। उस वक्त हिन्द सरकार का यह पहला कर्तव्य है कि उस जमीन की रक्षा करे और जो कोई इसमें मदद दे सके उससे मदद ले, और सरकार ने कहा कि उस वक्त उसने मदद नहीं मांगी थी। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर नहीं मांगी थी तो बहुत बुरा काम किया, और अगर मांगी थी तो आपको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए था। और मुझे बड़ी हैरत होती है जब मैं लोगों को यह कहते सुनता हूँ कि अगर हम मदद मांग लेते तो बहुत बुरा काम होता, हमको अपनी ताकत से लड़ना चाहिए। अपनी ताकत से लड़ कर तो हमने दिखा दिया कि हम कैसे लड़ सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चौपट कर दिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर बांडुंग, वियोग्राड और निष्पक्षता सम्मेलनों की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन वहां क्या है? हम श्री स्वर्ण सिंह को बार बार यह कहते सुनते हैं कि वहां पर हम दो देशों के झगड़े को नहीं उठा सकते। हो सकता है कि इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां अंग्रेजी भाषा बहुत चलती है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अफेथियाई और निष्पक्षता सम्मेलनों में, बांडुंग और वियोग्राड जैसे सम्मेलनों में हमेशा दो देशों के झगड़े उठते हैं। क्यूबा वाला अमरीका के खिलाफ अपनी नीति को मनवा लेता है, अरब लोग इजराइल के खिलाफ अपनी नीति को मनवा लेते हैं और चीन, जो वहां नहीं है, वह भी अपनी नीति को ताइपेई के खिलाफ मनवा लेता है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान

कोई बात नहीं मनवा पाता। इसके कुछ बुनियादी कारण हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की कहीं न कहीं कोई न कोई कमी है। मैं बार बार कहना चाहूंगा श्री शास्त्री जी को कि 17 बरस में जो दिमाग में जाले पड़ गए हैं, जब तक इन जालों को वह साफ नहीं करेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भी समस्या को हल नहीं कर पाएंगे, चाहे देशी हो चाहे विदेशी हो। और खास तौर से दक्षिण एशिया के इलाके के बारे में तो मैं बड़े जोरों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कोई भी काम ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए कि जिससे हम पर हमला करने वाले चीन की ताकत बढ़े, और हमको मदद करने वाले देशों की, या जो हमको सम्भवतया मदद कर सकते हैं उन देशों की ताकत घटे इसलिए बुनियादी तौर से हमें यह निश्चय कर लेना चाहिए कि चाहे वियतनाम का झगड़ा हो, चाहे थाई का हो, चाहे मलेशिया का हो, हम कोई बात नहीं कहेंगे जिससे चीन के पक्ष को समर्थन मिल सकता है, अगर जरूरत होगी तो हम चुप रह जाएंगे कुछ बोलेंगे नहीं, क्योंकि बोल बोल कर हम ने पिछले 17 बरसों में अपने को बहुत बरबाद कर डाला है। बोलने का क्या नतीजा होता है? बहुत सी निरर्थक बातें चलती हैं। उत्तरी वियतनाम और दक्षिणी वियतनाम दोनों को हम काला बता देते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि किसी तरह से मामला ठीक हो जाए। ये सब निरर्थक बातें हैं। हम को अभी एक फैसला कर लेना चाहिए कि दक्षिण एशिया में हम एक बात न कहेंगे, एक काम न करेंगे जिससे कि चीन का पक्ष मजबूत हो जाया करता है। मैं खास तौर पर इस बात को इसलिए भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों के बारे में एक भ्रम फैल गया है जैसे हम कोई वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों की बहुत बड़ी मदद करते हैं या वामपंथी कम्युनिस्ट चीन वाले हैं तो मैं यह जरूर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार जो हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन की रक्षा नहीं कर पाई है पिछले 17 वर्ष में लगातार जमीन खोती चली आ रही है यह अपने दोष को छिपाने के लिए इन वामपंथी कम्यु-

निस्टों को गिरफ्तार किया करती है ताकि कोई भ्रामदी सामने शिखंडी की तरह खड़ा कर दिया जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश की पूरी रक्षा करनी चाहिए और पूरी रक्षा करने के लिये दिमाग में जो भी जाले हैं उन को दूर करना चाहिए।

नीति के बारे में सफाई कर लेनी चाहिए। जब हमारे देश पर आक्रमण होगा हम खुद अपनी ताकत से उस की रक्षा करेंगे, नहीं कर पायेंगे, मदद लेंगे, जहां से हमें मदद मिलेगी वहां से लेंगे। यह सारा काम अरब लोग कर रहे हैं। यह सारा काम दूसरे लोग कर रहे हैं। खाली हमारे मन में हिचक रह जाया करती है। पिछले 6-7 दिनों में जो मैंने कांग्रेस पक्ष के लोगों का व्यवहार देखा है उस से मुझ को शर्म लगती है कि किस तरीके से उन्होंने एक बेचारा भ्रामदी जो मर गया है उस को लेकर अपनी छीछालेदर करवानी शुरू कर दी है कि हम ने मांगा था नहीं मांगा। मांगना चाहिए था अगर नहीं मांगा था। खैर यह सारी बातें आज अपने देश को बिगाड़ रही हैं। कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि यह क्या कहते हो? तुम लोग तो जीत नहीं पाते हो चुनाव। चुनाव तो यह कांग्रेस पार्टी जीतती है। बहुमत इस के साथ है। यहां वाला बहुमत है और....

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : बाहर भी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हां बाहर वाला बहुमत है तो जरा इस के ऊपर अच्छे तरीके से सोचें विद्यालंकार जी और दूसरे लोग भी कि यह बहुमत है क्या?

एक माननीय सदस्य : विद्यालंकार जी नहीं अपितु वे श्री राधेलाल व्यास हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है, गलती के लिए मुझे माफ करें।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

मैं आप का एक चीज की तरफ ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ, न्यूयार्क के टैमनी हाल की तरफ। वह डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी थी। बड़ी भ्रष्ट पार्टी थी। उतनी बेईमान पार्टी शायद दुनिया में और कोई नहीं हुई लेकिन बड़े वोट पाती थी, इतने वोट पाती थी कि उस को कोई हरा नहीं पाता था। उस का कारण यह था कि वह छोटे मोटे काम लोगों के बहुत कर दिया करती थी। किसी को अस्पताल में भरती कराना, किसी के बच्चे को स्कूल में ले जाना, किसी को तक्रावी दिलाना, किसी को सीमेंट सीमेंट तो नहीं, लेकिन उस ढंग की चीज दिला देना जो अपने यहां की है। छोटे मोटे व्यक्तियों का काम कर सकने वाली टैमनी हाल, न्यूयार्क की डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी, महान बेईमान पार्टी, फिर भी लोगों का पक्ष मन को अपनी तरफ खींच लिया करती थी, आज हमारे देश में कुछ वैसा ही हो रहा है। जो विरोधी लोग हैं वह छोटे मोटे काम जनता के कर नहीं पाते हैं क्योंकि सरकार उन के साथ नहीं है और पैसा उन के पास नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे बोलना तो बहुत था लेकिन चूंकि घंटी बज चुकी है इसलिए बहुत जल्दी जल्दी में थोड़ा और निवेदन कर के मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

कई माननीय सदस्य : उन्हें थोड़ा समय और बोलने के लिये दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया पांच मिनट और ले लें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक बात मैंने पहले भी कहा थी और अब भी कहना चाहता हूँ, कि दो, तीन चीजें जरूर करना चाहिए। इस का पूरा इलाज तो है नहीं लेकिन यह दो, तीन चीजें जरूर करनी चाहिए।

नम्बर 1—चुनाव के दिन जहां कहीं चुनाव हो, मोटर, ट्रक्स बिल्कुल नहीं चलनी चाहिए। चुनाव के दिन मोटर बिल्कुल नहीं चलनी चाहिए। सारे चुनाव में हो जाये तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन उसे बिल्कुल नहीं चलना चाहिए दूसरी बात यह है कि जो उम्मीदवार लोग पच्ची बांटा करते हैं वोटर को भ्रम भ्रम उस में बड़ा राष्ट्रीय अपव्यय होता है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उम्मीदवार के लिए पच्ची बांटना गैर कानूनी कर दिया जाये और सरकार की तरफ से एक ही पच्ची बांट दी जाये। सब उम्मीदवारों के चुनाव चिन्ह और वोटर का नम्बर वोटर के वहां पहुंच जायें तो आप देखेंगे कि बहुत कुछ भ्रष्टाचार चुनाव वाला भी कम हो जायेगा वैसे तो ठीक दिल की बात है।

इस के अलावा यहां पर भी चर्चा हुई कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी और दूसरे साहबों के खाते-बही देख लो। उन्होंने ने जो कुछ भी कमाया है कायदे, कानून और न्याय से कमाया है। खाते-बही देखने का यह मामला नहीं है। इस पर बुनियादी तौर से सोचें। कृष्णमाचारी साहब का खानदान अंग्रेजों के जाते वक्त कितनी सम्पत्ति रखता था और आज कितनी सम्पत्ति है, यह एक सीधा सा सवाल है। इस में बही-खाते देखने की क्या जरूरत है? इन लोगों ने हमारे इन दोस्तों ने यह बुनियादी सवाल अभी नहीं पकड़ा है। नहीं तो कृष्णमाचारी एंड कम्पनी के पास कुल 20-30 लाख रुपये थे अंग्रेजी राज्य के खत्म होते समय, शायद उस से भी कम थे लेकिन आज 3-4 करोड़ रुपये हो गये हैं। अब यह क्या समाजवाद है? मैं आज सुबह श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित का व्याख्यान सुन रहा था। समाजवाद, कई दफा समाजवाद शब्द का उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया। 17 वर्ष से इस शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। यह खाली नाम-जप है, इस से काम नहीं चलेगा; यह जो 20 लाख से 4 करोड़ हुए, यह

खाली मैं ने कृष्णमाचारी जी के बतलाये हैं, क्योंकि वे वित्त मंत्री हैं इसलिए उन का नाम दे दिया जैसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कबीरानगर के पन्द्रह आदमियों ने आज देश की बागडोर अपने हाथ में ली हुई है। एक आदमी ऐसा नहीं है कि जिस के खानदान की सम्पत्ति न बढ़ी हो या जिस ने अपना जीवनस्तर ऊँचा न किया हो। एक नहीं है। और जिस ढंग से किया गया है, खाली इतना ही आप देखिये कि एक भटनागर साहब को सोडा-ऐश का लाइसेंस मिला था—पचास लाख की कीमत वाला। जुलाई दिसम्बर 1953 से लाइसेंस फिर शुरू किया गया उन लोगों के लिए जो 21 मार्च 51 के पहले वाले नहीं थे। यह भटनागर साहब खत्म हो गये। इन के लाखों रुपये भी बर्बाद हुए लेकिन जिस तरह से यह नियम बनाया गया उसी तरह से टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ऐंड कम्पनी को उसी समय नियमों के विपरीत, व्यापार में बिल्कुल नबांगतुक के, सोडा-ऐश का लाइसेंस दे दिया गया। अगर आप यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि कैसे यह लोग मामले किया करते हैं तो वह भी मैं बतला सकता हूँ। खैर, यह सारी बातें इतनी बिगड़ती जा रही हैं कि कुछ कहना नहीं है। उस के कारण और भी हैं।

मैं और किसी मंत्री का इस वक्त यहां पर जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। जीवनस्तर ऊँचा करने की अभिलाषा, आधुनिक बनने की अभिलाषा, यूरोप और अमरीका की तरह रहने की अभिलाषा, यह इस सारे देश को बर्बाद किये जा रही है। दृष्टि टूट गई है। इतनी टूट गई है कि मैं तो साधारण जनता को भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जैसे अध्यापक लोग हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, कभी मजदूर लोग हड़ताल करते हैं। अगर आप अपनी दृष्टि को सम्यक् बनाइये, एक साथ बनाइये तो बजाय इसे के कि आप अपने लिए कुछ मांगें, यह जो बड़े लोग हैं आप मांगना शुरू कर दें कि यह जो बड़े लोग हैं उन को गर्दन पकड़ कर नीचे उतारो हजार रुपये महीने के नीचे,

अपने लिये मांगना बन्द कर दो। अभी यह जो अध्यापक हैं कितना अन्याय उन के साथ हो रहा है? सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की तनख्वाहें गैर सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों से ज्यादा हैं। और कई तरह के लोग हैं। अभी वह भारी बिजली कारखाने का मैंने जिक्र किया। सरकारी कारखाना है वहां पर 150 के करीब सीढ़ियां हैं आमदनी की मजदूरी की। अरे भाई ज्यादा मे ज्यादा पांच सीढ़ी या सात सीढ़ी रखिये या आठ सीढ़ी रखिये। जब लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान टूट गया है तो टूटेगा ही, लाजिमी तौर से टूटेगा क्योंकि सारा आर्थिक ढांचा, सामाजिक ढांचा ऐसा बना रक्खा है कि हमारे समाज में कम से कम 50,000 या लाख सीढ़ियां हैं। हिन्दुस्तान टूट गया है। एक दूसरे में विश्वास नहीं रह गया है। किसी को यह अंदाज नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कुल दीलत कितनी बढ़ सकती है?

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अब खैर मैं और अधिक नहीं बोल पाऊंगा लेकिन एक चीज मैं यहां की लोक सभा के बारे में अवश्य कह देना चाहता हूँ।

14 hrs.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का टाइम पूरा हो गया है।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं दो तीन मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूँ।

हम लोग यहां पर बहुत बदनाम किये जाते हैं। मैं अपना यह विचार यहां पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने यहां पर कोई नियम कभी नहीं तोड़ा। लेकिन कहीं कोई झंझट है इस लोक सभा के चलाने के बारे में। हो सकता है कि आप के, अध्याक्ष महोदय या लोक सभा के नेता के, आप लोगों के मन में यह बात घंस गई है कि इस सदन की शोभा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

रखनी चाहिए। ठीक है, सब को इस सदन की शोभा रखनी चाहिए। लेकिन शोभा कैसे रखी जाती है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब का काम है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिल्कुल सब का काम है। आप का भी काम है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का भी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा भी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं इस सदन की शोभा बढ़ाता हूँ। और आप मुझे माफ करेंगे कि लोक सभा के नेता और आप—और जब मैं आप को कहता हूँ, तो उस का मतलब आप स्वयं से न समझ लें, बल्कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी कुर्सी पर बैठता है, वह—इस सदन की शोभा को नहीं रख पाते हैं। इच्छा है रखने की। जिस तरह से हमारे पुरखें लोग नेती-घोती किया करते थे—बे नाक से कपड़ा डाल कर सारे पेट को साफ कर के फिर मुंह न निकालते थे और बदबू आने लगती थी उसी तरह से इस लोक सभा में शोभा बनाए रखने की इच्छा से जब आप दबावेंगे, उस दबाव में शोभा को तोड़ डाला करेंगे। कायदे कानून के हिसाब से चलना चाहिए।

यह जो समय वाला हिसाब है, मैं ने बहुत लोक सभाओं के बारे में पढ़ा है, लेकिन ऐसा कभी नहीं पढ़ा है कि किसी आदमी को उस के दिल के सदस्यों का तादाद के हिसाब से समय दिया जाए और वह क्या कहता है, उस पर ध्यान न दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्पीकर साहब से बातचीत कीजिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह बातचीत तो, हुआ, बहुत हो चुकी है। मामला बातचीत के आगे बढ़ा गया है, इसलिए मुझे यही कहना पड़ता है।

अब मैं शाप को छोड़ देता हूँ और सदन के नेता को कहता हूँ कि उन के चेहरे पर एक सदा-सुहागिन मुस्कराहट रहती है। इस सदा सुहागिन मुस्कराहट को वह खत्म करें। वह कभी अपने खुफियों के द्वारा पुछवायें कि जब उन की तस्वीर सिनेमा में जाती है तो लोग क्या कहा करते हैं, कैसे कहकहे मारते हैं। उस का कारण है। वह सत्रह बरसों के जालों को अपने दिमाग में बरकरार रखे हुए हैं। अगर वह वही नीति चलायेंगे, जो भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने चलाई, तो देश दिन-ब-दिन गरीब और भूखा होता चला जायेगा, देश की जमीन छिनती चली जायेगी हमारे राष्ट्र का अनहित होगा ( (Interruption). ) मैं उन से पहली बात तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जरा अपनी सदा सुहागिन मुस्कराहट को कम करें, स्थिति की गम्भीरता को समझें, जरा देखें कि मुल्क की हालत क्या है, कुछ पश्चाताप करें, पछतावा करें और . . . . .

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : बेवा की तरह रहें ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बेवा मुस्कराहट त्यागी जी के चेहरे पर है। लेकिन त्यागी जी बड़े माहिर आदमी हैं—बेवा होते हुए भी न जाने किस के घर बैठ जाया करते हैं। ( (Interruptions). ) लेकिन ये हंसी मजाक के मामले नहीं हैं वह मेरी सलाह मानें। यह देश बर्बाद हो रहा है और जब तक अपने किये हुए पुराने कुकर्मों के लिए उन के मन में पछतावा नहीं होता और उस व्यक्तिगत पछतावे को जब तक वह सामूहिक पछतावे का रूप नहीं देते, गलतियों को सुधारने की कोशिश नहीं करते, तब तक यह सारा मामला चलता रहेगा।

इस समय सरकार समझती है कि दाम कुछ घट गए हैं। यह दामों की लूट है, क्योंकि किसान ने तो अपना सामान अभी बाजार में दिया है, इसलिए गेहूं और चावल

का दाम कुछ बोड़ा कम हुआ है, लेकिन मैं पेशीनगोई किये देता हूँ कि दो तीन महीने के अन्दर अन्दर ये दाम फिर से चढ़ जायेंगे, फिर अकाल की स्थिति हो जायेगी, दामों की लूट चालू रहेगी। जब किसान—छोटा किसान—बेचेगा, तब उस का दाम कम होगा और जब मजदूर और किसान उस को खरीदेगा, तब यह न समझना कि . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब माननीय सदस्य को खत्म करना चाहिए।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मैं बिल्कुल खत्म किये देता हूँ।

एक बहुत ही गरीब आदमी है, व्यापारी है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने तीन मिनट में अधिक समय से ले लिया है। अब उन को खत्म करना चाहिए।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आज-ही कल मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी आई है, जिस को मैं जल्दी जल्दी पढ़ देता हूँ।

“भारत में एक बनिया समाज है।” बनिया का मतलब बिहला और टाटा नहीं है वे तो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं। मैं छोटे छोटे लोगों, तीन चार करोड़ लोगों, की बात कर रहा हूँ।

“जिस में न बोलने की अभी शक्ति है और न अत्याचार करने वालों का विरोध करने की। और इसे बिना समझे बूझे सभी पार्टियाँ दोष देती हैं।”

मैं अपनी पार्टी के बारे में भी कहे देता हूँ।

“हमारी भी, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, भी दोष देती है। इस समाज की कदम कहानी लिखता हूँ।

एक रूपचन्द साहू दो चार बोरा चावल बाजार में बेच रहा था। पुलिस ने उस को जेल में बन्द कर दिया कि तुम उत्तर प्रदेश, बलिया जिला, के आदमियों के हाथ चावल बेचते हो।

एक दुकानदार गोपाल बाजार में एक बैल गाड़ी में दस बोरा चावल बेचने के लिए जा रहा था।

उस को रोक कर 150 रुपये ले कर छोड़ा गया।”

इस चिट्ठी में यह भी कहा गया है कि चावल बनाने वाले छोटे छोटे मिलों को बन्द किया जा रहा है और बड़े बड़े चावल मिलों को मौका दिया जा रहा है कि वे चाहे जिनना लूट पाट करें।

यहां तक मामला आ गया है कि वे जो घोड़ा और बैल होते हैं, उन के ऊपर जो छोटा आदमी बेचारा बोड़ा सा अनाज लाद कर जाता है, इन्स्पेक्टर उस को रोक कर इस तरह से घूस ले लेते हैं और उस को तबाह कर देते हैं। इन छोटे आदमियों की करुण कहानी को भी आप सुनें।

**Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South):** Sir, I shall say a few words about the problem of rising prices. By this time we should understand the nature of the problem and realise that it is not a temporary phenomenon as some of us try to make out. I shall also say a word about the position of our foreign exchange reserves and what measures we should take to save ourselves from repeated crisis in our reserves. Lastly, I shall place before this House a suggestion to the effect that the Government should appoint a Currency Commission to review the position of our currency system and the recommendations of the enquiry should indicate the courses of action to be taken in certain foreseeable

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

eventualities. I would also like that the scope of this enquiry by the Commission should be extended to include an enquiry into the question of the future of gold in this country. If you like, this Commission may be called the Currency and Gold Commission. In short, these are the three questions I would deal with: firstly, the problem of rising prices, secondly the position of our foreign exchange reserves and thirdly the appointment of a Currency Commission.

Dealing with the question of rising prices, we have to agree that this phenomenon of rising prices is not a temporary one. A strong and persistent increase in the wholesale prices of commodities continues and it is evident that there is already a kind of secular trend in our prices.

As regards the actual position of prices, you will see that in 1963-64, the index number of wholesale price was 135.3. About ten months later, say, on 3-1-1965, the index number had gone up to 158.54. To my way of thinking this does not mean anything. What is really more significant is that—the prices are increasing since 1955—during the last ten years, the prices have not come down even once. This is more important and this has a greater significance. It is said that sometimes this rise is due to stagnancy in our agricultural production. Well, to some extent, I would concede that this may be so. But, we are apt to read too much into this argument of stagnancy in our agricultural production. Stagnancy was there. But we also continue to import wheat and other foodgrain in very large quantities so that there was enough of food in the country for anybody who could pay the prices. This is about the availability of food.

Then, in the industrial sector, we find that the production, the output has increased at a fairly good rate. The position is very satisfactory. If

the stagnancy in our agricultural production is not the cause and if the industrial production has progressed well, then how do we explain this persistent rise in our prices? Despite adequacy of food supply and increase in the output of industrial sector, if this rise continues, then we must look for the cause elsewhere. What actually has happened is that our economy has become saturated with excessive purchasing power. Now this excessive purchasing power in an economy means that there is a continuing excess of demand over supply. We must also see that there has been a large expansion of bank credit. There has also been a considerable amount of deficit financing already done. Also we see that we are continuing in a growing measure our expenditure on development projects which are long maturing. Now, all this, Sir, is a combination of circumstances which is bound to produce inflationary pressure in the economy of this country. Now, what steps can we take to check this situation? There are a number of steps and they are familiar ones. But one thing we should remember is that any step on policy that we take will not be to reverse the rising trend. In other words, it will not be a policy; any steps taken bringing about a steady fall in prices. A continuous fall in prices may not be practicable and also not be desirable. What we have to do is to accept this rise and try to check it as far as possible and see that further rise shall not continue at the rapid pace. We have also to accept the fact that in an economy that has a programme of massive investments for developments a certain amount of inflation is to be expected and I suppose has also to be accepted. Now I come to the second point. That is about the position of our foreign exchange reserves. We have experienced recurring crises in our foreign exchange reserves. We know that these recurring crises from our balance of payment deficits. Now what can we do to remedy this situation? The situation can be remedied in a

very simple way. That is, we must try to earn more foreign exchange. Earning more foreign exchange means exporting more. There comes the difficulty. We find that we are not succeeding in our efforts to export as much as we would like and the situation demands. What is the reason? What is the difficulty due to? We are actually losing our competitiveness in international markets. What is it due to. Among the reasons, I should state that we have lost our competitiveness due to the fact that we have allowed our economy to be a 'high cost economy'. Among the reasons for this, I would also say that Government is partially responsible; by its policy of levying additional taxation without due regard to its effects by the kind of policy that the Government has adopted with regard to that. It has somehow allowed this situation of high cost structure of economy to arise.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon'ble Member's time is up.

**Shri V. B. Gandhi:** I would require two more minutes, Sir. I shall just try to develop this point. We know that the Government has to raise additional revenue. New taxes bring in additional revenue more or less. After all that is the purpose of taxation. But not all taxes equally innocuous—some are and some are not. They give an upward push to the cost structure.

I can cite instances, Sir, of taxes recently levied which have had the effect of giving an upward push.

Today, the situation we face is that our foreign exchange reserves are being depleted at a rate fast enough to cause anxiety. There are expedients, of course, and the Government has used some of those expedients. The Government has probably approached the International Monetary Fund with a request for a stand-by credit. We know that the Government has been trying to borrow more from abroad. The Government has

approached institutions like the Aid-India Consortium and, also, efforts are being made to postpone repayments of external debts. But these are, of course, in a sense, temporary expedients and good as far as they go.

But the real remedy, simply stated, is to earn more exchange. We can do that by increasing our competitiveness so that we can export more. That is possible when we keep our economy from being a high cost economy by looking into our taxation system, making it more suitable, more scientific and more capable of looking into the incidence of such taxation.

That leads me to my third point. That is about my suggestion that we consider the appointment of a Currency Commission—if you like, Currency and Gold Commission. Other important countries appoint such committees periodically to review their country's currency and financial systems. That helps the Government in several ways. It helps them to choose courses of action that may be used in certain contingencies such as devaluation. I know our present Finance Minister is a man, many of us believe, who will react favourably to such a suggestion.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the budget of any country reflects the ambitions and aspirations of the people, the economic development and also the social development of the country. Budgetary planning is not merely an adjustment of the income and expenditure but it requires something more, at what level the adjustment is made and the manner in which the adjustment is made. That is also very important.

Our Finance Minister, when he prepared the budget and presented it, did not do so on a clean slate. Assets and liabilities are carried forward and the country has to face the assets and liabilities and also the new development. When a country is faced

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with the twin task of development and defence, the country has to impose certain new taxes, to collect money and also see to the proper expenditure of that money for these purposes. Here, Sir, I may not be wrong if I quote, as regards planning, the statement made by the Chief of the Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission. His observation is:

"Only a total war against poverty waged on many fronts could extricate the country from the present crisis. There is need for far-reaching structural changes in the economy, a sustained strategy and a long-term plan."

As our Finance Minister himself put it, budget is an instrument carrying us towards a shining vision of economic independence coupled with social justice. If this is to be the case, may I know what should be the criteria with which we should measure the present budget.

After all these years of independence—many people, Members of the Opposition and also Members from the Congress Benches also spoke about it—the common man has not found any satisfaction. What were the ambitions and aspirations of the common man and how far has our Government tried to fulfil them? How far has our Government achieved our proclaimed ideal of socialism? How far have we been able to achieve it. Of course, India may not adhere to a doctrinaire definition of socialism. At the same time it will not also stick to this policy of robbing Tom and handing over the amount to Dick. That is not socialism. Socialism does not mean equal distribution of ignorance and poverty also. We shall have to struggle hard for creating prosperity in the country and then work towards equal distribution of the resources of economics, equal distribution of opportunities that go to make socialism giving equal opportunity to all citizens irrespective of

caste, creed and of place of birth in this country.

In a developing economy prices are bound to rise. But to what extent can prices rise? There is a limit to all these things. In other countries we know that it may not be more than 5 per cent, 6 per cent or even 7 per cent. But during these two years prices in this country have gone up by 24 per cent; year before last it went up by 9 per cent and last year it went up by not less than 14 per cent. How will it be possible for the common man to face the difficulties due to rising prices and also shortage of consumer goods? Of course, there is also the question whether the shortage is due to some natural phenomenon or it is an artificial man-made creation. Whatever it may be, the question is to what extent the common man has been given the relief.

Taking into consideration the budget that is before us, it makes certain proposals. I do not say that all these things like the break-up given, the proper implementation, the quick and adequate outcome from the proposals etc., depend upon the Finance Minister. There would not be the Finance Minister at every level to implement these things. These will be executed by the different executive officers at different levels. What I mean is, the country may not grudge granting the amount required for defence purposes. It is an essential thing because we have a burning border, a live border on the North-east and North-west frontiers. But then, the question is whether the amount which was paid by the taxpayer in the country with the full confidence that the Parliament and the Government are there as the trustees of the people, has been utilised properly or not. Money is collected from the tax-payer. They have reposed confidence in the Parliament and the Government thinking that you are the trustee. But they expect

that the money should be properly utilised for the purpose for which it is meant. I may not be wrong here if I quote an observation of the Public Accounts Committee. In one of its reports it is said:

"The Committee feel concerned to note on one hand the Ministry of Defence have been requesting for more and more foreign exchange and on the other hand they are not able to utilise even the reduced allotments made to them as indicated by the large surrenders made by them. Also, the manner in which the foreign exchange has been utilised leaves much to be desired.

The Supplementary Demand remained unutilised even though it was urgently required in the wake of the emergency."

**Shri Tyagi:** To which report of the Public Accounts Committee is the hon. Member referring?

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** This report relates to the year 1963-64. If this is the observation made by the Public Accounts Committee and also the Auditor-General, how can a country give money for these different duties which are undertaken by different ministries? How can the people give their money with full confidence? I am quoting here another observation relating to the same Defence Ministry. It says:

"Misappropriation of cement stock to the tune of 1381 metric tonnes within a very short period of one year."

That was not noticed at all. Ultimately, after investigation by the SPE the only poor fellow who was punished was the store-keeper.

Kindly excuse me if I quote a Sanskrit couplet here:

व्याघ्रं नैव वृकं नैव गजं नैव च नैव च ।  
अजापुत्रं बलि दत्तात् देवे दुर्बलघातकः ॥

It is not the tiger, it is not the wolf, it is never the elephant that is offer-

ed as an oblation to the fire; it is only the goat that is offered as an oblation, and the Gods also exploit the weaker ones only! Of course, I am only quoting the reference.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Scape goat!

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** The next thing is, prices are rising to such an extent. And the rise of prices is not only due to the shortage of materials available but depends upon the action and reaction of so many other factors also. What I mean is, on account of the devaluation of the rupee not only the prices of consumer articles and also agricultural produce but of other things also are shooting up, and as a result this will have an effect upon the prices of other articles also.

Many of the plans and programmes taken up here are to be implemented by the State Governments. And the State Governments, again, have deficit financing. The hon. the Finance Minister has promised this time that this tendency of deficit financing is to be curbed, and he is doing his level best for that. Of course we hope that with the Rs. 10 crore surplus budget and the Rs. 237 crore revenue surplus budget that has been presented to the House this time, we will have a brighter future also. But in the different States, the States are again presenting deficit budgets and at the same time they are also not utilising the funds given to them by the Central Government.

How to co-ordinate and bring in a harmony between these two things is a very difficult task.

I shall just give here the position about capital outlay on grants to States for development. Grants for pilot project works, schemes for utilisation of manpower, projects for intensive development of rural industries, construction of border roads,

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subsidised industrial housing schemes, all these funds were unutilised and they were surrendered. If this is the case I wonder what is the object of making a budget and presenting a budget at all. The budget is made—of course I do not wish to put the blame on the shoulders of any one—but it is the combined effort of all concerned to see that the work is properly implemented. Therefore, the maximum of production, restriction on consumption and at the same time quick implementation of projects, proper selection of the projects and adequate return by efficient handling of the matter, all these are integral parts of the matter that go to make it a success. Therefore, if any of these is not attended to, there will be a break in the chain, and the result will have to be suffered by all the people in the country.

Now, the money given to the Finance Department of the Central Government also, for repayment of debt, that also has not been utilised. At the same time we see that the foreign exchange that has been got by the country is utilised for adjusting our adverse balance-of-payments position in the credit field. But the money given to the Central Government for repayment of debt, that also has not been utilised. Out of the unutilised portion of the appropriation amounting to over Rs. 12 crores, nearly Rs. 2 crores remained unsundered at the end of the year. The provision made under repayment of debt, that is, permanent debt consisting of rupee debt and floating debt and securities issued to the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development etc. remained unutilised.

This state of affairs is to be seen in almost all the branches and almost all the portfolios. Now, what is really the difficulty? The prices are rising due to all these things, administrative delays, no proper implementation of the projects, no proper selection of

the projects, and all these things. And if prices are rising, naturally the burden will have to be borne by the taxpayer who has got every right to ask why his money was not utilised properly. For this reason I agree with Mr. Jain when he made the remark that in spite of corruption, administrative delays and all these things, if we are able to make progress in the industrial field to the extent of 8 to 9 per cent we are in no way bad. But, is that the consolation that we want? If all these things were done in the proper spirit, what would have been the progress? Of course, the mathematical calculation is quite easy, but we are dealing with human things.

Let there be a margin. But if in spite of allowing this margin, these things continue, how long can the country bear all this burden?

Now, the Finance Minister has been very kind to make some concession in the personal tax this year. The common man was groaning under heavy taxation, and the Finance Minister has been kind enough to give him a concession, to the individual and also to the joint family, and in the corporate sector also he has introduced certain concessions. In the personal tax structure there is simplification. If the simplification were not there—I mean the integration of Income-tax and super-tax, and there are certain other concessions also shown to the individual—if these things were not there, shall I take the time of the House to show to what extent confusion was created at the executive officers' level and what lapses were created and as a result how heavily the Government had to pay on account of the complicated tax structure? They are errors and omissions attributable to carelessness and negligence and failure to apply the provisions of the Finance Act; failure to determine the status of the assesses correctly; incorrect determination of income, on house property;

failure to compute the income from business property; mistakes in computing depreciation and development rebate admissible; irregular set-off for losses. Of course there are a few more, and the whole amount goes to make up a few crores. If due to this complication this was the result, should we not become wiser by our past experience? We have to see that the tax structure is simplified. And I am happy that the Finance Minister has taken a very bold step in simplifying the tax structure at this stage and giving a concession to the joint family and replacing this particular rebate which was previously in the form of contribution to provident fund, life insurance premium and annuity certificates etc. by a straight-away deduction of 50 per cent in the qualifying amount of the savings income.

Again, in the corporate sector certain concessions have been given. But the corporate sector is not quite happy with the concessions given. As my friend said the other day, monopolistic tendencies are to be curbed. And in this direction the Finance Minister has taken certain very bold steps. Those who want to sell off their property or industrial concern in the urban area and again settle in the rural area have been exempted from the Capital Gains Tax; and for these investors, to the individuals who want to invest in new equities of the new industrial concerns, certain tax credit certificates are being given. Of course these are being given to the exporters also. Export trade is being encouraged in order to get greater foreign exchange. In export trade, because the articles that are being exported consist of certain component parts which at different levels cannot be exempted from tax, either sales tax or octroi, at the end there is a little exemption that is given to the exporter. At the same time there is a duty levied upon the imports also in order to curb the import of certain articles. Anyway this is a very good measure.

After our Finance Minister has chalked out such a fine picture of these things, what has happened to the implementation of this particular export matter? I shall give you an idea of that. Grants for export promotion and development in 1963-64 remained wholly unutilised due to the export promotion and marketing development scheme. A supplementary grant obtained in August 1963 to finance the marketing development fund established with a view to diversifying and stimulating the Indian export trade also remained unutilised. Funds allocated for market surveys, external publicity etc. were not utilised at all.

Again, established exporters' licences and prospective exporters' licences were issued, and even though no export was made in respect of the established exporters' licences worth Rs. 5.37 crores, the bonds were not enforced and the importers were released from the export obligation without the Government forfeiting the bond amount or taking any other action under the Import Trade Control Regulation. This is on page 86 of the Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts. If these things are not going to be utilised at all, what can the Finance Minister do in this matter? If these things are not implemented at the proper level how are we going to achieve the goal that we want to achieve?

In this export trade and in our participation in the different world fairs and the display of our articles, the insurance business was undertaken with the foreign agents and never with the Indian agents which caused more than Rs. 1.11 lakhs of loss to the country, because the articles were not insured with Indian agencies. That was in spite of a circular issued by the Ministry of Finance in the year 1951. I don't know whether the Commerce and Industry Ministry ever cared to look into that circular. The Public Accounts Committee makes a mention that all these irregularities, even though brought to the notice of

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different Ministries, were never attended to and the number of irregularities is mounting up every year. Sir, I don't know how the Finance Minister will give a satisfactory answer to all these things, because the burden is to be shared by all his colleagues and we are to reach the goal of socialism.

If money is to be given either to the private sector or to the public sector either by way of taxation or by realisation of adequate profits, as has been rightly put by the Finance Minister, all this refers to one and the same pool. We have to use all these things in a proper way.

Regarding the agricultural sphere, what is it that the agriculturist has got? Higher prices are being given, but at the same time, on account of devaluation of rupee if the prices of other commodities are also going up, what can the poor agriculturist do with the rising prices of agricultural commodities? On account of the zonal restrictions, on account of the non-fixation of prices of foodgrains at the proper time and also certain irrigational facilities not being provided to the agriculturists, what will the agriculturist be able to achieve in this respect? The hon. Minister of Irrigation is here. Moneys are allotted for multi-river valley projects; but they are not carried out. The power research station that was to be set up at Bangalore was never carried out because the land could not be acquired and other things could not be complied with. If these things continue for years and years together and if we are to inherit only all these liabilities and not the assets, how long can the country, how long can the common man endure with all these things? In the agricultural field, Government gives assurances of supply of improved variety of seeds, manure and fertilisers etc. They say research stations in agriculture will be set up. I am giving a very small example. There is a scheme called parrcom centre

scheme which was started in the year 1960. This was proposed in the year 1957. A few centres were set up to make experiments and research in oil-seeds, cotton and millets. These centres were examined by a Committee and its report was submitted in the year 1963-64 stating that these centres are not working and they are not adequately staffed and proper material is not being supplied. This is what the Committee that made the investigation into this said. There are no irrigational facilities and no proper utilisation of the existing facilities is also there. There is no co-ordination at any level in matters pertaining to agriculture. Such being the position, how can you expect more agricultural production to meet the agricultural shortage? We want to boost up the agricultural production and have a buffer stock also. But we have seen all these drawbacks also. I can confidently say that the country has seen all these things. Let the country have full satisfaction that they have reposed their confidence in the proper authority and let us be wiser with the past experience. Let history teach us a lesson; let us get some encouragement with our glorious history and glorious past. But let us not live on that very past. Let us try to create a future and be wiser with the experience that we have gained.

श्री म० ला० वर्मा (चित्तोड़गढ़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्तमंत्री द्वारा जो बजट आप के सामने पेश किया गया है सब से पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री का धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी राजस्थान-पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर पर गये, कुछ पैदल भी चले। जीपें रेगिस्तान में जब फेल हो गईं तो भी उन्होंने आगे बढ़ कर देखा। हमारी राजस्थान कनाल को उन्होंने अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव रक्खा और हमारी बॉर्डर पर जो पुलिस पड़ी हुई है उस पुलिस को एक समान तनक्वाह देने का प्रस्ताव रक्खा है जिसके लिए कि मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

प्रब सवाल यह है कि इस बजट की जो कमी रह गयी है उस की ओर मैं संक्षेप में कुछ उधारा करना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक हमारे देश में आर्थिक असमानता बहुत अधिक विद्यमान है। आज भी हमारे देश में 5-6 व्यक्तियों के परिवार वालों के पास एक, एक हजार कमरे मौजूद हैं। वह इन से छीनने का अभी तक आप ने प्रस्ताव नहीं रखवा है। इन को प्रस्ताव करना चाहिए कि 5-6 व्यक्तियों के रहने के लायक उतने कमरे उन के पास रहने दिये जायें बाक़ी फ़ालतू कमरे सब उन से छीन लिये जायें और सरकार उन का मुनासिब तौर पर उपयोग करे। एक, एक छोटे परिवार वाले व्यक्ति के पास हजार, हजार कमरे मौजूद हैं। आज देश में थोड़े से मुट्ठी भर लोग करोड़ों रुपया दबा कर बैठे हुए हैं, वह रुपया उन के पास छिपा पड़ा है और वह देश निर्माण के कामों में नहीं लग रहा है और हमारे देश में कारखाने आदि स्थापित नहीं हो रहे हैं। इधर सरकार ने उस गड़े हुए और छिपे हुए धन को बाहर निकालने की कोशिश की है, कुछ छापे देश में मारे गये हैं लेकिन कोई विशेष परिणाम उस से निकला हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह पैसा दबा कर रखने वाले, मनी होर्ड करने वाले इतने मजबूत हैं और इतना चकमा देने वाले हैं कि उनसे वह रुपया निकालना बड़ा मुश्किल है। जो आपके अधिकारी उन के वहाँ तलाशी लेने जायेंगे उनको वह खुश कर देंगे, पूज देंगे और पतनाला वहीं का वहीं बहता रहेगा। मुझे शक है कि उस पर भ्रमल हो पायेगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि विरोधी पार्टियाँ तो हर बात में कोई न कोई कसर निकालती रहती हैं लेकिन शिकवा तो हमें अपनी से है।

“उन की जफ़ाओं का शिकवा नहीं है,  
मुझे मार डाला है मेरी वफ़ा ने”।

विरोधी लोगों की शिकायत का हमें कोई शिकवा नहीं है क्योंकि उन का काम ही दोष निकालना है लेकिन मुसीबत तो यह है

कि हमारे अपने घर में ही ऐसे लोग हैं, धनवान भी हैं और गरीब भी बैठे हैं इस कांग्रेस में, हमारे घर के अन्दर ऐसे लोग भी घुस आये हैं जिन से कि हमें ख़तरा पैदा हो रहा है और जब ऐसे लोगों से जब हम अपने घर को साफ़ कर पायेंगे तभी जा कर हम इस देश में समाजवाद ला सकेंगे अन्यथा वह केवल कागज पर ही रह जायेगा। सब से बड़ी कमी जो हम बजट में पाते हैं वह आर्थिक असमानता को कम न करने की है। कहां तो लाखों इंसानों को पेट भर रोटी नसीब न हो और कहां इस देश में तीन-तीन चार-चार हजार रुपये माहवार तनक्वाह पायें। कम से कम इतना तो अवश्य ही सरकार को करना चाहिए कि इस देश में 1000 रुपये से अधिक कोई भी तनक्वाह न पाये। सरकार को इस तरह से अपर इनकम पर सीलिंग लगानी चाहिए। समय आ गया है जब हमारे देश में आज एक गरीब मजदूर व किसान अथवा अन्य व्यापारी व्यक्ति को जितने 100 रुपये माहवार मिलते हैं उसके ऊपर टैक्स बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए। ऐसे लोगों पर से टैक्स बिल्कुल माफ़ कर दिया जाय। इसे का मतलब यह हुआ है कि 1200 रुपये साल तक जिस व्यक्ति की आमदनी हो उस के ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिए।

जैसाकि मेरी बहन ने कहा सरकार को एग्रीकलचर की तरफ़ विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए और उस के लिए किसानों को सभी सहायित्वें प्रदान करनी चाहियें। एग्रीकलचर के बारे में बड़े बड़े दावे किये जाते हैं, हमारे फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हजार बजट रखें लेकिन जब तक उस पर भ्रमल नहीं होता है तब तक वह बेकार रहता है। मैंने अभी तीन दिन पहले एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्टर साहब को चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि सरकार किस प्रकार से यह सरकारी फर्म चला रही है? सरकार हजारों फार्म चलाती है। सूरतगढ़ फार्म का दावा करती है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि एक गरीब किसान के मुकाबले में भी

[श्री म० ला० वर्मा]

उस का प्रोडक्शन नहीं है। वहां पर तीन, तीन मन गेहूं पैदा होता है। शर्म आनी चाहिए कि सरकार की तरफ से फार्म चलता है और प्रोडक्शन की ऐसी खराब हालत है। जिन के बापदादाओं ने कभी हल नहीं चलाया वह उस फार्म के संचालक हैं। ऐसे लोगों को मैनेजर बनाइये जोकि किसानों का तजुर्बा रखते हों। आप भ्रमरीका उन को भेजते हैं जिनके कि हाथ में हल चलाने के कारण छाले नहीं पड़े होते हैं। जिन्होंने कभी कुदाल नहीं पकड़ी, फावड़ा नहीं चलाया उन को आप भ्रमरीका भेजते हैं और हमारे जैसे लोग जोकि इसका प्रैक्टिकल तजुर्बा रखते हैं उन को पूछा नहीं जाता है। आज आप देख सकते हैं कि 68 वर्ष की उम्र में भी मैं हल चलाता हूं लेकिन हमें कोई औकर नहीं होता है। यह सारा फायदा आज उन लोगों को मिल रहा है और उन लोगों को चांस दिया जा रहा है जोकि इस के योग्य नहीं हैं और मुझे यह शेर याद आ जाता है :—

“या इलाही गर्दिशे दौरां तो देखिये,  
मंजिल उन्हें मिलीं जो शरीके सफ़र न थे।”

उन को फल मिल रहा है जोकि मेहनत नहीं करते हैं। मैं फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख़वास्त करता हूं कि समाजवाद आप सच्चे रूप में लाइये। समाजवाद को सही मायनों में देश में स्थापित करने के लिए आप एक ऐसी पावरफूल बॉडी का निर्माण करें जोकि निगरानी रखे कि दरअसल जो समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जाता है उस पर हर एक के द्वारा अमल भी हो रहा है या नहीं। वह यह देखे कि बड़े बड़े अधिकारी और मिनिस्टर आदि ठीक प्रकार से अमल कर रहे हैं या नहीं। आज हालत यह हो रही है कि केवल 5-7 पुराने लोग हैं जिन को कि देश की गरज है बाक़ी मिनिस्टर्स आदि तो सब नये आये हुए हैं और उन्हें गरज नहीं है कि देश से गरीबी मिटे, बेकारी

मिटे और देश में सही मायनों में समाजवाद स्थापित हो। त्यागी जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। वे मुझे माफ़ करें, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नारा तो समाजवाद का अवश्य लगाते हैं लेकिन दरअसल समाजवाद लाना नहीं चाहते हैं। समाजवाद दरअसल कायम करिये, खाली नारा देने से कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है। इस मामले में अमली कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। किसानों और गरीब मजदूरों को रिमायत दो। जहां तक व्यापारियों का ताल्लुक है, सारे व्यापारी मालदार नहीं हैं उन में से भी गरीब लोग हैं और उन्हें भी सरकार को रिमायत प्रदान करनी चाहिए। कुल 26 आदमी हैं जोकि देश के कारख़ाने चला रहे हैं और करोड़ों रुपयों की उन के पास पूंजी है। मैं ने सर्वे किया है 60 गांव के व्यापारियों का। मुनाफ़ा केवल 30 परसेंट व्यापारी कमाते हैं बाक़ी 70 परसेंट व्यापारी ऐसे हैं जिन का कि साल भर में गुज़र तक नहीं हो पाता है। ऐसी हालत है। मगर सरकार ने अमीर गरीब सब को साथ कर दिया है और वह सब के साथ एक साथ व्यवहार कर रही है। अगर फूडग्रेन का व्यापार गरीबों को दिया जाये, तो वे इस सरकार का साथ देंगे और उस से देश का भी हित होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को अपनी सारी दिशा बदलनी पड़ेगी।

सरकार राजा-महाराजाओं को जो पांच करोड़ रुपये का प्रिवी-पर्स दे रही है, उन को बन्द नहीं किया गया है। मैं ग्यारह गियामंतों का पहला प्राइम मिनिस्टर था। मैं जानता हूं कि जब मैंने सरदार पटेल से पूछा कि महाराणा को 22 लाख रुपये क्यों दिये जा रहे हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि पहले राज अपने हाथ में ले लो, जब खज़ाना तुम्हारे हाथ में होगा, तब ख़तम कर देना। आज सरदार पटेल नहीं रहे, नहीं तो ये प्रिवी पर्स बन्द हो जाता। बीकानेर के हिज हार्नेस सामने बैठे हुए हैं। उन्होंने तो अपनी एक योजना बना

रखी है कि अगर प्रिवी पर्स बन्द हो जायेगा, तो मैं क्या व्यवसाय करूंगा, किस मकान में रहूंगा, आदि। वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन बहुत से राजा लोग यह समझते हैं—वीकानेर वाले मुझे माफ़ करें, उन्हीं का उन्नीस बरस का लड़का कहता है—कि राजाओं का राज वापस आयेगा। जिस तरह पुराने दकियानूसी लोग मुर्दे को भूत बन कर आने, कयामत के साथ जलजला आने की बात करते हैं, ये लोग भी अपने राज के वापस आने की बात सोचते हैं।

मैं सरकार और वित्त मंत्री महादय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों और पूंजी-पतियों का कमजोर किया जाये, जो करोड़ों रुपये दबा कर बैठे हुए हैं। आज एक इन्सान के पास दस दस कारें हैं, जबकि हमारे मेम्बर लोग—मैं खास कर नार्थ एवेन्यू में रहने वाले मेम्बरों के बारे में कहता हूँ, जहां केवल चार मोटरें हैं—बाकी सब मेम्बर पैदल आते हैं। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के लिए जो बस चलती है, वह तो आठ आने आने-जाने के लेती है, जबकि दूसरे बसें दम दम पैसे लेनी हैं।

इस प्रकार की बातों से प्रकट होता है कि सरकार की सारी व्यवस्था बड़े आदमियों और अमीरों के लिए है, उन्हीं के लिए सारा इन्तजाम हो रहा है, लेकिन गरीबों के लिए कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए मैं फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तों पर अमल करायें। जो मंत्री देश-भक्ति के नाम पर अपने पदों पर आ गए हैं, लेकिन समाजवाद पर अमल नहीं करते हैं, उन से वह समाजवाद पर अमल करायें और गरीबों को राहत दें।

जहां तक बार्डर एरियाज़ का सम्बन्ध है, आज तक वहां पर कोई सड़क नहीं बनाई गई है। मैं ढाई साल से फिर रहा हूँ। मैं ने होम मिनिस्टर साहब और एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा कि वहां पर ट्यूबवैल दिये

जायें, ताकि इस समय को जो दस करोड़ एकड़ जमीन बिना सिंचाई के पड़ी हुई है, उस में पानी दिया जा सके। सरकार अमरीका से अनाज मंगाना बन्द करे। एक राजस्थान ही ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां करीब करीब बीस एकड़ जमीन बिना सिंचाई के पड़ी हुई है। अगर वहां पर पानी दिया जाये, तो अकेला राजस्थान सारे हिन्दुस्तान को अन्न दे सकता है। सरकार अमरीका से भीख और ग्रहण का दान मांग रही है। वह हम को पैसा दे, ट्यूबवैल दे, दूसरी सुविधायें दे, तो अन्न की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

स्वराज्य को आए सत्रह बरस हो गए हैं, लेकिन सीमा की जनता कहती है, कि कभी कोई मिनिस्टर अपनी शकल दिखाने नहीं आया, कोई यह पूछने नहीं आया कि क्या आप भूखे-प्यासे हो।

नेफा के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वहां सड़कें बनाई गई हैं। लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर सड़कों का निशान नहीं है। वहां पर करप्शन हुआ है। वहां पर हमारी बहन-बेटियों की इज्जत ली जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान के अफ़सर लोग ले रहे हैं, यह मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। सरकार का क्या कंट्रोल है?

1962 में चाइना का हमला हुआ और हमारी फ़ौजों को पीछे हटना पड़ा, लेकिन आज तक कोई भी आफ़िसर या मिनिस्टर उसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया। क्या उस के लिए किसी को गुनाहागार ठहराया गया और किसी को सज़ा दी गई? अगर जिम्मेदार और गुनाहागार लोगों को इंडिया गेट पर फांसी दी गई होती, तो दूसरे लोग आगे सावधान रहते और भविष्य में गुनाह न होता। लेकिन किसी भी आफ़िसर या मिनिस्टर को सज़ा नहीं मिली। सरकार को कुछ तो करना चाहिए।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को हटाया गया।

श्री म० सा० बर्मा : उधर से एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ में हमारी तेरह हजार एकड़ जमीन दबा ली है । उसके बारे में सफाई दी गई कि नहीं दबाई गई । लेकिन कहने से क्या होता है ? हम जानते हैं कि राजस्थान से लेकर कच्छ के रण तक बाउंडरी कायम नहीं हुई है । वहां से साठ मील भीतर चले जायें, तो वहां पर जमीन इतनी पोली है कि जीप या इंसान जम न में घंस जायेगा । जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, अब तक वहां पर कोई बाउंडरी नहीं है, हमारी कोई पोस्ट नहीं है, कोई निगरानी नहीं है, कोई सड़क नहीं है ।

बाडेर एरिया के लोगों को पीने का पानी भी नहीं दिया गया है । हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब को कहते हुए डाई बरस हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है । खाली आश्वासन दिये जाते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से काम नहीं चलने वाला है । फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह उस पर अमल करायें । बाडेर पर आज तक इंसान को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है । वहां पर कोई रोड नहीं है । आर० ए० सी० के ट्रकों ने थोड़ा रास्ता बनाया है लेकिन राजस्थान बाडेर की तीन सौ मील चौड़ी और 647 मील लम्बी पट्टी पर कोई रोड नहीं है, पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, धरती पर सिंचाई का इन्तजाम नहीं है, खाने का इन्तजाम नहीं है । किसी ने उनको जाकर नहीं पूछा कि वे भूखे और प्यासे हैं । लाखों आदमी पाकिस्तान से यहां आए, लेकिन किसी ने जाकर उनको नहीं पूछा कि वे भूखे और प्यासे हैं । लोग कहते हैं कि वे स्मगलिंग करते हैं । उनको स्मगलिंग और चोरी करना सिखाया गया है । अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो भूखे मरेंगे ।

फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने तो बाडेर का ध्यान रखा है, मगर जिन मिनिस्टर्स

के हाथ में यह काम जायेगा, उन को अपने-अपने काम को पूरा करना चाहिए । खास तौर से वहां पर ट्यूबवेल, सड़कों और पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए ।

बाडेर पर बनिया दुखी है, राजपूत दुखी है और इस बारे में कोई फर्क नहीं है । वहां पर पांचवीं क्लास के लड़के आगे नहीं पड़ सकते हैं । हजारों लड़के ऐसे बैठे हैं, जिनकी आगे पढ़ने की हैसियत नहीं है । मैं वहां पर एक छात्रालय खोलना चाहता हूं । मैंने अक्तूबर में प्लान दिया, लेकिन आज तक न होम मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब आया है और न प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब आया है—कोई आदमी इस देश के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं मालूम पड़ता है । इस लिए मैं फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को जिम्मेदार बनायें, बजट पर अमल करायें और बाडेर की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें ।

आखिर में मैं ट्राइबल लोगों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । माननीय सदस्य, श्री बसुमतार, मेरी इस बात पर बहुत खुश हुए हैं, क्योंकि वह भी उन्हीं लोगों में से हैं । तीनों किस्म के ट्राइब्स हैं—नोमैडिक ट्राइब्स, ड नोटिफाइड ट्राइब्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स । सबह बरसों के स्वायत्त के बाद भी आज लोग पहाड़ों में पड़े हुए हैं । उनको पूरा जमीन नहीं दी गई है । जहां जमीन है अथवा मिली है उस पर पानी नहीं है । उनके बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । उनके क्षेत्र में सड़कें नहीं हैं ।

फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के कारण उनको यह हलात हो रही है कि जलाने, मकान और खेती के लिए उनको लकड़ी नहीं मिलती है और महकमे ठीक हैं, लेकिन फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में आदिवासी कहते हैं कि वह यमराज का महकमा है । फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के किसी व्यक्ति को देख कर वे समझते हैं कि यमदूत आ गया । इस का कारण यह है

कि इस विभाग के लोगों की तरफ से कोई इन्सानियत का बर्ताव नहीं किया जाता है। वे परेशान करते हैं और लूटते हैं। बस्तर में इतना दमन हुआ है, लेकिन कोई ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है।

इन सत्रह बरसों में आदिवासी कोई तरक्की नहीं कर पाए हैं। वे अब भी जंगलों और पहाड़ों में पड़े हुए हैं और लंगोटी बांध कर गुजारा करते हैं। उनकी जमीन पर कोई पानी नहीं है। लाखों के पास आज भी कोई जमीन नहीं है। जो तीन तरह के आदिवासी हैं, उन में से सब से गरीब नामैडिक ट्राइब्स हैं, जो हजारों की तादाद में घूमते-फिरते हैं। उनके नाम किसी सैन्सस और वोचर्स लिस्ट में नहीं हैं। वे भारत में जन्मे हैं, लेकिन वे भारत माता की सन्तान नहीं समझे जाते हैं। वोट लेने वाले सब के पास जाते हैं, लेकिन उनके पास कोई वोट लेने वाले भी नहीं जाते हैं। क्योंकि उनके नाम वोटर्स लिस्ट में नहीं है। उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनकी गरीबी जल्दी से जल्दी मिटानी चाहिए।

**श्री सोनाबने (पेंडरपुर) :** राजस्थान में जो नाक काटे गये हैं, वह भी बताइये।

**श्री म० ला० वर्मा :** मैं माननीय सदस्य को याद दिलाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

हमारे यहां प्रचार होता है कि पाकिस्तान से डाकू आते हैं। यह गलत बात है। वास्तव में सादे कपड़ों में पाकिस्तान की पुलिस और फौज के लोग आते हैं, क्योंकि वे सिपाहियों और मिलिटरी आफिसर्स की तरह कमांड आदि देते हैं। वे हमारे नागरिकों को लूटते हैं। 12 दिसम्बर, 1964 को पाकिस्तान से लोग आए और उन्होंने तीन हरिजनों के नाक काट लिए। 12 दिसम्बर, 1964 को यह घटना घटी। नवम्बर, 1964 में एक किसान बिश्नोई की काटी गई। लेकिन आज तक किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

2562 (Ai) LSD—7.

15 hrs.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः (देवास) :** कांग्रेस सरकार बचा नहीं सकी है। उसका यह दोष है।

**श्री म० ला० वर्मा :** उनके रंज से खुश होना अच्छी बात नहीं है। उनके रंज को देख कर आप खुश न हों। उनके रंज में आप भी शरीक हों। उनके गम में आप भी शरीक हों। उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना आपका भी फर्ज है।

स्वतंत्र पार्टी के श्री दाडेंकर बोल रहे थे। वे भी उनका मखौल कर रहे थे। उनको भी गरीब जनता पर तरस आ रहा था। जो आज तक शोषण करते रहे हैं उनकी भी आज उन पर तरह आने लग गया है। यह तो वही बात हुई, सौ चूहे खा कर बिल्ली हज करने जा रही है। स्वतंत्र पार्टी राजा महाराजाओं की पार्टी है, शोषकों की पार्टी है और ये लोग हमेशा शोषण करते रहे हैं। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि मेरे यहां एक हरिजन पीला साफा बांध कर जागीरदार के सामने चला गया, उसने उसको जूते मारे और कहा कि तुम पीले साफे में आते हो। इस तरह की बातों पर वे जागीरदार लोग बिगड़ जाते हैं। ये उनकी फसलों के कचरे निकाल रहे हैं लेकिन उनकी ओर कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। यह जो लोग हैं, इनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जनता को कोई राहत नहीं मिली है, उसकी मदद करने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहेब से अपील करता हूँ कि आप बजट वह बनायें जिस में गरीबों को राहत मिले। समाजवाद आप लायें इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन ये जो बड़े ऊंचे आकाश में उड़ रहे हैं, उनको अगर आप धरती में गड़ायें नहीं तो कम से कम धरती पर तो उतारें।

**श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय (दमोह) :** मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि मुझे आपने

[श्रीमती सद्दोदराबाई राय]

बोलने का मौका दिया। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है वह बड़े ही अच्छे ढंग से तैयार किया हुआ बजट है, बहुत ही सामयिक बजट है और बहुत ही अच्छा बजट है। मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के सभी प्रान्तों का विकास हुआ है और हो रहा है, सभी जगह तरक्की हुई है और हो रही है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश ही एक ऐसा अभागा प्रदेश है जहाँ कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। वह अभी भी बैकवर्ड प्रदेश बना हुआ है। उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। सेंटर की तरफ से मध्य प्रदेश को कोई पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है, कोई सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं। वहाँ पर उद्योग धंधे खोलने की तरफ भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर कोई योजना उद्योग धंधा कोई खालने की होती भी है तो वह भी वहाँ से उठ कर कहीं और चला जाता है। एल्यूमीनियम का एक कारखाना वहाँ खुलने वाला था, देवास में एक मिल खुलने वाली थी लेकिन उसको नाडियाड में खोला जा रहा है और एल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना भी नहीं खोला जा रहा है। उद्योग खोले जाने की आम मंजूरी तो दे देते हैं। लाखों रुपया भी लगा देते हैं, बाद में पता नहीं किस कारण से वह पूर्व में या पश्चिम में चला जाता है। दक्षिण में वह चला जाता है या उत्तर प्रदेश में इसका कोई पता नहीं चलता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप ऐसे कदम उठाएँ जिससे मध्य प्रदेश की तरक्की हो सके, उसकी उन्नति हो सके। मध्य प्रदेश हमारे शरीर का मध्य भाग है और वह हम सब को बचाता है। इसलिए इस शरीर के मध्य भाग की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। न तो वहाँ पर सिंचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध किया जाता है और न ही कोई उद्योग धंधे खोले जाते हैं। कोई भी अच्छी चीज आप मध्य प्रदेश को नहीं देते हैं।

मैं एक बात आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ। दो साल से वहाँ पर पानी नहीं बरसा है। गेहूँ की फसल दो साल से कम होती आ रही है। इस कारण से किसान के ऊपर कितना ही तकावी का, खाद का, बंधिया का, बैल इत्यादि का बोझ बढ़ गया है। यह बोझ उसके ऊपर बहुत भारी हो गया है। वह अपनी कमर नहीं उठा पा रहा है। वह कर्ज के नीचे दबा हुआ है। इस साल भी गेहूँ की फसल कम है, उपज कम है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि जो तकावी का ऋण है पुराना उसको तो बिल्कुल ही माफ कर दिया जाना चाहिये, उसकी तो बिल्कुल ही छूट दे दी जानी चाहिये। तकावी ऋण जो है यह किसान से बिल्कुल नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। वह हर तरह से रो रहा है। उसको पता नहीं चलता है कि वह अपना कर्जा कहां से पटाये। वह भूमि में खाद तो देता है लेकिन जब पानी नहीं बसरसता है, उसके अभाव में फसल खराब हो जाती है तो वह क्या करे। पानी की आपने कोई व्यवस्था आज तक नहीं की है, कोई योजना मध्य प्रदेश के लिए नहीं बनाई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, पंजाब में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर आपने सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध किये हैं इस कारण से वहाँ गल्ले की पैदावार बहुत ज्यादा होती है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में गल्ले की उपज इसलिए कम है कि वहाँ न तो बिजली के साधन उपलब्ध हैं, न उद्योग धंधे हैं और न ही सिंचाई के साधन हैं। जहाँ तक उद्योग धंधों का सम्बन्ध है, बड़े धंधे जब खुलेंगे तब खुलेंगे लेकिन छोटे उद्योग धंधे तो आपको वहाँ खोलने चाहिये ताकि किसान सही तरीके से अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें।

वहाँ पर लाखों एकड़ ऐसी भूमि फड़ी हुई है जो उपजाऊ है लेकिन वह किसी को दी नहीं जाती है। जैसे जंगल का इलाका है और इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी जमीन है। इसका ट्रैक्टरों के जरिये खेती योग्य

बनाया जा सकता है और हरिजनों, आदि-वासियों और बैक्वर्ड एरियाज के जो लोग हैं उन को दिया जा सकता है। बड़े लोग भी जो हैं और जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, उनको भी जमीन दी जाए। मैं यह नहीं कहती हूँ कि उनको जमीन नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। इस भूमि को काश्त के काबिल बना कर आपको लोगों को देनी चाहिये ताकि देश की पैदावार बढ़ सके और जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है उनको जमीन मिल सके। इसमें राष्ट्र का ही लाभ होगा। जो गल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है उस में अगर हमारे यहां उपज अधिक होगी तो कमी हो सकती है।

हरिजनों आदिवासियों आदि लोगों को जहां तक जमीन दिये जाने का सम्बन्ध है, वह पटवारी और तहलीसदार वगैरह ही देते हैं। उन लोगों को पांच या दस एकड़ दी जाती है और वह भी पट्टे पर दी जाती है। अगर कोई दूसरा आदमी उनको सौ डेढ़ सौ या दो सौ रुपया दे देता है तो वे लोग पट्टा बदल कर दूसरे के नाम कर देते हैं। इससे किसानों में बड़ा असन्तोष है, उन में आपस में बड़ा झगड़ा हो गया है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सही तरीके से गवर्नमेंट के जो नौकर हैं उन पर निगाह रखी जाए, उनको भ्रष्टाचार करने से रोका जाए, उन पर अंकुश लगाया जाए। मैं यह नहीं कहती हूँ कि सभी अफसर लोग बेईमान हैं या कोई ईमानदार ही नहीं है। बहुत से ऐसे भी हैं जो ईमानदार हैं। लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे भी हैं जो कि राष्ट्र के हित को बिल्कुल नहीं समझते हैं, राष्ट्र के हित का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं। वे इस बात की परवाह नहीं करते हैं कि उनको नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाएगा या उनको कहीं और ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाएगा। यह जो नौकरशाही है इस पर आपको कड़ी निगाह रखनी चाहिये। हमें इस बात का भी डर है कि इस में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो हिन्दु-

स्तान का तख्ता पलटने में भी कोई कसर नहीं रखना चाहते हैं। ऐसे लोगों पर नज़र रखना बहुत जरूरी है। इन में जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है इसको भी आपको दूर करना चाहिये। गरीबों को जो ये सताते हैं, इसको भी आपको रोकना चाहिये और इस पर भी कोई अंकुश लगाना चाहिये।

मध्य प्रदेश में डकैत भी काफी हैं। वहां पर डकैत एरियाज भी हैं। उन एरियाज में किसान लोग, जनता आदि बड़े परेशान हैं। दिन दहाड़े वे डकैतियां करते हैं, कत्ल करते हैं, गुंडागर्दी करते हैं। लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। कोई इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देता है। महिलाओं को वे छेड़ जाते हैं, रात को उठा कर ले जाते हैं और इस तरह की नाना प्रकार की बातें होती हैं। इन वारदातों को रोकने के लिए आपको सख्त कदम उठाने चाहियें। अगर आप स्थिति को नहीं सम्भाल सकते हैं तो महिलाओं को आप आर्डर दीजिये, उनके कंधों पर यह भार सौंपिये, वे सब ठीक कर देंगी। उनके हाथों में आप बागडोर दीजिये और वे सारा काम कर देंगी। महिलायें देश का काम बड़ी खूबी से करती हैं, घरों को बड़ी चतुराई से ठीक रखती हैं, वे देश का विकास भी बड़ी अच्छी तरह से कर सकती हैं। आज घर को सम्भालने की बड़ी जरूरत है...

**श्री त्यागी :** मर्दों से अधिक अच्छा खाती हैं अधिक अच्छा पहनती हैं।

**श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय :** औरतें बहुत भोली भाली होती हैं, पुरुष बड़े चालाक होते हैं। वे बड़ा अच्छा काम कर सकती हैं। भ्रष्टाचार जो है उसको बहुत अच्छी तरह से दबा सकती हैं, रोक सकती हैं। एक दो महिलायें इसका अपवाद हो सकती हैं लेकिन उनका उदाहरण मैं नहीं देना चाहती हूँ। मैं यहां पर आपको कहती हूँ कि आप लोगों से नहीं सम्भलता है तो पावर्ज आप हमारे हाथों में दें। मैं महिलाओं और बहनों से भी

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

प्रार्थना करती हैं कि वे अपने पुरुषों को सोते से जगायें। वे आलस्य में सोते न रहें। कल मैं लाल किले में सिनेमा देखने गई थी। दिल्ली में भूतकाल में जो जो अत्याचार हुए हैं, जिस तरह की नादरशाही मची है, उसको देख कर मझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। यह भी डर मन में पैदा हुआ कि भविष्य में भी कहीं ऐसा न हो जाए और घरों पर हमारे भाई सोते रहें। मौका आ जाए तो कहीं वे सोते न रह जायें। भारत को आज बड़ा खतरा है। देश में जगह जगह जासूसी हो रही है, दूसरे देशों के जासूस फिर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान के और चीन के जासूस फिर रहे हैं। महिलायें भी जासूसी कर रही हैं। यह चीज ऐसी है जिस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

छोटे लोगों के लिए, आदिवासियों के लिए, पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है, उनकी एजुकेशन के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है, उनके घरों के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है, उनके कुओं के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है, उनके विकास के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया या रखा जाता है उसका वितरण सही तरीके से नहीं होता है, जिस तरीके से होना चाहिये नहीं होता है। वह पैसा उन लोगों को दे दिया जाता है जोकि बांटने वालों के मिलने वाले होते हैं। इन्ने गिने दो चार मिलने वालों को वह दे दिया जाता है। जिन का वजन होता है, जिन का जोर होता है, उनको ही पैसा मिल जाता है लेकिन जो गरीब हैं, उनको नहीं दिया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली पैदा हो, इसकी योजना भी आपको बनानी चाहिये। इससे वहां उद्योग धंधे खुल सकेंगे और खेती के लिये बिजली मिल सकेगी। उपज भी बढ़ सकती है। बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधे जब खुलें तब खुलें लेकिन छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे किसानों के लिए जरूर अभी होने चाहिये ताकि वे अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें।

शहरों में तो आपने बड़ी बड़ी यूनि-वर्सिटियां खोल रखी हैं लेकिन देहातों में आठवीं कक्षा तक और मिडिल तक ही स्कूल आप खोलते हैं। शहरों में लड़के और लड़कियां कालेजों में आसानी से पढ़ सकते हैं, उनको तो सुविधाएं होती हैं लेकिन देहातों में इन सुविधाओं का सर्वथा अभाव है। बहुत से देहात ऐसे भी हैं जहां पर मिडिल स्कूल तक नहीं हैं। वहां पर ये स्कूल जरूर खुलने चाहिये। जो देहातों के लड़के पास करके निकलते हैं उनको दो दो साल तक नौकरियां ही नहीं मिलती हैं। उनको नौकरियां ही नहीं मिलती हैं। कहीं भी वे चले जायें उनको नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है। वे बेचारे बहुत दौड़ धूप करते हैं लेकिन उससे कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। कहीं कहीं पर तो ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि नौकरी दिलाने के लिये रुपया तक मांगा जाता है। यह जो भ्रष्टाचार है इस पर भी आपको अंकुश लगाना चाहिये। जब तक उनको कुछ मिल न जाये तब तक वे लोग सही तरीके से काम ही नहीं करते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि आप भ्रष्टाचार को रोकें। सब लोग ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। वही लोग करते हैं जिनको कोई डर नहीं होता है। अगर उनको निकाल भी दिया जाये तब भी उनको परवाह नहीं होती है वे समझते हैं कि अगर उनको ट्रांसफर भी कर दिया जायेगा तो कोई बात नहीं। अधिक से अधिक यही तो किया जा सकता है कि उनकी बदली कर दी जाये। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इनको देखने की जरूरत है। जो लड़के लड़कियां हमारे देश में पढ़ कर निकलें और डिग्री लेकर बाहर जाना चाहें उनको एजुकेशन वालों को वहां भेजना चाहिये ताकि पढ़ लिख कर आने के बाद वे हमारे देश के विकास के काम में लगें।

इसी तरह से स्वास्थ्य विभाग है। हमारे यहां देहातों में न तो कोई अच्छे अस्पताल

हैं और न डिलीवरी करवाने के लिये अच्छे स्थान हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि देहाती क्षेत्र में हर दस मील पर डिलीवरी के लिये स्थान हों और उनमें नर्सों वगैरह रक्खी जायें। हमारी बहुत सी महिलायें अस्पताल से दूर होने के कारण बच्चों को जन्म देते समय मर जाती हैं। इसके लिये अच्छी सी अच्छी नर्सों गांव गांव में रक्खी जानी चाहियें।

पीने के पानी के लिये अच्छे कुएं, तालाब वगैरह होने चाहियें। कहीं कहीं पर तो कुएं सूखे पड़े रहते हैं खुदने के बाद भी। क्योंकि उनको आधे पैसे दिये जाते हैं और आधे पैसे नहीं दिये जाते हैं। आज हरिजनों को बड़ी तकलीफ है। कभी उनको पैसा दिया जाता है और कभी नहीं दिया जाता मकानों के लिये। इस मामले में आजकल काफी भ्रष्टाचार चलता है। अगर पैसा दे दिया गया तो मकान बनाये जाते हैं नहीं तो नहीं बनाये जाते हैं। इसके लिये कड़े कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें।

आज देहात देहात और शहर शहर में गुंडागर्दी बहुत ज्यादा होने लगी है। इस गुंडागर्दी के कारण हमारी महिलायें और लड़कियां बहुत परेशान हैं। इस चीज को रोकना चाहिये। इस के लिये आप कड़े कदम क्यों नहीं उठाते जिससे लोगों में शासन का दर हो और सही तरीके से सारे काम हों। आज किसी के मन में कोई डर नहीं रह गया है। अगर मिनिस्टर भी डर निकल जाता है तो कहते हैं कि जाने दो।

पिछले सत्रह सालों में हमारे देश का काफी विकास हुआ है। काफी रोजगार बढ़े हैं। जो हमारी लेबर है उसकी मजदूरी भी काफी बढ़ी है। दस साल पहले जिसको छः आने और दस आने मिलते थे उनको अब दो रुपये, तीन रुपये, पांच रुपये, सात रुपये, दस रुपये तक मिल जाते हैं लेकिन जो देहात में कृषि के काम में लगे हुए मजदूर हैं उनको बड़ा कष्ट मिल रहा है। किसान उनको अधिक मजदूरी नहीं दे सकता है

क्योंकि उसकी इतनी पैदावार नहीं है। इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे एजुकेशन विभाग में जो मास्टर लोग हैं या अध्यापक हैं उनके पास मकान नहीं हैं देहातों में। बड़े बड़े कस्बों में किराये पर मकान लेकर वे रहते हैं। उनमें से भी किसी को मकान मिलता है किसी को नहीं मिलता है। गवर्नमेंट को उन के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने चाहियें जिससे उन को रहने की सुविधा हो। आज उन लोगों की तनख्वाह भी समय पर नहीं मिलती है। कभी कभी तो तीन तीन महीने तक वह बाकी रहती है। इस कारण से उनको बड़ी परेशानी रहती है। वह पढ़ाई में भी अपना मन नहीं लगा पाते हैं। उनके लिये सारा बन्दोबस्त ठीक से किया जाये ताकि वे पढ़ाई की ओर ध्यान दे सकें और छात्र भी गड़बड़ी न कर सकें।

हमारे देश में जितने मन्दिर मस्जिद हैं, जितने गिर्जाघर हैं, बड़े बड़े किले हैं वे सब खंडहरों के रूप में पड़े हैं। अगर उनका ठीक से प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाये तो वे रहने के काम में आ सकते हैं। उन की दुरुस्ती करा कर वहां लोगों को बसने के लिये भेजें। जो हमारे मन्दिर वगैरह पड़े हुए हैं उनकी मरम्मत करा कर वहां पुजारी आदि रखे जायें। आज हमारा धर्म चला जा रहा है उस की ठीक से रक्षा होनी चाहिये। किले आदि की अगर मरम्मत करा दी जाये तो लोगों को रहने की आसानी हो जायेगी। आज वे खंडहर के रूप में पड़े हैं। इस तरह के काम को अगर सरकार हाथ में ले तो क्या नुकसान है।

हमारे प्रदेश में बीड़ियों का घन्घा है, इस के अलावा कोई घन्घा नहीं है। वहां पर लोग बीड़ी का घन्घा कर के करोड़पति हो गए हैं। लेकिन वे गुजरात के लोग हैं, अहमदाबाद के लोग हैं जो कि वहां बाहर से आते हैं वे लोग जो बीड़ी बनाने वाले हैं उन को बहुत

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

कम रेट देते हैं। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि बीड़ी वालों का रेट ठीक से निर्धारित करें। बीड़ी बनाने वालों को तीन या 4 रु० हज़र से कम नहीं मिलना चाहिये। कारखानेदार आज उन को रुपया, सवा रुपया हज़ार से अधिक नहीं देते हैं और उन्हीं के बल पर करोड़पति हो गये हैं।

हमारे क्षेत्र सागर और दमोह में कोयला, भूसा, लकड़ी आदि बहुत पैदा होता है। इसलिये इन चीजों को ढोने के लिये सही तरीके से रेलवे आदि के साधनों का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये जिस में कि वे वर्षों तक पड़ी न रहें। वह सड़ जाती है, गल जाती है।

आज दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता की जनता के लिये बड़े बड़े रेडियो स्टेशन हैं। इन को अब देहात की तरफ जाना चाहिये जहाँ की जनता शरीब है, जो जमीन और कृषि से अपना काम चलाती है। उत्पादन करती है और हम को खाने के लिये देती है। आज उस का विकास होने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे मिनिस्टर लोगों को देहातों में जाना चाहिये। चाहे विदेश मंत्री हों चाहे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हों चाहे कोई दूसरे मंत्री हों वे देहातों की तरफ कभी नहीं जाते। वे रेस्ट हाउस में आराम करते हैं वे जनता के दिल की बात नहीं सुनते हैं। उन को आज जनता के बीच में जाने की आवश्यकता है।

हरिजनों को पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के कामों में, कृषि में और ऐंजुकेशन में सब जगहों पर स्थान मिलना चाहिये। उन लोगों को स्थान मिलना चाहिये जो कि बैकवर्ड हैं। जिन के पास साधन नहीं हैं उनको मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज उन को हटा दिया जाता है। चाहे ब्राह्मण हो, चाहे क्षत्रिय हो, चाहे कोई भी हो, जिन के पास साधन नहीं हैं उन के लड़कों को भी वजीफे मिलने चाहिये और जमीन मिलनी चाहिये।

पुनर्वास मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भारत में बाहर के लोग भी काफी आये हैं सिंध

आदि से, जिन के पास साधन नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन के लिये व्यवस्था की गयी है। जो भाई हमारे लड़ाई में मारे जाते हैं चाहे जवान हों चाहे महिलायें हों, उन के घर वालों को भू जमीन मिलनी चाहिये।

हमारे देश का विकास हो चाहे न हो लेकिन खाना, कपड़ा और लड़ाई के लिये जवान जरूर तैयार होने चाहिये जिस से हमारे देश की रक्षा हो। हमारी सीमाओं पर कई बार हमारी महिलायें उठा ली जाती हैं, उन की रक्षा नहीं हो पाती है। वे त्राहि त्राहिकर के रोती हैं। पाकिस्तान है लोग उठा लेते हैं। किसी समय में हमारे यहां एक महिला के पीछे हजार हजार लोग कट जाते थे, लेकिन आज हजारों महिलायें उठा जाती हैं और एक पुरुष भी उन को बचाने के लिये नहीं दौड़ता है। एक महिला के पीछे भारतवर्ष में परिवार के परिवार और राजा लोग कट कट कर के भी तेगा चलाने थे और बदला लेते थे तथा स्त्रियों को वापस लाते थे। आज हमारी सीमाओं पर रात दिन महिलायें चिन्तित हो कर सोती हैं और बच्चों की रक्षा करती हैं। इसके लिये हम कड़ा कदम क्यों नहीं उठाते। यहां रोज शान्ति शान्ति की बात होती है। शान्ति की बात होते हुए सत्रह वर्ष हो गए, हमने इतना विकास अपना कर लिया। अब शान्ति की बात करने की जगह कड़े कदम उठाने की जरूरत है जिस में हम अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकें, अपनी महिलाओं की रक्षा कर सकें। आज हमारे पुरुष बड़े ढीले ढाले हो गये हैं, पता नहीं उन को आज क्या हो गया है कि वह कड़े कदम नहीं उठाते।

आज आप को नसों और डाक्टरों की भरती ज्यादा करने की जरूरत है ताकि वे सीमा पर जा कर हमारे जवानों की रक्षा कर सकें अब मुझे बहुत सी बातें नहीं कहनी हैं क्योंकि हमारे भाइयों ने उन को कह दिया। लेकिन एक बात मैं देहात की जनता के बारे में जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ। अभी पिछले दो महीनों में हमें

गेहूँ 75, 85 और 90 रुपये क्विंटल तक खरीदना पड़ा। लेकिन अब जब गेहूँ की फसल आ रही है तो उस का भाव 40 और 45 रु० क्विंटल हो गया है। यह क्या बात है कि जब व्यापारियों को गल्ला जमा करना हो तब काश्तकारों से लेने का दाम इतना गिरा दिया जाये। इस के लिये ठीक से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। किसानों के लिये उस के काम आने वाली चीजें सस्ती मिलनी चाहियें। जो उस के रोजमर्रा के जीवन में काम आने वाली चीजें हैं वे आसानी से नहीं मिल रही हैं। आप को यह नियम निर्धारित कर देना चाहिये कि जब हमारे गल्ले को किसानों से सस्ता लिया जा रहा है तब उस के काम की चीजें भी उस को सस्ती मिलनी चाहियें। आज वह उन को काफी मंहगी मिल रही है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री से और सदन से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि कृषि विभाग के लिये ऐसे मंत्री होने चाहियें जिन को कृषि का अनुभव हो। ऐसे मिनिस्टर नहीं बनने चाहियें जिन को उस का बिल्कुल अनुभव न हो। अगर पुरुषों में से कोई कृषि का अनुभवी मिनिस्टर न मिल सके तो महिलाओं में से किसी को इस काम के लिये रक्खा जाना चाहिये।

**Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to compliment the Finance Minister on a very good budget that he has presented before the House this time. Of all the thirteen budgets that I have had the honour to listen to being presented here, this, I think was about one of the best. The Finance Minister has used a great deal of human psychology in trying to find out the problems that face our country and many loopholes have been plugged.

Sir, I welcome the lowering of the personal income-tax as it has been my contention all along that any citizen who is taxed beyond a limit must ultimately be compelled to resort to evasions and other things which are not healthy. If the taxation structure is reasonable, I am quite sure that the

citizen must not only be prepared to meet his taxation commitments, but that he would also try to be honest as far as possible.

I have on previous occasions mentioned the fact about the total incidence of taxation exceeding one's income and I would once more like to repeat that. In any country, particularly a democratic country, the total incidence of taxation should not exceed one's total income. I shall make myself absolutely clear because I believe in socialism, and as a result of that, I also believe in a capital levy. I do not believe that in a country like ours so much disparity of wealth must continue to exist, but I feel that this gentle squeeze that the Ministry of Finance tries to put on its citizens by bringing about an incidence of taxation which gradually depletes their wealth and thereby results in a citizen living on his capital, is not a very good attitude. I would prefer that if we accept the fact that there is inequitable distribution of wealth, let us take it away at one stroke, whatever be the percentage you may consider proper.

I would like to make a brief reference to the special wealth tax that has been imposed on lands and properties in large cities, and this, I think, is indeed a welcome thing, because, of late, particularly ever since this boom has taken place in housing and in land, a great deal of buying and selling is taking place in our country, and particularly in our larger cities like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, a great deal of business is taking place as a result of it and the average man who wants to buy a house or invest in land is cheated out of it because the price has gone up so high. I, therefore, welcome this new tax. But I would like to make one suggestion that as far as the question of homes is concerned—and I am making a distinction between a home and a house—which are in the actual occupation of the citizens, the additional wealth should not be the same as on

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buying and selling of houses and land for business purposes as imposed at present. I hope that the Finance Minister would like to make this distinction.

Another suggestion which I would like to make is about industries being encouraged to move from larger cities to smaller cities in our country. I believe the Finance Ministry has taken certain steps in this direction, and I would like very much that this be taken to its logical conclusion whereby small towns all over our country should be given the option of having industries, and the taxation on industries should be less. This way, we shall find employment for people in cities which are decaying.

I would also like, as one of the exponents of the family planning scheme, to suggest to the Finance Minister, now that our country is faced with this population increase, and now that the President himself has from the throne accepted the situation as being a definite problem, that he would consider bringing about a new tax which would apply to all citizens who have or who will have, say, from a year from today, a family in excess of 3; if we accept that the optimum size of an Indian family today is 3 and this is important we realise that we are going to live with poverty and hunger for the rest of our lives, then I think that it is time that a deterrent is put and Government comes forward with a Bill which will impose a tax at all levels of incomes, and the richer the man the bigger should be the tax so that it will act as a positive deterrent. I do realise that in our country when we talk about family planning, there are certain religions that ban this, and as a result of that, our population ratio in the next twenty years is likely to become lop-sided, but I feel that if a taxation of this type is brought in and introduced, say, a year from now so that it will give everybody a fair chance—because there must be many an unborn child who is on his way: we do not want

to tax such families—a reasonable chance can be given to parents to see that they do not add to this over-population menace any further.

Before we examine any budget, it is always essential that we take a look at the national picture, and I doubt if anybody could have put this any better than Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit has put it today. I listened to her speech in rapt attention, as all the other Members in this House did, and it felt like a breath of fresh air coming into this House. For once, a Member from the Congress Benches had the courage to put her finger right on the disease and I hope that everything that she has said will be read by people all over the country.

**Shri Tyagi:** That shows that we are outspoken.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** We have been a free country for eighteen years. One of our biggest bugbears or one of the biggest hurdles that has been there in our path has been the failure to eradicate poverty. We have worked hard to bring about an equitable distribution of wealth; we have tried to provide housing and clothing for all, we have tried to create equal opportunities for every citizen. But I am afraid that no matter how pious our resolutions may have been, we have fallen short of these ideals. One of the biggest contributing factors, of course, has been the population increase and the moral degradation of our countrymen which Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit so aptly put. The dissipated tendencies that have come about in our country—and we have seen the explosion down South only a month ago—have added to our problems, and I hope that our countrymen will learn to take stock of these problems and bring about national integration so badly needed.

The caste and communal feelings that have increased in our country are creating problems not only for us but probably bigger problems for the generations to come. I do hope that

something will be done about it. But, for those of us who are in politics, it is necessary to realise that during the elections unfortunately, caste and communal bitterness is coming more to the fore. I sincerely hope that the Congress which is the major party and the Opposition Parties will try to eschew the use of communal slogans during the elections. I would like these parties also to see that they put up candidates from different parts of India to contest elections, say, a northerner contesting from the south, a southerner contesting from the north, and people of all communities and castes fighting from different parts, so that real national integration can be brought about.

We do not have to look very far to see the great frustration in the minds of the people, as Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit put it. Desperate men will do desperate things she said. I think that in a very few words she has summed up the situation very accurately. All of us feel that we are sitting on the brink of a volcano. One of the biggest contributing factors towards this explosive situation has been our rising cost of living and our food problems. But as sensible men and women, it is our duty to realise the dangers that come before the country and try to find a way out. whatever may happen, we should not get panicky.

The youth today, as a result of this frustration, as a result of not being able to find any avenue or opening for themselves in their future lives, are in revolt and quite understandably so. You cannot expect the youth of any country today, given modern education, to accept old-fashioned ideas. But the youth as it is has to be channelled on the right path for building a new and strong and united country.

Now, I come to the language problem. Whatever may be the *pros* and *cons*, nobody will ever dispute that Hindi has to be the national language and the *lingua franca* of our country. We also have to accept the fact that the English language has

a very important part to play. In the years to come, more and more books on science and technology will have to be translated into the Indian languages, and until then our windows to knowledge are open only through the medium of English, and I hope that Government will give greater emphasis on the translation of these books on science and technology, so that as Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit put it, we shall not get lost in the race of time. The rest of the world is trying to reach the moon, and we in our country are quibbling over languages. I hope that when the time comes to build the first atom bomb—although I hope that it does not come at all, but if it does—it will be a very big question asked as to which language the atom bomb will be made in. Let us remember that we are poised up against a ruthless country like China, and China is not going to wait for India. So, the sooner we prepare, the better it will be.

One of the biggest problems, that is bothering all of us, most of us as parents, is to produce the right type of man-power which could run the government or the administration of our country to implement the plans and above all, to produce a better and more prosperous country, but about this matter I would like to say a few words a little later on.

Foreign exchange has been a problem that has lived with us for quite a decade now and it is likely to go on for another two decades or more. I would very much like the Finance Minister to call us and to take us into confidence as to how long it will take before we turn the corner, as far as foreign exchange is concerned.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

There is one observation that I wish to make on the picture of our country as it exists, and that is about the dependence of politicians on aid from big business. The next elections will

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be on in two years, and I think that it will need a courageous Government to take the bold step to say that they will not accept any money from big business, that they will not make politics subservient to the whims and fancies of big business. I hope that the Government and also the parties in the Opposition will have the courage to do this, because if politics is going to be subservient to big business and the pulls of money, then we shall never have clean politics in the true sense, and then it would be quite understandable if corruption continues as it is doing today.

We can never understand a budget or the economic condition of a country unless we look at some of the problems like food, unemployment and population. All of them go together and all of them are going to decide the destiny of our country—whether India is going to be a rich country with everybody having a high standard of living or we are going to be doomed to poverty for ever. I would like to make some brief observations on these matters.

Most parts of our country have faced a very big food shortage and I am sure that all of us sitting in this House had our moments of concern. As Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit put it that she came to very close grip with the question of food shortages, all I can say is that I did so myself also when I undertook a tour of the northern parts of Rajasthan where I went through deserts and green fields, and I realised what the food shortage problem was, artificial though it may be. I can tell you from my experience that the Ganganagar area in the northern parts of Rajasthan, as it has been irrigated for the last 30 years now, is regarded as the granary of Rajasthan. In Ganganagar I saw people standing in the sun in long queues trying to buy American imported wheat when we ourselves grow the best wheat. The locally-grown wheat was so expensive that it found its way into the mundies of Calcutta and Bombay where richer

people were able to buy it. I wrote to the Minister of Food and also to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, I brought this matter to their attention, but I am afraid nothing came out of it. I realised that people in the desert parts of Rajasthan grow millets like moth and jowar. Moth is a crop which in the desert parts of Rajasthan is eaten by the people. In spite of that this crop continues to be exported as cattle fodder. This matter was brought to the attention of the Government and we told them that it may be cattle fodder for other parts of the country, but as far as we are concerned we, in northern Rajasthan, eat maut. But unfortunately this fell on deaf ears, and possibly it continues to be exported, while people stand in long queues not knowing whether they will get their daily rations or not.

The unemployment question has been bothering everybody. The deep frustration and volcanic eruptions that you see in our country are caused to a very great extent by unemployment. The vast millions of our boys and girls coming out of schools and colleges are facing this immense problem. I remember when Mr. Gopalan's resolution raised this question of unemployment only ten years ago and when the House discussed the unemployment question at length. Now, ten years later, the unemployment question remains as it was, if not aggravated further. Now that the President has from the Chair made a reference to the fact that India's population standing at present approximately at 47 crores will reach 55 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan, I hope that our Government will be shaken from its slumber and realise that like everything else that can be planned, the size of the family can also likewise be planned.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I enquire from the hon. Member whether he would like to use all the time for himself?

**Shri Karni Singhji:** I am the only spokesman from my side.

As far as family planning question is concerned, I have spoken on this for the last seven years. I understand that now we have reached a stage where we have accepted this as a problem no longer of a bed-time story to be tittered at. I hope that something tangible will be done by the Government and that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will try to reach the masses and try to convince them that this is very much a problem that we have to face.

I spoke to many people who visited Rajasthan the other day—some MLAs from Bihar—and I took a good one hour to convince them about this problem. I am glad to say that they agreed that this was indeed a problem that afflicted the whole of our country and not only Rajasthan. As a result of this I took a pledge of trying to speak to large masses of people—sometimes 20,000 to 30,000 people in one meeting. I spoke to them about family planning, not knowing what their reaction would be. Whenever I rolled out facts and figures and associated the food shortages with the population increase, I can say with much satisfaction that the masses realised the danger and their response was satisfactory. I would request my brother members to take all bold steps in this line, to go out and speak to the masses and convince them that small-sized families are not only good for them, but good for the nation as well.

Population can only be an asset provided we achieve the total utilisation of man-power, and that total utilisation of man-power I do not think will be achieved by us in the next twenty years in our country. I would like to say just a few words on the quality of our man-power and the type of man-power that we require to build a new type of India. No Plan and no budget can ever succeed unless due emphasis is laid on this subject. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit spoke most eloquently, and I think she described the type of man-power that our country is producing as decadent man-power. I am sure all of us share her feeling. But the ques-

tion is: what are we doing to improve it? Let us face one thing. The average citizen coming out of our schools and colleges is far more obsessed about finding a job. In small towns and villages students are far more obsessed about their caste and communities. None of these feelings existed 10 or 15 years back when India achieved independence. I am sorry to say that that situation today exists, and the sooner something is done about it the better. The students in our schools and colleges today are rarely conscious of the fact that they should have some pride in India. They hardly feel that being Indians is a great thing. Most of them are too obsessed with other problems. I think the feeling we had when we were in schools and colleges must be instilled once more in the minds of our youngsters. We have to face one thing. You can never build up a first-class country with second-rate and third-rate man-power.

That brings us to the subject of the right type of education. That is necessary if you wish to bring up a first-class man-power. I will give you a comparison from Japan. It is only fair to compare with an eastern country rather than with a western country. The average I. Q. and general knowledge of a student from Japanese school, college or university is far higher than that of the students we turn out from our schools and colleges. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit said—I cannot help quoting her—that we are losing this race against time. If our educational standards are going to be low and if our students are short of access to avenues for greater knowledge and not having enough text-books, magazines, books, etc. in the languages in which they can build up their scientific vocabulary and knowledge, then this country, I am afraid, is going to continue to remain a second-rate country. Japan, as an eastern country, has shown the way how with proper education they can achieve results. I went to Japan five years ago and then again five years later. I found that the country had progressed immensely. But in our

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country, our poverty remains. In Japan in the last five years they have been able to achieve the lowest wage for an average citizen of Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 a month. In India the lowest wage remains at less than 50 and that, as you will admit, is something that we cannot be proud of.

What we now require is not only education for quantity—which of course we have achieved to a large extent—but also qualitative education whereby we can have citizens who are better trained to handle the difficult problems that our country is facing.

Another thing which I feel is the lack of desire among our countrymen to work. I think this frustration is very largely to blame for this too. You will find that most people in our country today have lost that intense desire to build a new country. Most of us have become a nation of file-pushers—pushing files from one table to another. None of us are keen to get results. Unless we get results, this vast country with one crore and ten lakhs increase in population every year is never going to prosper. I hope, therefore, that the Government—this does not entirely deal with the Finance Ministry—will sit round the table and discuss this question of Planning the right type of education for our country so that we could have the right type of manpower from now on to bank on for future progress.

I would like briefly to allude to the power needs of the country. Of course, this is not really the time to discuss this question. But for an expanding country and a developing country like India, the generation of power is one of the most important things. As far as buildings in large cities are concerned, I have been trying to conduct some research. Far too much power is wasted on air conditioning and cooling. That power could be saved if our engineers were to design buildings properly insulated so that they would stay cool by themselves. It is almost vulgar to see in our cities that there is no power

available for industries, but there are homes which are centrally air-conditioned. I feel if the Ministry of Housing were to ask their engineers to work out some sort of design which could use insulation, we could keep our houses quite a bit cooler and save electricity which could then be used for industry.

Before I close, I would like to make one remark, and that is based on the controversy we have had down south. I wish to make this appeal not only to the Treasury Benches, but to the Opposition members also. After seeing the explosion that took place in the south and the fact that students were utilised for this, I hope that all of us, from all groups and parties, will resolve that in future students will not be used for demonstrations, for arson, for loot or for goondaism. Let us face the fact that those children are our children and none of us wants to see that our children, instead of being educated properly, are wasting their time setting fire to government property, because no matter which party may today utilise or incite this volatile material, let us face one thing, that when that party is in power, exactly the same thing will happen against them. So if we resolve to break this chain reaction and see that our students are kept away from politics of this type, I am sure we will have a much healthier youth to deal with.

I shall not take more time. I would like to compliment the Finance Minister once again, more so because I think he has brought out a sensible budget. But I shall withhold my total compliments until a year or five years have elapsed by when some tangible results should come out as a result of this.

One of the biggest things that I would like to see is national integration. I would like to see the youth and people of all the regions in our country unite and stop quarrelling amongst themselves. Because let us face one thing, that while we quarrel,

China and Pakistan watch on. Let me tell you that what has happened down south this time must have been very much appreciated by the Chinese. Realising that, I think it is time we took stock of the situation and put our house in order.

My concluding remarks are these. We have presented budget after budget; we have made pious resolutions that we shall liquidate poverty. I sincerely hope that we will in real fact, be able to achieve our target, and that poverty will be liquidated for all time.

**श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर):** सभापति महोदय, जहां तक बजट का सम्बन्ध है, केवल आत्मसन्तोष का बजट नहीं, बल्कि जनता के संतोष का बजट बनाया जाना चाहिये। आत्म संतोष इस दृष्टि से कि हमारे फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने बजट पेश करते समय कुछ राहों दी, कुछ टैक्स कम करने की घोषणा की, जैसे कपड़े, खाने के तेल और टायर पर टैक्स कम करने की घोषणा की, जिस का हम स्वागत करते हैं। किन्तु जिस को हम जनता का सन्तोष कहते हैं, जब हम उस और देखते हैं तो थोड़ी निराशा होती है।

हम देखते हैं कि कैरोसिन आयल पर, जो सर्व साधारण जनता के उपयोग की वस्तु है और दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तु है, किसी प्रकार की छूट नहीं दी गई है। उसी प्रकार से तंबाकू पर जो ड्यूटी ज्यादा बिठाई गई है, उसका प्रभाव उन सर्व-साधारण लोगों पर पड़ने वाला है, जो अपने कामों के लिये पीतल के बरतन इस्तेमाल करते हैं। सरकार उन पर एक प्रकार से ज्यादा ही बोझ डाल रही है।

वित्त मंत्री ने छूट तां दी है, किन्तु बाजार में उसी परिमाण में वस्तुओं की कीति घटने वाली है या नहीं, यह बात सर्व साधारण लोगों की शंका का विषय बना हुआ है। गत वर्ष जिस परिमाण में मूल्य बढ़ते गए और जनता को अपने उपयोग की भिन्न-भिन्न वस्तुओं के कई गुना मूल्य देने पड़े, अगर यह छूट देने के बाद भी वही स्थिति कपड़े,

खाने के तेल और अन्य वस्तुओं के बारे में हुई, तो वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा दी गई टैक्सेशन में यह छूट जनता के लिये कोई संतोषप्रद वस्तु रहेगी, ऐसा नहीं लगता है।

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि एक प्राइस स्टैबिलाइजेशन बोर्ड नियुक्त किया जाये, जो इस बात की निगरानी करे कि कारखाने की चीजें किस मूल्य पर बिकनी चाहियें। उत्पादन मूल्य पर कुछ मार्जिन रखते हुए किसी वस्तु की जो मार्केट प्राइस निर्धारित की जाये, जो मूल्य नियुक्त किया जाये, वह वस्तु उसी नियुक्त मूल्य पर बाजार में बिके, इस बात की निगरानी वह बोर्ड करता रहे।

काश्तकारों को अपनी प्राइक्शन-खेत की प्राइक्शन—की उचित कीमत, रीम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस, दिलाने के लिये गत वर्ष एक एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया था और वह कमीशन एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को रीम्यूनरेटिव प्राइसिज देने के बारे में तय करने वाला है। किन्तु उस कमीशन को जो संकेत दिये गये हैं, वे अधूरे हैं और इस कारण हमें इस बात में शंका है कि वह पूरी तरह से रीम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस निकाल सकेगा। उदाहरण के लिये उस को यह संकेत नहीं दिया गया है कि खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर और काश्तकार की वेज मिनिमम वेजिज एक्ट के तहत मुकर्रर की जाये। इसी प्रकार यह संकेत भी नहीं दिया गया है कि जिस खेत पर वह काम करता है, उस की मार्केट वैल्यू काऊंट की जाये। उस कमीशन को दिये गये संकेतों में जो कुछ इस प्रकार की त्रुटियां हैं, कम से कम उन को दूर करने के लिए अगर एक साल के लिए यह बोर्ड काम करता रहे, तो लोगों को यह मालूम हो सकेगा कि साल भर में उन के उपयोग की वस्तुओं के मूल्य में किसी प्रकार का कमी या ज्यादाती नहीं होने वाली है। कम से कम साल भर के लिए उन को यह आत्म संतोषित दिलाने के लिये इस प्रकार के बोर्ड की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री]

हम पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें बनाते रहते हैं, किन्तु हम देखते हैं कि हर वर्ष किसी वस्तु पर टैक्स बढ़ गया और उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई और किसी वस्तु पर टैक्स कम कर दिया गया और उसकी कीमत भी कम हो गई।

15.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब हम पांच वर्ष के लिये योजना बनाते हैं, तो हमको यह अन्दाजा होता है कि हमें टैक्सों के रूप में लोगों से कितना रुपया लेना है और पांच वर्ष का टैक्सेशन का स्वरूप हमारे सामने होता है। इसलिए हमको हर वर्ष भिन्न भिन्न टैक्सेशन पालिसी एडाप्ट करने की परिपाटी छोड़ देनी चाहिए और हम पांच वर्षों के लिये एक टैक्सेशन नीति अपनायें, ताकि लोगों को कम से कम यह मालूम हो कि अगले पांच वर्षों में हमें इस प्रकार से चीजें मिलने वाली हैं, इन चीजों पर इस प्रकार से टैक्स लगने वाला है और हमारी दैनिक वस्तुओं पर इस प्रकार की छूट रहने वाली है। मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ कि आज भी जो छूट दी गई है उसमें यह आशंका है, जैसा कि अन्य सभासदों ने कहा है, कि दस परसेंट एक्स इज ड्यूटी जो बढ़ा दी गई है और इसके साथ साथ वैक रेट जो बढ़ा दिया गया है, उनके बावजूद भी जो सर्व-साधारण को उन चीजों का मूल्य देना पड़ेगा वह कम नहीं देना पड़ेगा। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मूल्य किसी तरह से नीचे आ जायेंगे या इनका प्रभाव यह होगा कि मूल्य नीचे आयें। ये सब चीजें हमारे सामने रहनी चाहिये।

गत वर्ष अन्न-धन की, अनाज की परिस्थिति बहुत ही विकट रही है। हमारी ओर से और सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि कुछ व्यापारियों ने मुनाफा किया है, व्यापारियों ने होड़िया किया है, उन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। लेबरजॉ पर भी आक्षेप किया

गया है और कहा गया है कि उन्होंने डाक्स से माल जल्द नहीं उतारा। बाद में हमारे अन्न मंत्री महोदय यहां तक बोले कि बड़े काश्तकारों ने होड़ किया है। चूंकि उनके पास ताकत थी, उनके पास पैसा था उस वास्ते बड़े काश्तकारों ने होड़ किया और अपना माल मार्केट में नहीं आने दिया। गत वर्ष जो कुछ हुआ अगर इसको उस वर्ष भी दोहराया गया तो जनता उसको कबूल नहीं करेगी, जनता आपकी आर्गुमेंट से प्रभावित नहीं होगी। आपने फूड कारपोरेशन बना दिया है। उससे यह अपेक्षा है कि अन्न-धन का मूल्य नियंत्रित दरों पर, सही दरों पर रहे और सही दरों पर वह जनता को मिले। इसके बाद न तो आप काश्तकार पर कोई दोष मढ़ सकेंगे, उस पर कोई आक्षेप कर सकेंगे और न ही व्यापारी पर कोई आक्षेप कर सकेंगे और न ही मजदूरों पर आक्षेप कर सकेंगे, उनको दोष दे सकेंगे। अगर इस अनाज सम्बन्धी नीति के मामले में आप असफल रहे तो निजी तौर से सरकार ही इसके लिए जिम्मेदार रहने वाली है। उस व्यवस्था को आपने पूरे तौर से अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। इसलिए यह चेतावनी मैं आपको अभी में दे देना चाहता हूँ।

कुछ इंस्टिट्यूट के बारे में यहां कहा जा रहा है और काफ़ी कुछ कहा जा रहा है। ये इंस्टिट्यूट उन्हीं को देने की बात है जो इनकम टैक्स पेयर हैं, जो सर-टैक्स पेयर हैं, जिन पर वैल्यू टैक्स लगता है, जिन पर गिफ्ट टैक्स लगता है। लेकिन जिन पास कुछ नहीं है उनके लिए कुछ भी इंस्टिट्यूट बिल मंत्री ने देने की बात नहीं कही है। काश्तकारों के लिए कोई इंस्टिट्यूट नहीं है मजदूर जो कारखानों में काम करते हैं और जिनके बलबूते पर आज सारा उत्पादन होता है उनके लिए किसी प्रकार का कोई इंस्टिट्यूट नहीं है हैज के लिए तो इंस्टिट्यूट है लेकिन जो हैब नाट्स हैं, उनके लिए आज भी हमारे बजट में कोई इंस्टिट्यूट नहीं है ऐसा मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है।

जैसा मनी के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा जा रहा है। वह आया कहां से है इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। इसी इंसेटिव से तो वह आया है। टैक्सेशन में दोष होने के कारण ही तो काला पैसा आया है। आपने बजट में घोषणा की है कि इस पैसे को बाहर लाने की हम दो महीने की मोहलत देते हैं। आप दो महीने की नहीं चार महीने की भी दें तो भी यह काला पैसा बाहर आने वाला नहीं है। इस पैसे को उन्होंने कानून के बाजू से नहीं रखा है। कानून को तोड़ कर और अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए इस पैसे को उन्होंने अपने पास रखा है। इस कारण से यह पैसा सामने आने वाला नहीं है। इसके पहले भी दो बार आप ऐसे प्रयत्न कर चुके हैं, कोशिश कर चुके हैं किन्तु आपको उन प्रयत्नों में सफलता नहीं मिली है। अब काले पैसे के लिये फिर से आपने छूट दी है। ऐसा करके मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि आप उन लोगों के सामने घुटने टेक रहे हैं। आप उस पैसे को कानूनों के जोर से बाहर लाने में असफल रहे हैं। आपके अधिकारी उन लोगों को सामने लाने में असफल रहे हैं जो टैक्स इवेशन करते हैं। यह इंसेटिव जो आप काले पैसे को बाहर लाने के लिये दे रहे हैं इसका मतलब यह है कि टैक्स इवेशन का इंसेटिव बना रहेगा। इस तरीके को न अपना कर कोई और अन्य तरीका आप अपनाते तो अच्छा रहता। ऐसा तरीका आप अपनाते जिससे टैक्स इवेशन की बात कभी भी उनके दिमाग में न आती और यह जो निजी स्वार्थ को बढ़ावा देने की मनोवृत्ति है, इस पर प्रकुश लगता।

काले पैसे को बाहर लाने के लिये जो बात की जा रही है ऊपर से ऊपर वह बिल्कुल ऐसी है जो कि हमारे उमूलों से मेल नहीं खाती है, जिन उमूलों पर हम चलना चाहते हैं, उनके विपरीत जाती है, हमारी जो आत्मा की आबाज रही है उसके विपरीत जाती है, हमारी नीति से भिन्न है। परसुएड

करने से यह चीज नहीं होगी। जबदस्ती करने की आवश्यकता है। जब तक आप कानूनी उन पर दबाव नहीं डालेंगे तब तक मुझे डर है कि आपको सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी।

इंसेटिव की बात जब की जाती है तो विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रश्न भी सामने आ जाता है। विदेशी मुद्रा अब तक आप को अधिकतर खेतों में जो माल पैदा होता है, उसी से मिली है, जैसे टी है, जूट है, शक्कर है, टैक्सटाइल्स हैं। जब तक आप खेतों में पैदा होने वाली चीजों को ज्यादा मात्रा में बाहर नहीं भेजेंगे तब तक आप को विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं मिल सकती है। यह आप का ही रिकार्ड बताता है कि खेतों में से अधिक माल पैदा करने के लिए आप ने कोई प्रयत्न, कोई चेष्टा इस बजट के द्वारा नहीं की है। यह खेद की बात है। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि सर्व साधारण काश्तकार की जो आय है और एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट की जो आय है, इन दोनों में बहुत भारी अन्तर है। इसके साथ साथ खेत में काम करने वाला जो साधारण मजदूर है और इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाला जो साधारण मजदूर है, इन दोनों की आय में भी बहुत अन्तर है। जब तक यह अन्तर कम नहीं होगा और काश्तकार के पास वे सब सुविधायें नहीं आयेंगी जिन से उत्पादन वह बढ़ा सके तब तक मुझे डर है कि हमारी योजना जहां की तहां ही रहेगी, अपनी योजना में हम असफल होंगे।

यह कहा जाता है कि चौथी योजना में खेती करने वालों पर हम अधिक ध्यान देने वाले हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उन लोगों को हम सहूलियतें देने वाले हैं। किन्तु उस और हम कोई कदम उठा रहे हों, ऐसा मालूम नहीं होता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में आप खेद विदेशों से बहुत अधिक महंगा मंगाते हैं। इसी प्रकार से इरिगेशन प्राजैक्ट्स में जो

[श्री दारका दास मंत्री]

पानी किसानों को दिया जाता है वह पानी भी महंगा दिया जाता है, उस की दर भी बहुत ज्यादा है। बिजली की दर भी अधिक है। जो मजदूर हैं वे भी इतना ज्यादा मांग करते हैं कि सर्व-साधारण काश्तकार जो है, वह अपनी खेती अच्छी तरह से जैसे करनी चाहिए, नहीं कर पाता है। इस का कारण यह है कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है इतना देने के लिए। उसको अपनी उपज का जो मूल्य मिलता है वह बहुत कम होता है। जो माल उस का मिलों में जाता है उस का भी उस को मूल्य इतना कम मिलता है कि उसको कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं रहता है और वह अपनी खेती भी सफलतापूर्वक आज नहीं कर पा रहा है। इस ओर भी हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

अर्बन टैक्स की व्यवस्था बजट में की गई है। वह बहुत अच्छी है और उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। किन्तु असल जो मर्ज है उस को आपने नहीं छोड़ा है। एक छोटी सी दवा की डोज ही आप ने दी है, ऐसा मुझे कहना पड़ता है। असल मर्ज यह है कि आज देहातों से लोग शहरों में आते क्यों हैं। वे इसलिए आते हैं कि वहां उन को काम नहीं मिलता है, अधिक आमदनी नहीं होती है, वे सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं जो शहरों में हैं, देहातों में जो रोजी मिलती है वह शहरों के मुकाबले में बहुत कम है। वहां पर सिवाय मिट्टी के घरों के और कुछ नहीं है। न वहां पर रास्ते हैं, न बिजली है और न पानी की व्यवस्था है। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर आप यह सोच रहे हैं कि शहरों में जो भीड़ है वह कम हो जायेगी तो ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। आप को देहातों में सुविधायें प्रदान करनी होंगी।

हा रेन प्राइवेट कैपिटल के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा जा रहा है। यह कहा जा

रहा है कि हम बाहर के कैपिटलिस्टों को यहां पर उद्योग खोलने की इजाजत देंगे। यह काम बहुत दूरदेशी से हो रहा है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। यहां के जो कैपिटलिस्ट हैं उन पर तो हम कंट्रोल नहीं रख सके हैं और काला पैसा उसका एक उदाहरण है तो उन पर हम कैसे रख सकेंगे? यह कहा जाता है कि फौरन कैपिटल हमारी टर्म्ज पर आयेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह शान्दिक चीज है, बिल्कुल एक स्लोगन रहने वाला है, इससे अधिक कुछ नहीं। अगर हम फारेन कैपिटलिस्टों को यहां जगह देंगे तो उस का परिणाम हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर बहुत बुरा पड़ेगा। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन जो अब तक रहा है उस से हम हट रहे हैं। फारेन कैपिटलिस्टों को एक मर्तबा हम ने यहां आने दिया तो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था विश्रुंखल हो जायेगी, तितर बितर हो जायेगी और समाजवाद लाने की जो बात हम कर रहे हैं वह सिर्फ बात की बात ही रह जायेगी। मुझे डर है कि यह अमरीकी समाजवाद हो जाएगा।

सैल्फ-जेनरेटिंग इकोनोमी की बात भी की जाती है। हमारी इकोनोमी स्वचालित रहे ऐसी बात हम चाहते हैं। किन्तु हम देखते हैं कि उस ओर अभी तक सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है। अपने समाज में एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में इतना अन्तर है, इतना रीजनल इम्बैलैन्स है कि शहरों और शहरों के आस पास बड़े बड़े कारखाने और फैक्ट्रियां होती हैं जबकि देहातों में कुछ नहीं होता। जब शहरों के नजदीक रहने वाले लोगों को हम इन्सेन्टिव देना चाहते हैं कि वे शहरों से देहातों की तरफ जायें, तो मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर या जो कारखाने शहरों में चल रहे हैं वे देहातों में चलाये जायें। जहां पर आप लोगों को ले जाना चाहते हैं अगर वहां पर आप पब्लिक

सेक्टर के कारखाने खोल दें तो खुद-ब-खुद जो आप की प्रब्लेम है, जो प्रश्न है, देहातों के लोगों को वहीं पर रखने की वह हल हो जायेगी।

16.00 hrs.

इस के साथ साथ अन्त में मैं यह कहूँगा कि जब तक भारतवर्ष में सर्वसाधारण जनता को आप साथ नहीं लेंगे, मजदूर किसानों को आप साथ नहीं लेंगे तब तक यह देश आगे जाने वाला और समृद्ध होने वाला नहीं है तथा अपने पैर पर आप खड़ा होने वाला भी नहीं है। बाहर की चीजों से और बाहर के देशों की मदद से हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

**Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North):**  
Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals presented to this House by the Finance Minister. I have heard the Opposition party Members speaking against these proposals. The Swatantra Party Members think that our taxation system is wrong it is very high and our industrial policy is not encouraging so as to induce capital formation. That is what they say. On the other side, Members of the PSP and the Communist Party feel that our policies are not taking us in the direction of socialism but they are helping the development of monopoly capital. I think these two divergent views cancel each other and, if any thing, it only justifies the correctness of the stand of the Government. I warn the Opposition Members that they should give up this negative attitude of continuously villifying the Government. They should recall what happened in Germany. It was the Communist Party which was responsible for the rise of Hitler and it is that kind of condition that the Opposition will create if they continue in their present paths. If the Opposition could develop their strength on the basis of some firm programme and policy, we would also welcome it. But so far they have no constructive suggestions to

offer. On the contrary they magnify things; if there is corruption, they magnify it and villify the Government. The Swatantra Party thinks that the Communists are traitors and the Left Communists think that the rightist parties are traitors and renegades. But they unite when villifying the Government. Too much is said about socialism. What is the definition of socialism? Ownership and control of the means of production by society. In terms of this Constitution, the guiding principle is that society should increasingly have control over means of production. Keeping in view that objective, we adopted the Industrial Policy Resolution. In terms of that Resolution, we decided to have the basic industries or heavy industries solely under the control of the Government. In the course of a few years, steel which is a basic industry was brought under the control of Government, then fertilisers, then coal. Now, at Ranchi we have a heavy machinery plant so that in course of time we may be able to produce plants here and with the help of that plant we can produce tractors, coal mining machinery, heavy electrical and power plant and that kind of thing. We should think logically. The choice is between the consumer goods industry and the capital goods industry. If we do not want to put up with some suffering for some years to come, we have to give up the idea of the capital or heavy industry. This was carefully gone into and we decided to have capital industries or heavy industries so that the country becomes self-sufficient in respect of these things. Poverty is not abolished now by this but this country has suffered for thousands of years. I am not praising our Government. If you look at the neighbouring countries, you will find the position; they say that in the course of fifteen years we have not made much progress and the other countries have done much more. In a dictatorial country, where democracy does not function, it is possible to do much even within 5—10 years.

[Shri R. G. Dubey]

If a person dies of cold in Delhi, the next day it is echoed in the Parliament and people ask how and why he died. In China millions may die but they do not care. Between Peking and Moscow here is this serious ideological conflict. Moscow has accepted co-existence whereas Peking does not accept. The Left Communist party toes the Peking line that they should spread communism through bloodshed and violence. In the face of that, they want to know from the Government what the Government has in its possession to keep them in detention.

I feel that the Finance Minister's fiscal and monetary policies have had some desirable effect on the trend of prices I am speaking from my experience of the prices prevailing in the integrated areas of Mysore. The price index of wheat was 125—130 in November, 1964; slowly it has come down to 75-82 in March, 1965. The comparative figures for rabi jowar in Maharashtra and parts of Mysore are 85—90 and 50—52. In Mysore the Government of Mysore had fixed the price at 52 and that it actually the market price also. The figures relating to Tur Dal are 145—150 and 115—120; Chana dal, 225—230 and 125—140. From 32-33 in November, 1964 for 10 Kg of groundnut oil, it has come down to 20-21 now.

**Shri Heda:** Is it due to Budget?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** Certainly. I am coming to that. Harvest and the supply position is one factor. But that could not be the only factor. From my talks with bank officials understand that the Reserve Bank's directives to the banks have had some effect on the prices and that is also an important factor in bringing down the prices to this level. I am not a financial expert myself but this is what I was told by the banking circles. In the face of that could we say that there is no attempt to bring down the prices or that the prices had shown no downward trend?

In a society production of goods should be commensurate with the issue of currency. The basic thing is the production of food. We should aim not only at food sufficiency for our people but we should be able to have surplus food production so that whatever surplus we produce can be diverted to other sectors of development in the country.

Now, I take up the last point regarding the eastern frontier. In our anxiety over Kashmir, rightly so, we should not forget our eastern frontier which is very vulnerable due to infiltration from East Pakistan into Assam, Tripura, Manipur, and West Bengal. There is the question of the refugee influx. If we go on at this rate, I am afraid that in course of time in East Pakistan there will be no minority community whatsoever left. I am just doing some loud thinking about this problem. In any negotiations that we may have with Pakistan, this question should be taken up. Let there be with regard to West Bengal and East Pakistan kind of common market, where people can come and go freely and within a fixed time-limit, if the minorities want to exchange their property, they may be free to do so. Otherwise, I am afraid the West Bengal problem is going to eat into the vitals of the nation.

Now, let me refer to production in the public sector. The other day, the FICCI Conference was there. If anything, there is a grievance. Actually, when we criticise capitalism, I want to refer, for the benefit of the Communist members, to what even Karl Marx, who is the author of socialism, said. He had said that capitalism or the capitalistic system of production also plays a progressive role at a certain stage of history. We totally forget it. We must allow the private sector also to function. You may call it capitalism or whatever it is. But as long as the private sector or capitalistic system of production plays an effective and progressive role, you

cannot condemn it; you cannot under-rate it. But what are we doing? The other day, the Communist members or some other Members also were speaking not knowing what exactly socialism is. Socialism cannot be brought within a day. We must allow the private sector to function.

With these few words, I close.

**श्रीमती विजय राजे सिंधिया (ग्वालियर) :** श्रीमान अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तुत बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का जो सुभवसर आप ने मुझे प्रदान किया है उसके लिए मैं आपकी अत्यन्त आभारी हूँ। नए बजट का हृदय से स्वागत करते हुए मुझे आज बड़ा आनन्द हो रहा है।

जिस तरह से हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उस से निःसन्देह सर्वसाधारण के भारवाहक जीवन को राहत मिलेगी। गत अनेक वर्षों से घाटे के बजट और उपयोग में आने वाली अनिवार्य वस्तुओं पर बढ़ते हुए करों व तदनुसार मूल्यों के कारण आमदनी व खर्च के मध्य सन्तुलन बिठाना उन के लिए कठिन हो रहा था। प्रस्तुत बजट उन के लिए आशा और विश्वास की एक प्रकाश रेखा रहेगी कि हमारी सरकार उन की आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के प्रति उपेक्षित नहीं है और जो वर्तमान परिस्थितियाँ हैं उन में सहायता देने व कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए तत्पर है।

संयुक्त पूँजी का जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में विनिमय, जीवन यापन और सुरक्षा के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था, वस्तुतः एक संतोषजनक बजट ही माना जाना चाहिए।

यह सही है कि कोई भी बजट सारे वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को संतुष्ट करने वाला नहीं हो सकता। बजट में पूँजी, व्यक्ति और उस के जीवन के मध्य थोड़ा तटस्थ रह कर न्याय करने का स्पष्ट दिग्दर्शन है।

जब आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भाव बलपूर्वक नीचे गिराए जावेंगे तो महंगाई स्वतः सिमटने लगेगी। महंगाई का निराकरण महंगाई भत्ते या वेतन बढ़ाने से नहीं होता। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने इस बजट में उक्त सत्य को सामने रखा है। जिस प्रकार उन्होंने छोटी आमदनी वाले वर्गों को आमदनी कर से छूट दी है और उन के जीवन में अधिक बोझ डाले बिना अधिक सुविधायें लाने का प्रयास किया है, निश्चित ही उस से उन्हें अपने वर्तमान वेतन और दैनिक आवश्यकताओं के मध्य सन्तुलन लाने में सुविधा मिलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रस्तुत बजट से इस कारण बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई है कि इस में हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर पूरा ध्यान दिया गया है। चीन के भारत पर आक्रमण ने यह बात सिद्ध कर दी थी कि हम आरक्षित नहीं हैं और जो सुरक्षा की उस समय व्यवस्था थी, वह सन्तोषजनक कदापि नहीं कही जा सकती थी। उस समय से देश की तैयारी और सेना की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए बराबर बल दिया जा रहा है। प्रस्तुत बजट में इस महान् और अत्यन्त सामयिक कार्य के लिए पूर्व से अनुमानित 32 करोड़ अधिक धनराशि की व्यवस्था है। वित्त मंत्री इस के लिए धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। यथार्थ में जिस प्रकार हमारे राष्ट्र को कुछ पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों से खतरा है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं तो इस राशि को भी पूर्ण सन्तोषजनक नहीं मानती, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का है। हम सब के जीवन और मरण का है। जिस प्रकार सीमाओं पर नित्य प्रति संघर्ष हो रहे हैं और जो समाचार हमारी सीमाओं के इर्द गिर्द पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों की सेनाओं के एकत्रित होने के आ रहे हैं, वास्तव में वे चौंका देने वाले हैं। यदि योजनाओं के अन्य क्षेत्रों में थोड़ी मितव्ययता कर धनराशि बचायी जा सके तो अवश्य ही इस आपदाकाल में बँसा किया जाना चाहिए, व बचाई हुई धनराशि को अपनी सेना की मजबूती पर

### [श्रीमती विजय राजे सिंधिया]

व्यय करना चाहिए। एक तरह से देखा जाय तो यह विशाल और भारी भरकम योजनाएं ही उत्तरोत्तर अधिक करों के लिए जिम्मेवार हैं, और यदि यह कहा जाय तो कदाचित्त गलत न होगा कि इसी कारण नित्य प्रति आवश्यकता में आने वाली वस्तुओं के दाम भी आकाश छूते जा रहे हैं।

इस बजट में चांदी पर 50 प्रतिशत कर कम कर देने का भी कृषक वर्ग द्वारा स्वागत होगा और जो उन में अनावश्यक रूप में कृषि धान्यों को संग्रहीत करने की मनोवृत्ति बन गयी है, उस की भी समाप्ति हो सकेगी। गत कुछ वर्षों में ऐसा प्रतीत होने लगा है कि हमारा कृषक समाज अपनी उपज का एक कड़ा भाग मंडी में न ला कर उसे सुरक्षित पूंजी के रूप में रख लेता है। हो सकता है कि चांदी की महंगाई और स्वर्ण पर कंट्रोल हो जाने के कार। उन की प्रवृत्ति में यह परिवर्तन आया हो। अब चांदी की स्थिति में सुधार होने के कारण अवश्य ही वह इस ओर आकर्षित होगा और जो अनाज की जमाखोरी वर्तमान में है, उसमें भी कमी होगी।

अनाज की उत्पादन वृद्धि को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें भूमि की अधिकतम जोत का पुनः सर्वेक्षण करना होगा, और जो भूमि बहुत छोटे छोटे खंडों में बंट जाने के कारण अनाधिक बन गयी है उसे आधिक दृष्टि से उपयोगी बनाने के लिए तथा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा को बढ़ाना होगा। मेरे विचार में कृषि का आधुनिकीकरण तभी सम्भव है जब खेती के लिए कृषकों के पास कृषि के अन्य समुचित साधनों के साथ ही साथ बड़े बड़े भूखंड भी हों।

आवश्यक खाद्यान्नों का अभाव इस कारण भी अनुभव किया जाता है क्योंकि कृषक की मनोवृत्ति अधिकाधिक व्यवसायिक फसलों की ओर बनी हुई है। कृषि धान्यों

के अधिक उत्पादन तथा प्रोत्साहन के लिए हमें कुछ बहुत ही निश्चित कदम उठाने होंगे, ताकि व्यवसायिक फसलों व अन्य खाद्य धान्यों के उत्पादन में समानता लायी जा सके। खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए हमें अपने देश के कृषिक समाज के दृष्टिकोण में मनोवैज्ञानिक परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा, जिससे खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकतानुसार बढ़ सके।

किसानों की माली हालत सुधारने के लिए और जो भारी संख्या में प्रति वर्ष नगरों की तरफ एक विशेष आकर्षण, धनोपार्जन का लेकर चले आ रहे हैं उन को रोकने के लिए ग्रामीण उद्योगों और सह-उद्योगों की भी व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि अतिरिक्त समय में वे खाली हाथ न बैठे रहें और साथ ही अतिरिक्त आमदनी भी कमा सकें, उस के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है।

जबजट में कपड़े के दामों में, साइकिल व उसके पुर्जों के मूल्यों में और वनस्पति तेलों के मूल्य में कमी होने का प्रभाव भी कृषि धान्यों तथा अन्य जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर अवश्य पड़ेगा।

मैं इस बजट को इस कारण भी महत्वपूर्ण मानती हूं कि इस के द्वारा बढ़ते हुए वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को स्थिर और किन्हीं अंशों तक नीचे गिराया जा सकेगा। मानी हुई बात है कि जब आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भावों में गिरावट आरम्भ होगी तो उस का प्रभाव अन्य वस्तुओं के भावों पर भी पड़ेगा और इस प्रकार मूल्यवृद्धि का जो झिलसिला है वह रुक सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना भी पूर्ण सत्य न होगा कि प्रस्तुत बजट द्वारा देश के व्यापार, उद्योग और वाणिज्य को प्रोत्साहन न मिलेगा या उस के द्वारा उक्त क्षेत्रों में पूंजी का अधिक वेग से विनिमय न होगा।

प्रस्तुत बजट में हम और भी ध्यान दिया गया है कि पूँजी अधिक बोझ से या अधिक नियंत्रण के कारण अधिक शर्मीली न हो जाए और नए उद्योगों की स्थापना, अथवा उत्पादन क्षमता में कमी या शिथिलता न आ जाए। नए उद्योग जैसे रेयान, स्टेपल यार्न आदि पर इस कारण ही करों की छूट दी गयी है, जिससे रेयान तथा अन्य इसी प्रकार के कपड़ों का उत्पादन बढ़े और देश के लिए वे अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकें। बस्तुतः यह बड़े सूझ बूझ की बात है कि बजट में इस और उदारता की नीति अपनायी गयी है। नए उद्योगों की स्थापना के हेतु जो आमदनी की भंगले पांच वर्षों तक निरन्तर विनिमय की छूट व्यवस्था है, उस का भी स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस उदार नीति का अवश्य ही परिणाम शुभ होगा और जो व्यक्ति अपने उद्योगों का विकास व उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं वे पूँजी को अधिक आवेग पूर्वक उस में लगाने के लिए प्रेरणा पावेंगे।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने इस बजट में अपनी उस बात का पालन किया है, जो उन्होंने सन 1957 के बजट को प्रस्तुत करते समय सीधे कर लगाने की अयोग्यता के बारे में कही थी। आप ने कहा था “मैं इस निर्णय पर आया हूँ कि सीधे कर उच्चतम स्तर पर लगाने से करों का जो लाभ है उस से वंचित हो जाना पड़ता है।” इस कारण ही वर्तमान बजट में उन्होंने करों की सीधी व्यवस्था पर बल न देकर जो उस के अनेकानेक अन्य श्रोत हैं, उन पर कर लगाए हैं, या वृद्धि की है।

यह वास्तविक रूप में जनता का बजट है। आज जनता को उस का लाभ मिलेगा और मिलना ही चाहिए, लेकिन मैं ऐसा अनुभव करती हूँ कि सारे विश्व में सर्वाधिक टैक्स लगे इस राष्ट्र को अभी और अधिक करों से छूट की आवश्यकता है। उन देशों में जहाँ कि काफ़ी ऊँचे कर लगाए जाते हैं,

यह भी पाया जाता है कि इन देशों की सरकार बदले में सर्वसाधारण के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा, उन की शिक्षा आदि चतुर्मुखी उन्नति के लिए व जीवन की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए यथेष्ट रूप में व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी भी ले लेती है। यह तो मानना होगा कि वर्तमान में हमारे देश में करों का भार अधिक है और वातावरण कुछ इस प्रकार का बन गया है जिस के कारण जितना हम उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहते हैं, नहीं कर पाते और अपनी अनुमानित उत्पादन शक्ति की लक्ष्यपूर्ति भी हम नहीं कर पाते। जितनी प्रेरणा (इंसेंटिव) हम अपने उद्योगों व उन के उत्पादनों की क्षमता को विविध प्रकार से दे सकेंगे, उतना ही यह देश आर्थिक क्षेत्र में समृद्ध हो सकेगा ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है। अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलने से स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा (हैल्दी कौम्पीटीशन) का विकास होगा और उस के कारण उत्पादन अधिक और बढ़िया किस्म का होगा और इस तरह हम अपने उत्पादन का अधिक से अधिक निर्यात कर, विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकेंगे। यही ऐसा उत्साह-वर्धक मार्ग है जिस को अपना कर हम विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव को दूर कर, अपने देश में समृद्धि ला सकते हैं। मैं इस बात में विश्वास नहीं करती कि किसी भी वर्ग को बुरा भला कहा जावे या उस पर दोषारोपण किया जावे। ऐसा करने से राष्ट्र का विकास श्रेष्ठ परम्पराओं के अनुसार न हो सकेगा। मूलभूत मानवीय स्वभाव को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राष्ट्र की प्रगति और राष्ट्रीय निधि को बढ़ाने में उचित ढंग से राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक वर्ग व व्यक्ति को योगदान देने पर उस का स्वागत होना चाहिए। इस व्यवस्था के मध्य, केवल शासन को इस प्रकार अवश्य देखना चाहिए कि इकाइयों और समाज के किन्हीं भी वर्गों का शोषण नहीं हो रहा हो। वर्तमान बजट में हम ने अभावों से थोड़ा छलंग हट कर समृद्धि की ओर कदम बढ़ाया है। अविध्य में भी इसी मार्ग का अनुसरण करना

## [श्रीमान विजय राजे सिंधी]

है जिस से इस देश के सभी वर्गों का विश्वास अर्जित कर सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सन्तोष का विषय है कि शिक्षा, साहित्य और संस्कृति पर भी गतवर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष के बजट में व्यय का अधिक प्रावधान है। यह कहने की अब बात नहीं है कि इस देश में, जिस में हमारी दासता के काल में शिक्षा की अत्यन्त असन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था रही और अज्ञानता के कारण राष्ट्रीय चेतना व राष्ट्रीय चरित्र के गठन में बाधा उपस्थित होती रही, उस दिशा में उतनी तेजी से प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है जितनी कि आवश्यकता थी अतएव आज भी देश में अज्ञान और अशिक्षा काफी मात्रा में व्याप्त है। आज भी हमारे असंख्य देशवासी शिक्षा के प्रकाश में नहीं रह रहे हैं और अपने अज्ञान के कारण जो जनतांत्रिक प्रशासन की सुविधाएँ हैं, उन का पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठा नहीं पाते हैं। हमारा प्रयास जो प्रत्येक भारतवासी को आज देश का गौरवशाली व समर्थ नागरिक बनाने का है, वह उस समय तक पूर्ण न हो सकेगा, जब तक कि शिक्षा का ज्ञानदीप घर-घर न जल उठेगा। इस कारण भी बजट में जो शिक्षा साहित्य व संस्कृति के लिए धनराशि निश्चित की गई है वह पूर्ण सन्तोषजनक नहीं मानी जा सकती। शिक्षा का मार्ग, जो कि वास्तव में राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य है उस में आरम्भ से अन्त तक अर्थात्, आरम्भिक शिक्षा से लेकर महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षा तक समुचित व्यवस्था रहना चाहिए तभी उचित शिक्षा के माध्यम से हमारे देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी समस्या, जो कि आज एक अभिशाप के रूप में मूंह बाएँ खड़ी हुई है वही कल वरदान में परिणित हो सकती है। आज की शिक्षा में सब से बड़ा अभाव धार्मिक व नैतिक शिक्षा का है, जो कि यथार्थ में चरित्र निर्माण के लिए मूलभूत है। मैं इसे निराशाजनक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण मानती हूँ कि न तो इस ओर पालकगण ही ध्यान दे

रहे हैं और न जैसा चाहिए वैसा शिक्षाविज्ञ ही। इन कारणों से भी शिक्षा की वर्तमान प्रणाली में नित्य नये दोष प्रसारित होते जा रहे हैं; और जो शिक्षा का उद्देश्य है वह क्रमशः लोपप्रायः होता जा रहा है। वर्तमान पीढ़ी के नवयुवकों को देखते हुए शिक्षा प्रणाली में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तनों की आवश्यकता नजर आती है। आज तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है जैसे वह नवयुवक देश और देश की समस्याओं की ओर से नितान्त विमुख है और किसी दूसरी ही ख्याली दुनिया में आवास कर रहे हैं। जरा जरा सी बातों पर उत्तेजित हो आन्दोलन करने की प्रवृत्ति उन में भरपूर पायी जाती है तथा नागरिक उत्साहित्व की ओर भी उन की कोई चेतना नजर नहीं आती है। इस प्रकार जहाँ एक ओर हर वस्तुओं की कीमत दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है : वहाँ एक वस्तु का मूल्य अवश्य द्रुतगति से गिरता जा रहा है और वह है मानव का मूल्य। अतएव शिक्षा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्र निर्माणकारी क्षेत्र के लिए अधिक पूँजी व्यय करने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है।

मैं इस अवसर पर थोड़ा भाषा के प्रश्न पर यदि कुछ निवेदन करूँ तो अप्रासंगिक न होगा। जिस प्रकार से भाषा को विवाद का प्रश्न बना कर राष्ट्र की भावनात्मक एकता को गहरी क्षति पहुंचायी गयी है, यह हमारे लिए बड़े शोक व शर्म की बात है। भाषा का प्रश्न आज का नहीं है। कई वर्ष पूर्व से आज तक भाषा के बारे में हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता जो इस महान देश के विभिन्न प्रांतों से हुए, अनिवार्य रूप से समस्त देश की एकता के लिए एक सम्पर्क भाषा (लिंग्वेज) की आवश्यकता को अनुभव करते रहे हैं और उस के लिए प्रयास भी करते रहे। महात्मा गांधी जी ने तो राष्ट्रभाषा को देश की जीवन-दायिनी पावन जलधारा माना था।

जो कुछ हो गया उस को दोहराने या उस से हिसा ग्रहण करने की बात मैं नहीं

कहती। प्रश्न भविष्य का है। सारे देश के लिए एक सम्पर्क भाषा होना आवश्यक है। यह मानी हुई बात है। यह भाषा चाहे आप बंगाली मान लीजिये, मराठी मान लीजिये, तेलगु या तामिल, नहीं तो संस्कृत ही सही जो भारतीय संस्कृति की जननी मानी जाती है, उस की सम्पूर्ण सामर्थ्य को देख लीजिये और उसे एक सुनिश्चित अवधि के अन्दर सारे देश में प्रचलित करा दीजिए। वह अवधि ऐसी हो जो व्यवहारिक हो और फिर पूरी आस्थापूर्वक उस की पूर्ति के लिए जुट जाना चाहिए। सही ही है यदि 17 वर्ष पूर्व हिन्दी या किसी भी भारतीय भाषा को राष्ट्रभाषा मान कर सारे देश भर में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा से उच्चतर शिक्षा तक समान प्रयत्न किये गए होते तो अवश्य ही जो भाषा के नाम पर आज वैमनस्य सामने आया, वह न आया होता।

जहां तक क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं हैं, वे फूलेंगी, फलेंगी अवश्य। उन का राष्ट्रव्यापी स्तर पर समादर भी होगा। किसी भी विदेशी भाषा को सम्पर्क भाषा (लिंग्वेज) का स्थान देना हमारी राष्ट्रीय भावना को ठेस पहुंचाना है। हम मानते हैं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा से इस देश को बहुत बड़ा लाभ, एक प्रकार से, ज्ञानवर्धन व टैकनिकल शिक्षा की दृष्टि से मिला है और भविष्य में भी मिलता रहेगा। इसलिए भी मैं यह मानने के लिए विवश हूं कि वह एक एसोसिएट भाषा के रूप में अपनी विकासशीलता और व्यापकता के कारण बनी रहेगी और बनाये रखना हमारे लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से भी अत्यन्त उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा।

आज जो देश में भाषा विवाद ने उग्र रूप धारण कर लिया है उसे तत्काल समाप्त हो ही जाना चाहिए और सारे देशवासियों को मन से कटुता को निकाल कर एक सामूहिक परिवार के रूप में नये उत्साह और नई उमंग को लेकर राष्ट्रभाषा के प्रचलन का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर देना चाहिए।

अन्त में अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बार पुनः वित्त मंत्री महोदय को एक संतुलित तथा जनता का बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए धन्यवाद तथा बधाई देती हूं और आशा करती हूं कि आग्रह भी इसी प्रकार का व्यवहारिक और संतुलित बजट अधिक क्षमता सहित प्रस्तुत किया जावेगा।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट प्रस्तावों पर कुछ भी कहने से पूर्व संसद के लिए नवनिर्वाचित, भारतीय राजनीतिक अनुभवी जानी बूझी और सूझबूझ वाली महिला, श्रीमती विजया-लक्ष्मी पंडित को, उन के भाषण पर मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अपने भाषण से जहां यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि पार्टी से देश बड़ा होता है वहां साथ ही साथ उन्होंने सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों का भी इस विषय में मार्गदर्शन किया है कि सदन से बाहर जो वह बात कहते हैं उन्हीं बातों को निर्भीकता के साथ इस सदन में भी देश की रक्षा के नाम पर कहना चाहिए।

जहां तक बजट के प्रस्तावों का सम्बन्ध है तीसरी योजना जिस समय बनी थी उसमें 1100 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स तीसरी योजना में लगने थे। लेकिन योजना के पहले चार वर्षों में ही 2050 करोड़ रुपये के कर इस देश पर लगा दिये गये जोकि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के कुल पांच वर्षों के लिये जाने वाले करों से दुगुने थे। अब इस कमरतोड़ महंगाई में जबकि देशवासियों में इतनी शक्ति नहीं रही है कि वह और किसी प्रकार का कर दे सके तब वित्त मंत्री ने यह कहा कि अब कोई नया टैक्स इस प्रकार का नहीं लगेगा कि जो जनसाधारण को प्रभावित करे। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई बहुत बड़ी दया सरकार की नहीं है जबकि पिछले चार वर्षों में ही दुगुने टैक्स यह सरकार ले चुकी है। एक नया प्रकार जो इस वर्ष वित्त मंत्री ने सदन और देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया वह यह है कि दस दिन पहले दस प्रतिशत इम्पॉर्ट ड्यूटी लगाई

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

और दस दिन के बाद फिर जो बजट प्रस्ताव इस सदन में उपस्थित किये उनमें बजट को बचत का बजट दिखा कर यह सिद्ध करने का यत्न किया है कि इस बार का बजट और वर्षों के बजटों की अपेक्षा कुछ विशेष बचत का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दस दिन के अन्दर कोई विशेष ऐसी आपत्कालीन स्थिति नहीं आने वाली थी। अगर दस दिन के बाद ही इस की घोषणा की जाती तो भी स्थिति में कोई विशेष अन्तर न होता।

यह सरकार अपने व्ययों पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा सकी है। यदि मैं मोटी भाषा में कहूँ, तो यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने अपने खर्च के लिए एक पाताल-फोड़ कुंभ बना रखा है, जिस में ऊपर से जितना डाल दिया जाये, वह नीचे से निकल जायेगा। जब तक इस प्रवृत्ति पर किसी प्रकार की रोक नहीं लगेगी, तब तक हम इस देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे।

इस बजट में 216 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय रखा गया है, जिस में से 117 करोड़ रुपये रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडीचर और 99 करोड़ रुपये कैपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर है। वित्त मंत्री ने इस रकम का विभाजन इस प्रकार किया है कि 81 करोड़ रुपया पब्लिक सैक्टर के प्रोग्रामों के लिए, 91 करोड़ रुपया राज्यों को केन्द्र से सहायता देने के लिए और 44 करोड़ रुपया हमारे देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए।

इस में जहाँ तक सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर व्यय होने वाले रुखों का सम्बन्ध है, किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। यदि वित्त मंत्री देश की स्वतंत्रता और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इस रकम में और भ्रष्टाचार करते तो भी शायद उन को साधुवाद ही दिया जाता। लेकिन जहाँ तक राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने का प्रश्न है, जब स्वयं वित्त मंत्री इस सदन में और इस सदन से बाहर इस तथ्य को स्वीकार

कर चुके हैं कि राज्य सरकारों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, तब उन को सहायता देने के लिए इतना व्यय बता देना और उस पर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण न होना देश पर एक बहुत बड़ा बोझ लादना है।

मैं इस सदन में जिस प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उसी का (उत्तर प्रदेश का) उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पैंतीस हजार अध्यापक आज हड़ताल पर हैं। उन के सामने यह प्रश्न है कि अपनी जीविका के लिए उन का वेतन-मान बढ़ाया जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार केन्द्र का नाम लेकर उस प्रश्न को टाल देती है। वित्त मंत्री इस 91 करोड़ रुपये में से कुछ करोड़ रुपया उस उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भी देंगे, जिस ने एक और तो इस वर्ष यह घोषणा की है कि दसवीं श्रेणी तक लड़कियों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क (फ्री) होगी—लड़कियों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क हो, इसका मैं विरोधी नहीं हूँ, बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह होना चाहिए—पर दूसरी ओर वह पढ़ाने वालों के पेट को पूरी रोटी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यदि राज्य सरकारों के इस प्रकार के कार्यों पर केन्द्र का कोई नियंत्रण न हो और उन के व्यय बराबर इस तरह आदर्शवाद में बढ़ते चले जायें, तो वित्त मंत्री कब तक ऐसे प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित कर सकेंगे और कब तक देश इन व्ययों को सहन करता चला जायेगा?

इसी प्रकार मैं केन्द्र के व्यय का भी एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दिन पहले एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने सरकार को एक नोट दिया था कि डेपुटेशन एलाउंस देने की दुष्प्रवृत्ति बहुत बढ़ती चली जा रही है। यदि किसी विभाग में कोई वांछित योग्यता का व्यक्ति नहीं है और बाहर से कोई व्यक्ति डेपुटेशन पर बुलाया जाता है, तब तो वह बात सच में आती है, लेकिन यह प्रवृत्ति यहाँ तक बढ़ गई है कि एक ही विभाग में, एक ही मेज

पर बैठ कर काम करने वाले व्यक्ति का केवल पद बदल दिया जाता है और वह अपने वेतन से बीस से पच्चीस प्रतिशत तक अधिक वेतन लेने लगता है। जिस प्रवृत्ति के सम्बन्ध में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने बहुत दिन पहले चेतावनी दी थी, उसी का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इस प्रकार से डेपुटेशन एलाउन्स दिया जाता है, उनके साथ काम करने वाले दूसरे अन्य कर्मचारियों में हीनता और असन्तोष की भावना पैदा हो रही है। यह प्रवृत्ति यहां तक बढ़ गई है कि केवल ऊंचे स्तर के अधिकारियों—सेक्रेटरी या जॉयंट सेक्रेटरी—अथवा नीचे के अधिकारियों—डिपुटी सेक्रेटरी या ग्रैंडर सेक्रेटरी—तक ही बात सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि स्टे रोफ़र, क्लर्क और चपरासी तक को भी डेपुटेशन पर रखा जा रहा है।

अगर सरकार अपने व्ययों पर नियंत्रण नहीं करेगी और जो करोड़ों रुपया वह आज बहा रही है, यदि वह इसी प्रकार से उन को देती चली जायेगी, तो देश कैसे बराबर इस बात को सहन करेगा ?

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने अपनी 1964-65 की 27वीं रिपोर्ट में सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया था कि कुछ व्यापारियों की तरह बजट में ओवर-एस्टीमेट और ग्रैंडर-एस्टीमेट करने की सरकार की भी प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती चली जा रही है। सरकार बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय प्राप्ति कम दिखाती है और व्यय अधिक दिखाती है और साल के अन्त में बचत दिखा कर उससे अपनी प्राप्ति और कार्यकुशलता का परिचय देती है। उदाहरण स्वरूप मैं एक ही बात यहां कहना चाहता हूं।

16-35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

गत वर्ष 239 करोड़ रुपये की जो कुल बचत बताई गई, उसमें सरकार द्वारा लगाए

गए 190 करोड़ रुपये के नये कर भी सम्मिलित थे। यदि ये 190 करोड़ रुपये के नये कर न लगाये गये होते, तब भी इस देश को 49 करोड़ रुपये की बचत शुद्ध रूप से हो सकती थी। मैं समझता हूं कि अपनी कुशलता दिखाने के सरकार के इस ढंग और सरकारी आंकड़ों के इस जादू के बारे में इस सदन को और देश को सावधान होना पड़ेगा।

जहां तक करों का सम्बन्ध है, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट में 4300 रुपये तक छूट देने की घोषणा की है। लेकिन अगर छूट की सीमा को 4300 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 5000 तक कर दिया जाये, तो उससे भी देश को कुछ राहत मिल सकती है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, इस देश में कुल मिला कर 14 लाख के लगभग करदाता हैं, जिन में से 5 लाख व्यक्ति वे हैं, जो 5000 रुपये की सीमा के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और जो तीस, चालीस रुपये के लगभग ही कर देते हैं। अगर वित्त मंत्री 4,300 रुपये की छूट की सीमा को बढ़ा कर 5000 रुपये कर दें, तो उसका अभिप्राय यह होगा कि 14 लाख करदाताओं में से 5 लाख की संख्या निकल जायेगी और इसका सब से बड़ा लाभ यह हो सकेगा कि सरकार की टैक्स वसूल करने वाला मंगलर बाकी के 9 लाख करदाताओं पर अधिक शक्ति लगा सकेगा। वित्त मंत्री ने पछ एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि पिछले करों का बढ़ाया लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये हैं। करदाताओं की संख्या में इस प्रकार कमी हो जाने पर उस बढ़ाया का प्राप्ति में भी इस मंगलर का उपयोग किया जा सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप देते समय इस पर अवश्य विचार करें।

जहां तक विदेशी ऋणों का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय हमारे देश पर संसार के 24 देशों के ऋण हैं। 1950-51 में सब मिला कर

## [श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री]

ये ऋण 35 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग थे, लेकिन 1964 के अन्त में सब मिला कर ये ऋण 3000 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग हो गए। इसका अर्थ यह है कि चौदह वर्षों में हमने 87 गुना ऋण अपने देश पर बढ़ा लिए। इस की तुलना में हमने सरकारी कार्यों में लगाने के लिए अपने देश-वासियों से जो पैसा लिया है, उस में कोई बहुत बड़ी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है—उस में केवल ढाई से लेकर तीन गुना तक वृद्धि हुई है।

अभी जो इन्टरनेशनल चेम्बर आफ कामर्स का अधिवेशन हुआ था, उस में कुछ विदेशी व्यापारियों ने अपनी पूंजी लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि प्रायः सभी देशों में दूसरे देशों की पूंजी लगाई जाती है। जर्मनी के एक व्यापारी ने यह भी कहा था कि हमको प्रसन्नता होगी कि अगर हम भारतवर्ष को विदेशी पूंजी का विनियोग करने वाले देशों में पहले नम्बर पर पायें। पर मैं समझता हूँ कि हम जो विदेशी पूंजी अधिक मात्रा में आमंत्रित करते जा रहे हैं, कहीं उसका भयंकर दुष्परिणाम यह न हो कि हमारे देश की पूंजी लगाने वाले लोगों में निराशा और उत्साहहीनता की भावना का उदय हो जाये। उन्हें इस प्रकार की सुविधायें अवश्य देनी चाहिए, जिससे वे अधिक से अधिक अपनी पूंजी का विनियोग कर सकें। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाए और हमने केवल विदेशी ऋणों से अपने देश को दबा दिया, तो हम अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसा असंतुलन पैदा कर देंगे, जो भागे चल कर हमको बुरा महंगा पड़ेगा।

अब मैं उस धन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ, जिसको बही-खातों से बाहर का धन या मोटी भाषा में काला धन कह कर पुकारा जाता है। एक बार वित्त मंत्री ने हैदराबाद में कहा था कि वह धन 200 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है, लेकिन

बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि उसके बारे में निश्चित आंकड़े नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं। वह रकम 200 करोड़ रुपये 300 करोड़ रुपये, 500 करोड़ रुपये या चाहे कितनी भी क्यों न हो, उसको प्राप्त करने के लिये वित्त मंत्री ने मार्च के अन्त तक 57 प्रतिशत की सुविधा दी थी। मार्च का महीना अब समाप्ति की ओर है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी दी हुई सुविधाओं का कितने व्यक्तियों ने लाभ उठाया है। अगर उनकी आशा के अनुरूप लाभ नहीं उठाया गया है, तो इससे प्रतीत होता है कि उनके उपाय में कोई न कोई न्यूनता अवश्य है।

लेकिन इस छिपे हुए धन को प्राप्त करने से भी अधिक आवश्यक यह है कि लोगों में ऐसा करने की प्रवृत्ति क्यों उदय हो रही है। वित्त मंत्री 85 प्रतिशत की ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी लेने के बाद भी यह आशा करते हैं कि लोग बही-खाते के बाहर धन नहीं रखेंगे। अब उन्होंने कुछ सुविधायें दी हैं, लेकिन इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि कल संग्रह की इस प्रवृत्ति को देश में बढ़ावा फिर नहीं मिलेगा। वित्त मंत्री को इस समस्या के मूल में जाकर कुछ निर्णय लेने होंगे, ताकि इस प्रवृत्ति को फिर प्रोत्साहन न मिले।

बैलजियम और हालैंड में मैंने सुना है कि इसी प्रकार का धन पीछे बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया था और वहां की सरकार ने इस प्रकार के धन को उपयोग में लाने के लिए कुछ सुविधाएं भी दी थीं। वहां की आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिए उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा कहा था कि जो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए धन लगायेंगे, मकान बनायेंगे जो उन पर अपने धन का उपयोग करेंगे सरकार उनसे टैक्स नहीं लेगी या नाम-मात्र के टैक्स लेगी। इसी प्रकार से भारत में भी कोई व्यावहारिक मार्ग खोजा जाए, तो उपयुक्त होगा। और जो अवधि इस

सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने दी है, उसे भी बढ़ाया जाए।

अब मैं महंगाई के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत पुरानी बात मैं नहीं करता हूँ। 1964 के अन्तिम तीन मासों के आंकड़े जो रिजर्व बैंक के हैं वे ही मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिये आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। कुल मिला कर 17.7 प्रतिशत महंगाई 1964 के अन्तिम तीन महीनों के अन्दर बढ़ी है। जहां तक खाद्यान्नों का सम्बन्ध है महंगाई 23.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ी और कच्चे औद्योगिक साधनों पर 22.5 प्रतिशत महंगाई बढ़ी है। महंगाई बढ़ने का आधार यह भी है कि जो हमारे यहां सन् 1964 के पहले आठ मासों का औद्योगिक उत्पादन था 8.6 था वह घट कर 6.2 हो गया। इससे ही आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि महंगाई पर आप कहां तक नियंत्रण कर पाये हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों को अभी जो महंगाई भत्ता दिया है वह 30 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग जा कर बैठता है। राज्य सरकारें भी अपने कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते दे रही हैं या आगे चल कर देने की व्यवस्था करेंगी। यह भी सारा बोझ उसमें आकर सम्मिलित होगा। यह सब होने के बावजूद जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना है जो कि 21,500 करोड़ की बनने वाली है, उसको देखते हुए क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय अधिकारपूर्वक सदन को और सदन के द्वारा देश को यह आश्वासन दे सकेंगे कि वह महंगाई पर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण कर पायेंगे? कहां जाकर यह महंगाई रुकेगी? यह सबसे पहली समस्या है जो हल होनी चाहिये। अगर यह महंगाई न रुकी और जिस तरह से कमर तोड़ महंगाई आज बढ़ती जा रही है वैसे ही यह भी बढ़ती रही और देश को कुछ और अधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि इस बुरी तरह से बिगड़े हुए आर्थिक तंत्र का आगे चल कर क्या दुष्परिणाम होगा।

सरकार की नीतियों के कारण पिछले दो सालों में जो बहुत बड़ी हानि इस देश को उठानी पड़ी है वह यह है कि नए उद्योग "न" के लगभग ही लग रहे हैं, नए उद्योगों में पूंजी लगाने की प्रवृत्ति दृष्टिगोचर नहीं हो रही है। इस बात को केवल मैं नहीं कहता, देश के एक उच्च अर्थ शास्त्री श्री जी० एल० मेहता जो आई० सी० आई० सी० आई० के एक मुख्य अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने भी इस सम्बन्ध में अभी पीछे एक वक्तव्य दिया था। उसकी ओर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान गया होगा। उन्होंने भी इसी बात को कहा है। उधर सरकारी उद्योगों की स्थिति क्या है इसको भी आप देखें। अकेले हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में अब तक आठ सौ करोड़ रुपया आप लगा चुके हैं और सात सौ करोड़ रुपया और आप लगाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। पर उसमें पांच करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। सरकार इतनी भारी मात्रा में धन लगाये और उसको कुछ लाभन हो तो इसको कहां तक उचित ठहराया जा सकता है। सिवाय एच० एम० टी० और एंटी बायोटेक्स की कम्पनियों के सरकारी उद्योगों की स्थिति क्या है, इससे सारा देश चिन्तित है। सरकार को केवल उद्योग लगाने की प्रवृत्ति में होड़ नहीं करनी चाहिये। उद्योग लगाना कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है, बड़ी बात तो यह है कि उद्योगों को लगा कर व्यवस्थित रूप से चलाया जाए। यह एक सब से बड़ी बात है जिसमें आज सरकार फेल होती जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो स्थिति आज पब्लिक सेक्टर की है, अगर यही सोशलिज्म का समाजवाद का उदाहरण है तो वित्त मंत्री को देश को इस मामले में भी सन्तुष्ट करना पड़ेगा कि क्यों ऐसा है।

जितने भी सरकारी उद्योग हैं, जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योग हैं इन में एक बाध का और विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखना होगा। चाहे हम अमरीका के सहयोग से कोई फैक्टरी खोलें या रशिया के सहयोग से खोलें या

[श्री प्र. शर्मा शर्मा]

जर्मनी के सहयोग से खोलें, प्रयत्न इस बात का होना चाहिये कि भारतीय इंजीनियरों को और भारतीय टेक्नीशियनों को उन में अधिक से अधिक रखा जाए और उनको शिक्षण भी दिया जाए जिससे वे आगे चल कर उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकें। अपने शिक्षण का उपयोग देश के लिये कर सकें। बोकारो कारखाने के अन्दर दस्तूर एंड कम्पनी के द्वारा कुछ भारतीय इंजीनियरों को भेजा गया। जिस समय रूस के सहयोग से बोकारो का यह कारखाना बनने लगा तो उन इंजीनियरों की छंटनी कर दी गई। अब अगर इस प्रकार के शिक्षित इंजीनियर निकल निकल कर विदेशों में जायें और दूसरे देशों में जाकर नौकरियों की तलाश करें तो आप बताइये कि इसमें उनका क्या दोष है? यह जो प्रवृत्ति दृष्टिगोचर हो रही है, इस पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिये।

अब मैं कारपोरेट सेक्टर की जो कम्पनियां हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ सुविधाओं की घोषणा आपने उनके लिए जरूर की है। लेकिन इस प्रकार घूमा फिरा कर की है कि ऐसा वे करें तो यह होगा, कम्पनी इस प्रकार से करेंगे तो यह बूंग होगा, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। मेरे अभिप्राय यह है कि जब सरकारी उद्योगों में तो इस प्रकार बर-बर हानि हो रही है और निजी उद्योग देश में आज कल केवल सरकार की नीतियों के कारण नहीं लग रहे जो हैं वे उचित लाभ अच्छा दे रहे हैं तो सरकार को भी इस में एक नीति रखनी चाहिये। निजी उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में वह वही नीति हो सकती है जो भगवान कृष्ण ने गीता में बताई है।

परिव्राणाय सः धूनां बिनाशाय च दुष्कृतम्।

अगर कोई उद्योग सरकार की नीतियों का अनुचित लाभ उठाता है तो उस पर जितना

नियंत्रण चाहे आप लगा सकते हैं, इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन अगर कोई उद्योग देश के निर्माण में और देश के औद्योगिक विकास में सहायक हो रहा है तो उस को भी उन्हीं कठिनाइयों में फंसाया जाए यह कोई बुद्धिमत्ता की भी बात नहीं है।

अपने वक्त य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो स्थिति आज हमारे सामने हैं, अगर हम ने अपने देश के आर्थिक ढांचे को सम्भालना है और उस को व्यवस्थित रूप देना है तो इस के लिए हमें कुछ महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लेने होंगे। पहला सब से बड़ा निर्णय जो सुझाव के रूप में मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं यह है कि कीमतें जो बराबर ऊंची बढ़ती जा रही हैं जब तक इन को आप किस प्रकार से नियंत्रित नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप आर्थिक तंत्र को सम्भाल नहीं सकेंगे। इस वाते यह सब से जरूरी चीज है जो आप को करनी है।

विदेशी मुद्रा की जो भारी कमी देश के सामने आ गई है, दो सौ करोड़ रुपये से घट कर 89 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा केवल हमारे पास रह गई है, यह भी बड़ी चिन्तनीय स्थिति हमारे सामने है।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि बाजार में पूजों का जो बराबर स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, इस को भी सम्भालने की जरूरत है।

चौथी बात यह है कि उद्योगों में जो उत्पादन की क्षमता है, उस का पूरा उपयोग होना चाहिये। आज बहुत से उद्योग इस प्रकार के हैं जो अच्छा उत्पादन कर सकते हैं लेकिन उन की उत्पादन क्षमता के कारण नीतियों के कारण पूरा लाभ नहीं उठाया जा रहा है।

पांचवीं और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि कृषि उत्पादन जो इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है और जिस के कारण इस देश के आर्थिक तंत्र को सब से बड़ा धक्का लगा है, उसके बारे में भी सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा और कोई निर्णय तुरन्त लेना होगा। प्रस्तुत बजट प्रस्तावों से देश को यह आशा थी कि वित्त मंत्री कुछ इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव अवश्य उपस्थित करेंगे जिनसे देश की सामान्य जनता को विशेषकर कृषि उत्पादनों को कुछ लाभ पहुँचे। लेकिन बजट प्रस्तावों को देख कर निराशा हुई है। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को अगर आप सम्भालना चाहते हैं तो इस दिशा में भी आप को सोचना पड़ेगा।

आखिरी चीज मैं पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट्स होती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। वह इस सदन की एक अधिकृत समिति है। मेरा अपना कुछ निजी अनुभव जो उसमें रहकर पिछले दो तीन सालों का है वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह कमेटी बड़ी गहराई में जा कर कुछ निर्णय लेती है, बहुत सी शिकायतों का निरीक्षण करती है और उसके बाद सदन में अपनी रिपोर्ट देती है। लेकिन फिर भी उस के प्रतिवेदनों पर कोई ठोस निर्णय सरकार के द्वारा नहीं लिया जाता है। आप को इस बात का भी निर्णय लेना चाहिये कि जब पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी जैसी एक दायित्वपूर्ण कमेटी आपने बनाई हुई है तो उस के हर निर्णय पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाए और देखा जाए कि जो उस ने अपनी सम्मति दी है उस को कहाँ तक कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है।

एक अन्तिम बात मैं यहाँ यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि साम्यवाद जब भी किसी देश में आता है तो वह तब आता है जब उस देश का अर्थतन्त्र विच्छिन्न हो जाता है या जब उस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था गड़बड़ा जाती है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आप को न चाहते हुए भी, आप की गलत नीतियों के कारण इस देश का अर्थ-तंत्र बिखर जाए और न चाहते हुए

भी इस देश के अन्दर साम्यवाद आ जाए। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो सारे दोष की भागी वर्तमान सरकार होगी।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री इन बातों पर और मेरे सुझावों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे।

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Curiously enough, contrary to the general opinion in this House as well as outside, some hon. Members, particularly the leaders of the groups, have tried to show or paint a picture that this budget is a misconceived one. I do not quarrel with their opinions, because according to me they have been guided by their own predilections, both political and economic. It would be my effort during the time at my disposal to dispel some of the doubts that they have created as also to refuse the arguments that they have advanced.

Particularly, they have attacked this budget on the very score which according to me is the strongest point. Some of them at least have said that this budget is inflationary, it is not a balanced budget and some sort of a very ingenious trickery has been resorted to in bringing about a surplus position. Then again, some other Members have said that this budget does not care enough for speeding up the rate of growth and it neglects also agriculture, and in that respect, it is a regressive budget. Some other Members have also said that the public sector "it is sought to be built up as the main plank of the planning process has not come up to expectations, and they have levelled a very scathing criticism about it. Still others have said the higher interest rate is not conducive to growth, and that it would spell ruin in the coming years, and they have drawn a comparison with conditions in some other countries. I propose to deal with these points.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Before I go to these specific points, I would like to say that the House should appreciate the background in which this Budget has been presented, and I think that if they agree on facts, the concrete economic facts which are irrefutable, they will appreciate the efforts of the Finance Minister much more.

Over the past few years we have had to raise revenues for a variety of reasons, not merely because Government wanted to levy more taxes. The hon. Member who just preceded me pointed out that as against Rs. 1,100 crores of taxation envisaged in the Third Plan, the Centre has raised Rs. 2,500 crores. This may be true but I want to take the House back to two years before, when the emergency was proclaimed, when the whole House agreed that the defence effort had to be doubled or trebled. In that context, a massive tax effort was necessary.

Then again, five, six or seven years before we could not anticipate the rate of growth in the economy. A certain rate of growth was assumed, and the natural rate of growth in the revenue was also, to a certain extent, underestimated.

Therefore, over a period of years, more due to the compelling circumstances of emergency and also the stepping up of the rate of development, we had to undertake an amount of tax effort.

The security of the country is paramount, and that remains today. The need for stepping up the rate of investment and development also obtains even at present.

Again I quote the hon. Member who is very alert. He said that the House would be willing to give more and more so that the defence of the country is maintained. However, although the necessity for more and more taxes remains, the Finance

Minister, for definite reasons and on the basis of certain assumptions, which according to me and according to a large section of opinion in this country are correct, has reversed the gear. Why? Because as a result of various other factors operating in the economy, a stage has come when, by reducing the tax rate at various levels and by making suitable adjustments in the indirect taxes, he can get more revenue and also create a climate for savings and more investment.

So, if you see the whole Budget in that light, inevitably we have come to a situation in the present stage of our economy where there can be no question of a general levelling down of taxes, in the corporate sector from 70 to 50 per cent or in personal taxation by 10 or 20 per cent. We can think of it 20 or 25 years later. Hon. Members very often quote advanced countries of the West, Germany or USA. They say that President Kennedy's tax cuts actually brought about a spurt in investment and savings. That condition, I humbly say as a student of economics, does not obtain here. On the contrary, the conditions that obtain here are such that a general reduction of taxes may hurt the economy at various places, though at some places it may help. We have to stimulate the economy by a process of what I call selective concessions given at particular points, and that is what the Finance Minister has tried to do.

For example, in the corporate sector, if you take item by item, he has sought to give relief to the corporate sector, so as to help them to produce more, to earn more and also to invest more.

Oftentimes it is said that the dividend tax has not been removed or the bonus tax has not been taken away. That is precisely the point. The point is we do not want to give re-

lief to the corporate sector to fritter away their resources, or create a climate of more consumption or more income for consumption, but to give them benefits so that they are able to invest more.

The point was made, an erroneous point, that the dividend tax hurts new companies. It does not hurt new companies because for five years if they declare dividend the dividend tax does not apply below ten per cent. Even in matters of detail a great deal of this had been worked out and I want to join issue with the hon. Members who tried to create a climate in this country very wrongly and which injures the interests of the country, that the Finance Minister is prejudicial to the corporate sector, that he has not done enough to enable them to produce and that there is a general climate of depression in the country. That is not what has been done; that is not correct.

In regard to personal taxes, some other Members tried to show that the present tax structure gives more relief at the higher brackets and less relief at the lower brackets. I think this also is not correct. They say that the Finance Minister wants to help more persons who are having income of more than Rs. 50,000 per annum and less those who get between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 25,000. Obviously, if you take ten per cent on an income of a lakh of rupees, it will be more than ten per cent on an income of, say, Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 5,000. But the percentage of relief at 5,000 level is 41 per cent of the tax now payable and it comes down as you go up. It is 11 per cent at 70,000 and it is lower at still higher levels of incomes. The percentage of actual relief granted is more at the lower levels and it decreases progressively as it goes to the higher levels. There also the Finance Minister has taken care to see that proper relief are given. Institutions for investment had been created such as the Unit Trust of India, he has also announced a spe-

cial small savings certificate with higher interest rates so that the additional income in the hands of the people could be mopped up by these schemes and that they are not spent on consumption but diverted to savings and investment. That is the philosophy in the corporate sector, in the personal sector or even in the indirect taxes.

The hon. Member, Mr. Masani strongly criticised the taxes or additional excises on some commodities and said that they are going to be inflationary—certain kinds of steel, copper and zinc. They have a very high profit margin because they are scarce commodities and the sellers are making exorbitant profits. The hon. Member is a believer in price mechanism. When larger profits are made as a result of scarce conditions is he right in saying that this should not be mopped up? The Finance Minister has mopped up these profits of the private merchants.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): Why not those profits be utilised otherwise?

**Shri D. N. Tiwary** (Gopalganj): There is one question.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat**: I am in the midst of my argument; please do not disturb me. He has levied excise duties on goods where the margin of profits is high and had given reliefs on commodities—mostly consumption articles such as cloth of a particular variety or the vegetable oils or cycle parts or shoes. He has utilised this additional income to give certain reliefs in these commodities of mass consumption. So, here also, his philosophy has been to mop up the profits in sectors which are yielding and to give relief to the common people. If you see that whole philosophy of taxation, it is, firstly, to promote growth and secondly to promote savings and also help investment. So, as a result of the cumulative action

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

of all these efforts, the entire economy gets to a bigger start.

17 hrs.

Then it was said that the budget is not a balanced one, because, as he said, the Finance Minister has levied a 10 per cent import on our imports and taken credit for a sum of Rs. 99 crores or Rs. 100 crores. Shri Masani asked, what is the actual amount that is likely to be realised. I think the Finance Minister has made it clear that he expects not more than Rs. 40 crores from this. That measure is entirely to meet the very serious situation on the foreign exchange. That is going to help the better utilisation of the imports, particularly machinery and raw materials, and the projects, both in the private and the public sectors, are running well and certainly there is going to be a good deal of savings, and the effort is to bring down the pressure on the balance of payments. Therefore, again to compare them and say that it is a revenue measure is misconceived and it is only trying to pick out a stick to beat the Government with.

Then, the hon. Member said that it is an inflationary budget because PL 480 funds have been counted. The hon. Member is a student of economics and so he should understand that we are bringing in foodgrains and the people are paying for the foodgrains. Is it inflationary or anti-inflationary? I think even a student who knows the ABC of economics will say that it is a mopping up of surplus or matching goods with money. It cannot be inflationary, therefore, to use arguments which cannot hold for a day, even for a minute, is of no use. In trying to prove that the budget is inflationary, I think according to me, the hon. Member is not standing on his legs but on his head and seeing the whole world upside down.

Several hon. Members referred to the interest rates and compared them with some other countries. I think my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh also referred to Japan's development because of its lower rate of interest. I do not know wherefrom he got his figures. I am very careful in comparing these figures, particularly, of Japan and Germany, because the conditions in India cannot be compared to any particularly advanced country or countries who have developed on different lines. Repeatedly, some of the hon. Members were comparing our country, whether in our taxation policy or monetary policy or investment policy, with the countries of Europe who have advanced under different conditions and which had the expertise and the social and technical overheads built up over a large number of years. Although the hon. Members over there may not appreciate it, I may point out that the economists and those people who come from those developed countries very well appreciate the Government coming in the steel or fertiliser or even in the consumer industries and the role of the public sector in these industries in the conditions in India. Therefore, personally, I do not think that any comparison with those advanced countries holds good, even in a limited way. I am very careful in comparisons. Comparison was made with respect to two countries—Japan and Germany. They developed over a period of 30 to 40 years or even since the first world war. The average rate of interest in Japan is something like 12 to 15 per cent. In Germany, it is somewhat less, but it is still high, because of the simple reason that capital is scarce. Here also when we have reached a position where monetary resources are scarce, naturally the rate of interest is higher. We have got to have monetary discipline. When you have a scarce commodity, it has to be distributed over priority areas. This will take care of priority industries and manufacturing and other processes which we want to develop faster and

for which we have given tax relief and certain other incentives also. We are trying to see that the scarce monetary resources should be available to those industries which are producing and not to those which are merely commercial and not productive. It amounts to monetary discipline and rationing out the resources to more desired channels so far as productive and manufacturing channels are concerned. It has happened in Japan and Germany and it is still happening there. So, if at all, the comparison is favourable and not unfavourable as has been sought to be made out.

A number of hon. members have spoken about the public sector and I will deal with it in a little detail. It has been said that most of them are losing. A general impression is sought to be created that they are running on losses and not making enough contribution. If you take the five years of the third plan including this year which the Finance Minister has taken into account, in the first year the contribution from the public sector was Rs. 29 crores. In the second year it went up to Rs. 36 crores, in the third year to Rs. 61 crores and in the fourth year—the current year which ends now—it is Rs. 115 crores. For the next year, the Finance Minister has taken into account Rs. 160 crores. Therefore, the rate is increasing by arithmetic progression, if not geometric progression. To say that they have not come upto expectations is completely misconstruing the facts.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** That is only for 2 companies.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have all the facts; let him wait.

Take Hindustan Steel. It is said that it constitutes about 45 per cent of the public sector investment Rs. 800 crores. In 1963-64 it suffered a loss of Rs. 5 crores after providing for Rs. 32 crores by way of depreciation and interest. The corresponding loss for 2562(Ai) LSD—9.

the previous year, i.e. 1962-63 was Rs. 25 crores. Next year, as mentioned in the budget speech, it is going to make a profit of Rs. 6 crores. I have tried to project the general picture to this House to show how the contribution is increasing considerably and is also reflected in individual companies. It can be said the return is very low. True, but an enterprise like Hindustan Steel where an enormous amount of capital is locked up has to have a few years to make its full contribution. Hon. members should appreciate that expansion is going on. After the first stage; the second stage of expansion is going on and before it is completed the third expansion will go on. All these plants are developing on a big scale and keeping up the rate of production at the maximum output level, while engaged in the expansion programme. In spite of all these, in this context, the progress shown by Hindustan Steel cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

The hon. Member said that it is only in respect of a few companies. We have placed on the Table of the House balance-sheets in respect of 30 companies, 30 commercial concerns of the Central Government showing the accounts closed for 1963-64. What do they show? They show a return of 7.5 per cent. In 1964-65 it will go up and in 1965-66 I am sure it will be much more. The hon. Member may be thinking of some of the companies. But even the average is 7.5 per cent. In respect of Hindustan Anti-biotics or the Hindustan Machine Tools which he may have in mind, they are making profits or return equal to 20 per cent or 22 per cent. The only concerns—because I want to present both the bright and dark shades—that have not shown good dividends are the National Coal Development Corporation and the Fertiliser Corporation. These are the two out of 30 concerns which have not shown a good return. In spite of that the average return is 7.5 per cent.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

About these two companies, take for example the National Coal Development Corporation. Its profit was only Rs. 20 lakhs last year as against Rs. 1,25,00,000 in the previous year. Why was there this fall? It is because all the expansion took place at a time when the demand came down as a result of various factors like the steel targets, dieselisation of the railways and others. The result was that although the capacity was there, the mines were ready and all the investment had been put in, the demands anticipated did not pick up. Therefore, because of lack of demand the profits came down. You cannot blame the NCDC for that. I am sure in the next year or the year after the demand is bound to pick up and once the demand is more the NCDC will also give a very good return. Similarly, in the case of the Fertiliser Corporation the profit was Rs. 2.25 crores last year. It amounts to only 4.5 per cent on the capital employed.

What I want to emphasise to this hon. House is that to decry the public sector, according to me, is not a patriotic job, whatever may be the reason, because if you do this you are pulling down a very crucial structure in our economic life. There is no alternative. Even those protagonists of private sector who day in and day out try to decry the public sector forget that because of the investments in the public sector in crucial private sector fields they are able to reap the benefits. For example, there is agriculture which is our biggest private sector. We all want to develop it—I will come to it a little later. A point has been made that we have neglected the agricultural sector in the budget.

Shri Bade: You are giving them capital without interest and they have also the monopoly. In the public Accounts Committee I have seen that you are not charging any interest from them for ten years. They have also the monopoly and even then they are working on a loss.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not referring to the Public Accounts Committee. I am giving the picture as presented to the House. There is one other thing which I want to point out with regard to NCDC. It took up some of the railway collieries which were nearly exhausted. There also the lag was reflected.

The point is this. Without the public sector we are not going to build the edifice of progress that we want in this country. Therefore, we must view this in the proper perspective. It has been developed all over a period quickly. It has gone into a field which is capital intensive, big gigantic enterprises like steel, machine building and other things which are not simple things. They are not like textile mills or sugar mills. They are sophisticated things and their problems are many. In machine building the problem is not only of completing a factory and building up the total output capacity. But there is need to have a proper planning, so that the production in machine building, whether it is steel, machinery, cement or others, the existing industries are able to utilise them. We have to match the two. It is in this field that a good deal of expertise, a good deal of technical know-how is to be built up. We are trying to build them up ourselves. Criticism used to be made of foreign collaboration and foreign technical know-how by saying that we are depending too much on foreign countries. But then there was no other way of doing it. Now we have reached a position when we are able to build up our own designs organisations and train our own engineers. An hon. Member referred to M/s. Dastur & Company. We are interested in not only maintaining this organisation but also in seeing to it that more such organisations come up with Indian engineers and technicians. We will see that this organisation is not wound

up. It will be maintained and strengthened so that it becomes a very good nucleus for our designs organisation.

Then there is the project planning. We have come to a stage where project planning has to be done. We have not only to ensure production but also ensure that the produced goods are absorbed by other industries. So, planning should be detailed and absolutely first class. By proper planning the gestation period is reduced. What we took five years to do, as a result of our experience as a result of our expertise we are now able to do in four years. To that extent, the period is reduced and the resources available for the plan are more. We can improve still further if we have a better administration, if we build up a good cadre of engineers and technicians to do technical designing. We have to improve project planning so that in future whenever a project is included in the Plan, and we are going to include all the key industries in the Fourth Plan, detailed project reports can be prepared. The project planning has to be accurate. With the improvement in the training and working of the designs organisations, I have no doubt that the performance of the public sector, which is growing, will be better in future and that it will be able to play the role which the Plan and the country wants it to play.

I now come to my last point. A charge has been levelled against us that this plan is not socialistic because we have neglected the agricultural sector. It is true that in the first three years of the Third Plan agriculture did not show the anticipated rate of growth. It is also true that in certain methods of planning the organisations have lagged behind. I do not want to put all the blame on weather. But it is not true that agriculture was neglected. Now we are putting the maximum of emphasis on agriculture. Not a single project in the agricultural sector has been delayed or neglected for want of either funds or

foreign exchange or equipments. We have taken care to see that in the fourth and last year of the Third Plan all the inputs for agriculture are augmented.

In the Fourth Plan we want to see that there is a built-in agricultural programme where agriculture will be treated as a project like any industrial project. We have to provide all the materials, all the machinery and equipments that are required to produce 120 million tons. Then it is said that we are not giving an adequate price to the agriculturist. As the House is aware, Government have taken steps to fix a price which will give enough of incentives to the agriculturist to produce more and thereby earn more.

In the agricultural programme we have to build in a scheme for the procurement of tools, fertilizers etc., and there should be adequate irrigation facilities. When we set up a steel factory, we ensure that it will get all the necessary inputs. Similarly, although agriculture is not on all fours with industrial projects, we will make every effort to see that agriculture does not suffer for want of inputs or facilities or incentives to the farmer. As to why that is being done, it is because in a country like ours, agriculture not only provides resources for the budget or the Plan but it caters to the large number of people whose incomes are low. We have to increase the consumption standards; we have to increase the income standards. It is not the area like Bombay or Delhi which has become more affluent. But it is the backward areas where the incomes are still low and we have to provide employment to the people. It is not only mere agriculture; agriculture cannot sustain without the processing of agricultural goods. It has to be done in the cooperative sector also and similarly there is the agro-industrial sector. This is the edifice which we are trying to build because we want to build socialism in this country.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Towards the end, I must say that the hon. Members have tried to say that they do not agree with the legacy of our late leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Well, in any country, there are a few people who can always quarrel with the march of the country. I have no quarrels with them. The country is marching towards socialism. The legacy left by the late leader was the legacy of progress; of peace and of socialism. We are trying to build that legacy and it will be the effort of the Government, in spite of the criticism levelled by the hon. Member, it will be the firm determination of the Government, to carry on that legacy and the country will march towards socialism. We are trying to do it. The budget is an effort in that direction because it not only provides resources for this Plan but also in the next year it provides resources for another Plan and, therefore, the budget has to be viewed in this context.

Sir, it is a budget which will promote growth in the country, it is a budget which will promote more savings in the country; it is a budget which will remove the distortions that have set in. In any marching country, sometimes distortions set in, whether by way of prices or, at short junctures, because of the imbalances in demand and supply. This is a budget to remove those distortions; it is a budget to build agriculture, industry and all that—the diversification of the economy. It is a budget to build a self-reliant economy in the country; it is a budget to bring in a socialist society which we are firmly on the march of achieving, and to the extent that the Fourth Plan will march and will be implemented, we will be reaching very near our goal. We have to view this budget in that context.

**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before making reference to the Budget proposals, I would offer my respectful

compliments to the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a surplus Budget which reflects the awareness of the Government about the true state of national economy.

The hon. Finance Minister in his Economic Survey of 1964-65 has painted an optimistic picture of the state of the Indian economy. I am not competent to go into the technical aspects of his Economic Survey nor can I comment on the technical implications of the Budget he has presented. But coming as I do from Assam, I find that there is not always an adequate appreciation of the complex problems of Eastern India. I have in mind the special problems of the hill districts of Assam, the special problems of the border districts of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Tripura which are affected by Pakistani infiltration and the special problems of defence and development which must go together in a region which is constantly under threats from Pakistan and China.

I would like to submit humbly two concrete suggestions for the consideration of the Government and the House. The first is the appointment of a Study Team by the Planning Commission to report on the problems of social and economic development in the hill districts of Assam and the second is the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to look into the special problems of border districts in Eastern India.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The recommendations of the proposed Study Team and the Parliamentary committee should be made available as early as possible so that the final formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan is made more realistic and the necessary financial provision is duly made.

In 1962, the Planning Commission and the Government of UP set up a joint Study Team to make a special study of economic and social condi-

tions and problems of development in four of the most backward districts of UP, namely, Azamgarh, Gazipur, Jaunpur and Deoria. The report of the Study Team is a valuable document. As Shri Asoka Mehta, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission says in his foreword to this study:

"In the context of the Fourth Five Year Plan, we should initiate in an organised manner a process of planning under which, within the limits of the resources available, there is an opportunity for each area to develop to the maximum extent feasible its potential for growth".

I humbly suggest that the Planning Commission should appoint a similar study team to report on the special problems of social and economic development in the four hill districts of Assam, namely, Garo Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills and Mizo Hills. The topmost priority should be given to the problem of transport and communications without which the prospects of economic development will remain meagre.

I welcome the appointment of a Commission headed by Shri H. V. Pataskar to draw up a detailed scheme for the reorganisation of the administrative set up of the hill areas of Assam. But a reorganisation of the administrative set up alone will not ensure a speedy development of the hill areas. The special problems of economic development must be studied by an expert committee. Otherwise, regional imbalances may tend to increase with the process of economic development.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the problem of Pakistani infiltration into Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and parts of Bihar. According to the estimates of the 1961 Census Commissioner of India, the Muslim infiltrators roughly numbered

2,21,000 in Assam, 4,60,000 in West Bengal, 55,000 in Tripura and 3,00,000 in the Purnea district of Bihar.

The language tables of the 1961 Census of India which have just been published, throw further light on the role of Pakistani infiltrators in politically exploiting the linguistic controversy in Assam. The 1961 Census Commissioner commenting on the language tables of Assam, points out that the evidence suggests that the East Pakistan Muslim infiltrators returned Assamese as their mother tongue in the Brahmaputra Valley while they returned Bengali as their mother tongue in Cachar. This is a serious situation. First, we have in Assam lakhs of Muslim infiltrators from East Pakistan and to make matters worse, these infiltrators are exploiting the delicate linguistic situation in Assam.

I humbly submit that the problems of defence and development cannot be separated and the Government of India should appoint a high powered committee of members of Parliament and other experts to look into the special problems of border districts affected by Pakistani infiltration. In particular, special attention must be paid to the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Behar, Malda, Nadia West Dinajpur and Murshidabad in West Bengal, Purnea in Bihar and Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang in Assam.

I understand that the committee on the development of small towns in Hill and Border areas has pointed out the urgency of overall development of these areas, in view of the Chinese aggression and the strained relations with Pakistan.

The parliamentary committee I am pleading for should make a comprehensive review of the political, economic and social problems of the border areas and recommend concrete measures to meet the twin requirements of defence and development.

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

The region I represent has been subjected to frequent influxes of displaced persons from the hell-fire of neighbouring East Pakistan. It is a matter of regret that a substantial section of old migrants remains to be properly rehabilitated while the entire population of new migrants (those who came in January to August 1964) are yet to be brought under any rehabilitation scheme. It needs no imagination to suggest that steps should be taken without any further loss of time to rehabilitate them. The agriculturists should be provided with land, if not individually, in state farms, while other categories should be absorbed in industries, preferably in the public sector.

I feel the Government of India should consider the question of freeing different industries from the impact of multiple taxation by the Centre and the States. I refer particularly to the tea industry which is at present tormented and troubled by multiple taxes from the Centre and the States such as the Agricultural Income Tax and other taxes by the State in addition to the Central Excise Duty, Income Tax etc. of the Government of India. My suggestion is that the Central Government alone should levy the Income tax and another duty on tea—obviously at an enhanced rate—and the States producing tea should get a proportionate share from the revenue realised by the Central Government on this account. This will not only minimise collection costs but will also save the industry from multiple troubles. Besides, the Central Government will get greater opportunity to regulate this industry which is one of our major foreign exchange earners.

An accelerated programmes for building roads and bridges is imperative for any developmental efforts. Improvement of the Barak waterway and of the neglected hill section of the Northeast Frontier Railway in my area is also called for, in addition

to taking up of the multi-purpose Barak Valley Project for flood control, hydro-electricity and navigation.

Before concluding, I deem it my duty to refer to the agriculture in our country. If our country is to be lifted out of the present morass and alarming stagnation, the actual tiller must be guaranteed security of tenure not only on paper but also in actual practice.

I support the Budget.

17-33 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE. PROCLAMATION REGARDING PRESIDENT'S RULE IN KERALA

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Sir, as Members are aware, at the mid-term elections held in Kerala on March 4, no party has been returned with an absolute majority or anything approaching it. In order to explore all avenues likely to lead to the formation of a stable Government, the Governor had been in touch with the various party leaders from March 8, and on March 16 he held detailed consultations with the leaders of Communist (Marxist) Party, Indian National Congress, Kerala Congress, Samyukta Socialist Party and the Muslim League. The Governor did not seek the views of the Right Communist Party of India as they had secured only three seats. The position that emerged from these consultations briefly was that although Shri Namboodiripad felt it possible for him to negotiate with the various groups and individual legislators and evolve the basis on which a non-Congress Government could be formed, the leaders of the Kerala Congress and the Muslim League made it clear to the Governor that they would not join or support any Ministry that might be formed or sponsored by the Communists. The attitude of the Congress was that it would act as

a "constitutional opposition" to whatever government might be formed, supporting it to the extent, its policies were in line with those of the Congress, but not otherwise. The leaders of the Samyukta Socialist Party, while desiring that the leader of the largest party should be called upon to form a government, said that they would not agree to be in a Ministry formed by the Communist (Marxist) Party and would function as an opposition, taking, however, a responsive attitude towards such a Ministry. Thus, except for Samyukta Socialist Party who were not opposed to a Ministry formed or sponsored by the Communist (Marxist) Party, the parties were clear that they would neither lend support to, nor seek the support of, that party in forming a government. In the circumstances, the Governor found no possibility of the Communist Party commanding a working majority even if those of their members who are in detention were free to function as Members of the Assembly. The Governor did not, therefore, call upon the leader of that party to form a government.

The Governor explored other possibilities too, but in view of the decision of the Congress Party not to join with any other party to form a Government, and the combined strength of the Kerala Congress, Muslim League, etc., being only 37, the Governor came to the conclusion that there was no possibility also of any other party being able to form in combination with other parties and groups Viable Ministry.

Accordingly, in his report dated March 18 to the President, the Governor stated that it was not possible for a representative Government to come into existence as a result of the recent elections to the State Assembly and recommended to the President the issue of a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution.

After careful consideration of the Governor's report, the Vice President discharging the functions of the Pre-

sident has this morning revoked the existing Proclamation in respect of Kerala and issued a fresh Proclamation assuming to the President all functions of the Government of Kerala and all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State.

Sir, I place on the Table of the House a copy of the two Proclamations issued by the Vice President discharging the functions of the President and an Order issued by him in pursuance of sub clause (i) of clause (c) of the new Proclamation. I also lay on the Table a summary of the Governor's report to the President. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4065/65].

**श्री मधु लिमये :** (मुंगेर) आप की अनुमति हो तो मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

संविधान की जो विभिन्न धारायें हैं उन के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आता है। मैं आप का ध्यान संविधान की धारा 163, 164, 172, 174, 175, 176 और 356 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आज तक पांच छः दफा राष्ट्रपति की हकूमत हमारे देश में कायम की गई है। पेंसु में की गई है, पंजाब में की गई है और चार पांच दफा केरल में की गई है। लेकिन यह चीज पहली दफा देखने में आरही है कि एक बार विधान सभा का चुनाव हो जाने के बाद तुरन्त विधान सभा को ही समाप्त किया जा रहा है, उस के काम को ही स्थगित किया जा रहा है, उस को कोई मौका ही नहीं दिया जा रहा है लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से हकूमत बनाने का। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि विधान में वे जो विभिन्न धारायें हैं उन की इस से हत्या होती है। इसलिये मैं आप की मार्फत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह विधान सभा की बैठक को बुलावे और उस को पूरा मौका दे लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से हकूमत बनाने का अगर विधान सभा उस में असफल होती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

संविधान के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत कायम करना जायज़ होगा। लेकिन जब तक नई चुनी हुई विधान सभा का यह मौज़ा नहीं दिया जाता है, तब तक मुझ ऐसा लगता है कि ये जो विभिन्न धारायें हैं, उन के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की हुकूमत कायम करना ठीक नहीं होगा।

मैं आप से एक और प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप तुरन्त इस व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का फैसला नहीं दे सकते हैं क्योंकि कई धारायें हैं तो आप अपने फैसले को सुरक्षित रख और कोई ऐसा समय निर्धारित कर दें जब यह फैसला दिया जा सकता हो।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही चीज़ है जो होम मिनिस्टर ने समझाने की कोशिश की है। आप ने 163 का जिक्र किया है। उस में तो यही है :

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head...."

दूसरे आप ने 164 का जिक्र किया है। उस में यह है कि :

"The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister...."

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** May I draw your attention to article 174?

**Mr. Speaker:** Article 174 says that the Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place. Then there is the procedure how he has to do it.

The next article the hon. Member mentions is 172 which says that every Legislative Assembly of every State

unless sooner dissolved shall continue for five years from the date appointed.... I have seen this article also. The hon. Member mentions, next article 175 which says that the Governor may address the Legislative Assembly; and then to article 176, which says, 'At the commencement of the session....'

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Without summoning the House, which is the constitutional duty or obligation of the Governor, how can the Governor decide to dissolve or prorogue the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** As the hon. House is aware, I cannot decide whether this action is *ultra vires* the Constitution or not. If any Member is aggrieved he can go to the Courts and decide it there. That would not be a point which shall be taken up by the Speaker for decision at the moment.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप उन को इजाजत दे रहे हैं टेबल पर रखने की जब कि यह संविधान के खिलाफ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हाँ।

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand):** My name stands first, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not treating it as if it is in respect of those whose names are there. I will give them a chance.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** What I submit to you and to the House is that a very extraordinary situation has developed on account of what the Home Minister has just done. I say so because as a student of constitutional history and of law, it should be well-known to some of us anyhow that this whole question of proclamation as a substitute for parliamentary legislation had created

a great deal of controversy in the 17th century England and our constitutional articles in relation to President's rule have certain safeguards only in order to emphasise the rights of parliament in this regard. Parliament is in session. A report has come from the Government of X State to the President and the President, advised I am sure by his worthy Ministers, has taken a decision which he is condescending to communicate to the House at a moment of time when we are sitting in this House to decide as to what should be done or should not be done in any part of our country. The Proclamation as set out by the President ejects the entire province of Parliament in this regard. The whole idea of the President's proclamation having to be placed on the Table of the House and receiving the sanction of the House even if retrospectively is a very important constitutional provision which implies by the very nature of it that it is in Parliament that this kind of rights vests and it is only when Parliament is not in session the President issues that proclamation and after that the proclamation comes before Parliament for retrospective sanction. Here, we have been confronted with an order of the President which changes the entire legislative picture of the country, while it is our job, as Members of Parliament to do something about it, not of the President with all respect to him or of the Home Minister as his principal adviser in regard to internal affairs.

Therefore, it is very unfair for the House to be confronted suddenly with this kind of thing; it is constitutionally most improper, I think, for the Government to communicate the decision of the President in a matter of this description. There is a very definite distinction in our constitutional law if we are going to go by the kind of precedent which we discuss in constitutional matters, a distinction between a proclamation by the President and legislation by Parliament and it is only because the President is drive

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to a certain course of conduct that he issues this proclamation and these proclamations are always contingent upon the sanction of the House. When the House is in session, the President has no business whatever to issue a proclamation which would contravene the law of the land, which is the province of Parliament to change or not to change.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry I cannot agree with Shri H. N. Mukerjee, because, if you look into the provisions of article 356, there is no condition precedent that the Parliament should not be in session when the President has to make that proclamation. The only words used are:

"If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution,..."

The subsequent provisions that this has to be laid before Parliament and then Parliament has to discuss it and whether ultimately it is extended or not or approves of it or not—all those things have to follow afterwards and not at this moment.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I beg to submit that there are—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have stated my opinion.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I would like you to please give your mind to this matter for one moment. The very fact that the President's proclamation issued during the recess of Parliament is placed before Parliament for sanction retrospectively is a fact from which a deduction could be made by any sensible constitutional lawyer that when Parliament is actually in session, the President cannot by a proclamation change the political structure of the country unless the President's recommendation, through

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

his Council of Ministers, comes before Parliament, is discussed and then the Parliament itself sends the resolution to the President to do that. I cannot, for the life of me, understand how we can function, when we are here in Parliament, the President issues a proclamation changing the life of our country. This is a kind of thing which reminds the people of the 17th century, when Dunning, in his resolution, said that the influence of the King has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished. The powers of the President have increased, and they ought to be diminished. (Inter-ruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He ought to resume his seat now.

**Shri Bade:** The hon. Minister has said that he would come to the House to make a statement on such and such a date. But suddenly, today, he has come and made a statement in respect of the President's proclamation. Of course, the Ministers must have recommended to the President, and on their recommendation, a proclamation has been issued. But when Parliament is in session, is it not a wrong precedent? Is it not allowing a bad precedent? There has already been an election, the parties have been elected. Why not call upon the parties to form a Government, and then, if they are not able to carry on the government, other steps might be taken. But, now, when Parliament is in session, a proclamation has been issued. Today, the Communists have come in a majority; the single largest party. Tomorrow it may be the Socialists or the Swatantra. (Inter-ruption). So, the point of order is this, and that is what you have to decide: when Parliament is in session, whether the Government, behind the back of Parliament, can set aside the will of the people and Parliament, and issue such a proclamation.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले एक तो खत्म होने दीजिये ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह तो आप ने कह दिया कि आप उसे मजूर नहीं कर रहे हैं । इसलिये अब मैं दूसरा प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप ने अपनी बात कह दी ।

**श्री पालीवाल (हिण्डीन)** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस पर आप डिस्कशन प्रलाऊ कर रहे हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं कोई डिस्कशन प्रलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

पहली चीज तो मैं ने हाउस के सामने प्रार्ज कर दी है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य यह प्रार्गू कर रहे हैं कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्राविजन्स के खिलाफ है या नहीं, तो मैं यह बोझ अपने सिर पर नहीं ले सकता । यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का काम है । अगर कोई मे बर या कोई सिटिजन ऐप्रीव्ड महसूस करता है तो वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास जा सकता है या हाई कोर्ट के पास जा सकता है । यह उन का काम है कि फैसला दें कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्राविजन्स के अनुसार है या उस के विरोध में है । इसलिये मैं ने यह कहा कि यह जिम्मेदारी मैं नहीं ले सकता और न कभी किसी स्पीकर ने कभी लिया है ।

दूसरा सवाल यह उठाया गया कि जब पार्लियामेंट मौजूद थी उस वक्त प्रेजीडेंट साहब को प्रोक्लेमेशन करने का हक नहीं था । यह ऐतराज हम तब कर सकते हैं जब कोई आर्डिनेन्स इश्य करना हो । यह प्रोक्लेमेशन डेफिनिट कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्राविजन 356 के नीचे उन को करना होता है । उसी के अनुसार उन्होंने ऐसा किया है । इस बारे में मुझे कोई ऐतराज इस में नजर नहीं आता कि इस को पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर आना चाहिये या

व्योंकि यह डिसिजन उन्हें लेना है अपने सर्जिकल सटिसफैक्शन से। इस में हमें अपनी राय नहीं देनी है। यह नहीं है कि हम इस के मुतालिक राय दे और उस के अनुसार वह प्रोक्लेमेशन करें या न करें। गवर्नर को रिपोर्ट करनी है और प्रेजीडेंट साहब को अपना सैटिसफैक्शन देखना है। यह स्टेटमेंट दे दिया गया है। मेरे ह्यल में इस पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अब मेरा दूसरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आप सुन लीजिए।

कल ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आया था। अगर कल मंत्री महोदय उस के ऊपर अपना वक्तव्य दे देते तो मेम्बरान को मौका मिल जाता प्रश्न पूछने का और अपनी बातें रखने का, और उस की रोशनी में, हो सकता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी नीति को बदलती और राष्ट्रपति को यह सिफारिश न करती। लेकिन आप ने उन के कहने के अनुसार उन को मौका दिया, और इस अवसर का दुरुपयोग गृह मंत्री जी ने किया है, और आज वह राष्ट्रपति का हुक्म ले कर हमारे सामने आए हैं। अब पार्लियामेंट को कोई मौका ही नहीं रहता अपनी बात रखने का। इसलिए मैं आप के भारपत यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल आप ने उन के साथ जो दया की, उनको जो आप ने सुविधा दी, उस का उन्होंने ने गलत फायदा उठाया। और लोक सभा को उस के अधिकारों से वंचित किया। कल ही ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आना चाहिये था और कल ही उन का वक्तव्य होना चाहिए था। इसलिये मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप नियम पढ़ लें, कि जिस वक्त ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आता है तो गवर्नमेंट को हक होता है कि वे या तो उसी वक्त उस का जवाब दे दें या वक्त मांग लें, और उन्होंने ने जब वक्त मांगा तो मैं ने उस चीज को हाउस के सामने रखा और हाउस ने कोई ऐतराज नहीं किया . . . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** हम को पता नहीं था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो मुझ को भी इस का पता नहीं था। मुझे से सलाह कर के तो यह किया नहीं गया है अगर उन्होंने वक्त लिया तो इस में कोई अजीब बात नहीं है। और मैं ने इस चीज को उसी वक्त हाउस के सामने रखा था। और उस वक्त भी वह कह सकते थे कि उन्होंने ने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है और निर्णय लेने के बाद वे जवाब देंगे। इस में भी कोई दोष नहीं था।

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda):** The point raised by Mr. Mukerjee is not so much a technical question of constitutional law as of constitutional propriety and of practices, procedures and understandings. I do beg of you to consider this question, as the protector of constitutional propriety and proper procedures and the protector of the rights of this House as against the executive, if I may put it that way. My submission is not as a matter of technical law where you said the matter should go to court. I accept that. But as a matter of constitutional propriety, I do beg of you to consider this: Is it constitutionally proper in a case like this where the executive are responsible to this House that they should behind the back of the House obtain an executive order of the President, which is no longer challengeable in this House? It seems to me highly improper. I would beg of you to consider it from that point of view.

The second constitutional impropriety, if I may say so, is that the Governor of Kerala, without calling a meeting of the Assembly that has been elected there, has given his report. I am faced with this difficulty. Can the Assembly there be deprived of the right to exercise its sovereign power, within its sovereign limits? Let the House have an opportunity of finding a way out. Grave constitutional improprieties of the kind that go to

[Shri N. Dandeker]

the fundamental roots of constitutional government have been committed. I do not know whether you can find a way out, but I do beg of you to consider it from this point of view.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Sir, I appreciate your difficulty. But at the same time, I take it that you are with us all in feeling very much aggrieved at the way in which this infanticide crime is being committed by this humanist of humanists, at least by his looks—I mean our friend, Mr. Nanda. Yesterday we expected him to respond to our calling attention notice. He was anxious that the House should be indulgent with him and give him the time. We gave it. How has he used this courtesy shown by the House? He has not used it by coming straight to this House and giving this information on his own responsibility, but by giving that wrong advice, according to me, infamous advice, to the President or—I do not know, it is a long thing—the Vice President acting as President, to do this wrong thing, according to me, and then coming here and facing this House with this *fait accompli*. That part of it at least should really invite your censure, and your observation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there any power with me?

**Shri Ranga:** There is no power. Just as you express your views in regard to decorum in this House, here is this misbehaviour on the part of the Home Minister in regard to this Calling Attention Notice and you can express your views on that.

The third thing is this. As I said, this is infanticide. Advisedly I said so. Sir, it is not within the power, constitutional or moral, of the Governor or the Home Minister here, or on their advice or their authority, to come to their conclusions without doing violence to the real spirit of the Constitution, to do what they have done, by abstaining from convening the Assembly, from giving the ele-

mentary opportunity, the very first opportunity, to the members duly elected according to the Constitution by the electorate there in that State and afterwards coming here in this way.

Sir, hereafter, how would it be possible—kindly consider this—for this Government, functioning in this House as a democratic government, to say in all sincerity that they stand loyal, they keep faith with democratic principles and decencies.

Now they say—I do not want to go very much in detail about the argument he has provided—that one party was called and it was found that it would not be able to command a majority, another party was called and they also made the same discovery. Did they not make the same discovery on an earlier occasion when a minority leader was invited to form the ministry? Did it not also then happen that the Congress Ministry which was at that time beaten at the polls offered to support that minority government just as it has offered to support a minority government here also if it was formed by the Kerala Congress. In spite of all this, how does it lie in the mouth of my hon. friend sitting as he does there, in the name of Indian democracy and the Indian Constitution, to come and tell us that he has given this wrong advice, this bad advice, this infamous advice, this shameful advice to the President?

Sir, I need not say anything more. I am extremely sorry that at the time we were formulating the Constitution—you were also one of the members, I was there and some of my other friends here were also there—we made the mistake of not making any provision to this kind of, what should I say, democratic miscarriage . . .

**An hon. Member:** Abortion.

**Shri Ranga:** . . . purposely carried on or that would be carried on

by the Home Ministry or by the Government of the day. If we had only then known or imagined that this kind of a shameful possibility was there, we would certainly have made a provision there so that we would have strengthened your hands and you would have been able to associate with us in condemning this Government in the manner in which it deserves to be condemned.

**Mr. Speaker:** Should this discussion be continued now? I have no objection if the Members so desire.

**An hon. Member:** Let it be held over to the next day.

**Mr. Speaker:** All this criticism can be offered when the opportunity comes.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Amblapuzha): We have to ask some questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question I will allow. For these things that are being said now, this is not the opportunity. If the constitutionality or otherwise has to be challenged, as I have already stated, the authority concerned will be the Supreme Court. If any other criticism has to be offered, that it was not constitutionally proper and so on, it has to be done at the proper time. Hon. Members cannot offer their comments in this way.

18.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले में जम्हूरियत की हत्या हुई है। आप की हिदायत के खिलाफ उन्होंने ने काम किया है। मैं इस के विरोध स्वरूप सदन त्याग करता हूँ।

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House)

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida** (Anand): Will the Government permit the release of the arrested elected Kerala Assembly members and con-

vene the Assembly which was elected more than two weeks ago? Instead of that, the Congress party is now adopting the dog in the manger attitude towards the formation of a representative Government in Kerala. Will the Government see that all constitutional possibilities are explored for the formation of a representative government?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister has replied all these points. His question is a written one. Probably, he did not care to hear the statement fully.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Then I will ask another question. In view of the peculiar circumstances obtaining in Kerala, Professor Ranga has suggested the alternative of a Swiss type of Government. Will the Government consider that proposal?

**Shri Nanda:** We have a written Constitution and we have to carry out the directives of its provisions about the obligations which are placed on the Government, the Governor and the President. We are dealing with this matter according to the terms of our Constitution.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that the leader of the biggest group could not mobilise the necessary majority to form a Government. May I know whether the Government from the very beginning wanted to defeat the major party from mobilising the necessary strength and so deliberately detained even the elected members of the Legislature so that an impression could be created amongst the other parties that even if they join together, there is no use because the Government will not release the MLAs, even after their election, and thus the Government succeeded in deliberately subverting the formation of a majority party Government and they also succeeded in the Kerala elections in that way and stood in the way of the major party by deliberately keeping people inside jail...

**Mr. Speaker:** He has made the question so involved that no answer would be possible.

**Shri Nanda:** The reflection contained in the earlier part of the statement of the hon. Member is totally unjustified. As a matter of fact, that party was able to secure the support of some other party, the SSP. Therefore, that did not come in the way of supporting the Communist Party by another party. Then, they have claimed that actually the voters have stood by the Communist Party. That is their claim.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** If I understood the Home Minister correctly, he has stated that the Congress Party is not taking a negative attitude and it will give responsive support to whichever party forms the Government. In that case, why could the Rebel Congress not form the Government? Why did the Government not wait to see whether that party could form the Government? They could have convened the Assembly and asked that party to try to form a Government and face the Assembly with the responsive support of the Congress Party. Why was that experiment not tried before this decision was taken?

**Shri Nanda:** The Governor tested all the possible permutations and combinations. The Congress Party had said . . .

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Your statement says that Congress will give responsive support.

**Shri Nanda:** So far as the Communist Party is concerned, the Congress Party has said that it will not give any support or seek any support. That was the information that the Governor received, that the support of Congress and rebel Congress was not available to the Communists and these two parties had a bigger total than the combined figures of the other parties. Then, the Congress was not at all prepared to support any other

party in that way in the formation of Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Ravindra Varma.

**Shri Warior:** May I make a submission? The Minister stated that the rebel Congress Members and the Muslim League Members together counted 37 in number and there are 36 Congress Members. Both of them together will form a majority.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is arguing. He is not seeking a clarification. Any other signatory who want to put a question?

**Shri D. C. Sharma rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Sharma's name is not there.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** I sent one Calling Attention notice.

**Mr. Speaker:** On this subject?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I must believe him. Then, he might put his question.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir, I do not want to enter into any controversy, But I want to ask one question. Will the common man's welfare be secured better by the arrangements that have been referred to by the Home Minister in his statement than by forming a Ministry singly or in coalition which apparently does not give any hope of stability for any time to come?

**Shri Daji:** Tilal has given the reply: Self-Government is better than good Government.

**Shri Nanda:** This consideration was not directly relevant in the recommendation that the Governor formulated. This is a very different thing which I do not think is quite relevant.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 25, 1965/Chaitra 4, 1887 (Saka).